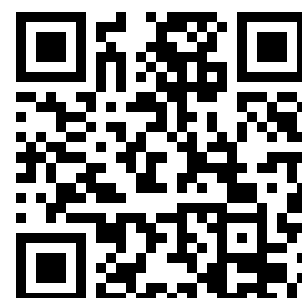


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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.



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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 8; Agra, June 5; Calcutta, June 4; Madras, June 2.

The Bombay papers lead off with tales of accidents and disasters at sea. The steamer *Cheduba*, on her way from Calcutta to Rangoon with mails and passengers, was caught in the cyclone of May 16, and no tidings of her fate have since been heard. It is feared that she must have foundered with all on board, though it is just possible that she may have drifted helplessly down the Bay of Bengal. On the Bombay side we hear of the wreck of the *Bucentaur* on the 4th June in Bombay Harbour, and of the wreck of the *Great Northern*, twenty-eight miles off, at Bassein. The captain and crew of the former were all saved, and part of her valuable cargo may yet be recovered. In the other case fifteen lives were lost and the captain badly hurt.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Golconda* had a very rough passage from Aden to Bombay. Her engines broke down, but the *Krishna* coming to her aid took her in tow. A violent storm however soon parted the two ships, and the *Golconda*, after lying to for a whole day and seeing no more of her friend, had to make the best way to Bombay under canvass through a heavy sea. Her voyage from Suez took more than sixteen days.

FROM Madras we learn by a telegram of June 7 that a sepoy of the 35th Native Infantry had just shot the adjutant, Lieutenant Brooking, and then put an end to himself. His victim was still alive, but there seemed little hope of his recovery. It seems that the sepoy had been passed over for promotion, and in a fit of fury took this way of wreaking his revenge.

THE intense heat in various parts of India was still the topic of complaint and the cause of much illness. Deaths from heat-

apoplexy and sunstroke were continually occurring. Cholera had once more broken out among the 58th at Allahabad so threateningly that the regiment has been moved out and split up into detachments distributed all about the European lines. At Lahore no such heat has been felt for many years. On the Western Coast the monsoon had fairly set in, but Madras was loudly complaining of the heat and dust at the beginning of June. Lord Napier however had not yet been driven away to the Hills.

FAMINES and pilgrimages are excellent things for keeping down the surplus population of India. One year a million people die of hunger or consequent disease in Orissa. In the next a pilgrimage to Hurdwar slays its tens of thousands on the road, or strews the seeds of cholera in a thousand towns and villages. With regard to the latter source of evil, Dr. Smith, Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, has supplied some useful information in a report on what he saw last year during a visit to the shrine of Jaganath. He has much to tell of the Pandahs or pilgrimtouts, who travel about India picking up recruits, chiefly women, for the next pilgrimage. Numbers of decent women are lured by their lying representations to bring themselves and all their worldly wealth to Pooree, where these Pandahs own all the lodging-houses. Once arrived at Pooree, the luckless dupes are crowded into wretched dens where disease or demoralisation marks them for its own. Eighty persons sometimes pass a July night in a room thirteen feet long, ten and a-half broad, and six high. In 1865 twenty thousand women were thus crammed into houses subject to no kind of police-inspection, with results easier to imagine than describe. Those who escape an early death live for the most part to become slaves or prostitutes. Stripped of her money and jewels for the benefit of the shrine and those who live by it, the devotee is reduced to buy from the Pandah the means for her homeward journey at the price of her virtue, or with the loss of her freedom in the event of failure to repay the debt. Against the unholy influence of the priests and pandahs of Pooree these wretched women have no outward protection. There is no sort of police supervision over the houses and their inhabitants; no attempt to check overcrowding or enforce due sanitary precautions. The Bengal Government did once take in hand some measure to that effect, but all action seems to have been suspended during the progress of an official inquiry into the whole question of pilgrimages. Yet so crying a grievance might surely be remedied to some extent by provisional enactments. Cannot something be done at once to improve the sanitary condition and check the rampant profligacy of Pooree by means of a heavy tax on those who now thrive upon the weaknesses and superstitions of their countrywomen? Jaganath can afford to spare a tithe of his ill-gotten gains. An establishment of 600 attendants, 120 dancing girls, 400 cooks, besides 3,000 priests and Pandahs, would bear a good deal of practical disendowment for the good of the multitudes who insist on flocking yearly to so renowned a shrine.

THE rebuilding of the Madras Pier has at length been taken earnestly in hand, so that early next year voyagers may once more avoid the delights of plunging in boats through the Madras surf. Nothing more has been heard of the scheme for a harbour and breakwater; but there is a loud demand for some improvement in the drainage of the city, which seems to vie in badness with that of Simlah and Calcutta. Often have the Government and the Municipality been urged to abate the evils of the reigning system which annoys the living and multi-



plies the dead; but the only answer is that some general scheme of drainage is "under consideration," and meanwhile not even the simplest precautions seem to be taken against disease.

THE Relief for 1869-70 has been published. It will be found in another page. We are told that the movements of many of the troops are so ordered as to fit in with the arrangements for the great Agra Durbar, which is expected to come off at the beginning of next January, in honour of Prince Alfred's visit to India. The troops thus indicated for that event seem to be the C Battery of F Brigade R.H.A.; the 21st Hussars; the 11th, 19th, 79th, and 93rd Foot; the 2nd and 14th Bengal Cavalry; and the 8th, 13th, 14th, and 22nd Native Infantry.

READERS interested in Indian cotton may like to hear that the order for beginning the Khangaum branch railway through the Berar cotton district went forth on the 1st June. The move is said to have been strongly supported by Mr. Saunders, the Resident of Hyderabad, and the cost of it is to be defrayed out of the surplus revenues of the Berars. That is probably the best way of turning to local account the fruits of English guardianship over a part of the Nizam's nominal dominions.

MR. MAXWELL MELVILL, who has just succeeded Mr. Newton in the High Court of Bombay, was for some time Registrar to the High Court on the Appellate side, before he became Judicial Commissioner of Sindh. His appointment on the Bombay Bank Commission will be remembered in his favour by those who care to read the abstract we have elsewhere given of the the Commissioners' Report.

NOT content with remodelling his army, the Ameer of Kabul is about to reform his police and attempt the disarming of his people. Against this last proceeding the Kabulies are said to have raised an indignant outcry, while some of the Afghan clans are described as meditating armed resistance to a measure so discordant with their natural weakness for strife and bloodshed. Like Peter the Great, Shere Ali seems bent on warring against his countrymen's dearest prejudices. He has not yet shaved off his subjects' beards, but they are sorely exercised by his attempt to dress them in European uniform among other things. His sons and nephews however appear to be on his side in this matter. He has also given up the old practice of dispensing justice in the streets. Henceforth his subjects are to lay their disputes before officers appointed for the purpose.

THE alleged Mussulman plot at Vellore seems to have dwindled into a kind of squabble between Mohammedans of opposite sects or parties. Whatever are the facts of the case, the Governor of Madras seems to think very lightly of it. Plotting against our rule will long be a chronic amusement among the more turbulent spirits of India, especially those of the Mohammedan faith. But to live in a state of chronic shivering at every shadow would make life intolerable anywhere. By all means let us keep a good look out; but there are Mohammedans and Mohammedans. No doubt the Wahabi colony in the North-west Frontier gains a steady supply of recruits from British India, and preachers of a crescentade may be found in every large city. Some of the Wahabi ringleaders are now undergoing trial at Patna, and the disclosures they may make will be worth hearing. But we have yet to learn that the great mass of Mohammedans in India, divided as they are among themselves, have any active sympathy with the new fanaticism imported from Arabia.

MR. ALISON, our Minister in Persia, is now at home. It is not unlikely that during his present stay the Government will be helped by his advice towards forming some conclusion on the propriety of allowing British officers to be employed as of old in drilling and officering the Persian army. Other questions also touching the extension of our friendly relations with the Shah will probably be settled in due course. No time perhaps could be better than the present for such a purpose, seeing that Russia has some heavy work on her hands in Central Asia, where not only the Kirghese of the Steppes, but their western neighbours, the Bashkirs, are now in active rebellion against a yoke which somehow appears to press as hard as our own. To complete the revival of old friendship with Persia, we ought to replace the mission under the Government of India.

It was the good old practice of the East India Company to keep up a friendly intercourse with their servants by means of dinners and other social attractions. As a sort of substitute for such splendid hospitality, might it not be feasible for the Secretary of State to hold occasional levées, which gentlemen of all classes connected with India would be free to attend? The cost and trouble of these little ceremonies would not be great, while the means of cultivating a nearer acquaintance with the leaders of Anglo-Indian life and industry would be open at any rate to their official masters.

WE understand that her Majesty hopes to preside in person at the approaching investment of the new made Knights of the Star of India.

THE Secretary of State for India has made good choice of a successor to Mr. Maine as Law Member in the Governor-general's Council. Mr. W. Forsyth having elected to continue in his present career, there can hardly be two opinions as to the fitness of Mr. FitzJames Stephen for the post to which he has just been named. Like his predecessor, he is a lawyer and something more—a masculine thinker, with a wide range of ideas and no small power of expressing them. India is fortunate in getting such a man to forego good prospects in England for a few years of trying labour in a remote dependency.

WHATEVER holes we may sometimes have been tempted to pick in the methods of competition applied to the Indian Civil Service, the practical merits of the system seems to us beyond dispute. It has sent into that service a body of men well up to the mark in point of mental culture, all animated with great zeal and public spirit, most of them as worthy to be called gentlemen as they are to fill the high offices already shared among them. It is not too much to say that the Haileybury system never educated in ten years so many capable men as the system of competition has already done. Since the Mutiny of 1857 immense demands have been made on the ability and energy of the Indian Civil Service—demands which could hardly have been met under the old system of selection. Even the Indian Bar has not yet proved itself superior in professional ability to the gentlemen of the rival service. We must however admit that competition sends into the service not a few men of a class somewhat defective in social manners. They are apt to be sometimes awkward and unpolished. This defect might be remedied either by limiting the competition to candidates from public schools and universities, or by sending the passed civilians at once to the larger Indian stations, where social influences would go far to mend the manners which life at small stations would only make the more uncouth. Much too might be learned from intercourse with natives of any position, whose natural politeness and refinement of manner could not fail to have a refining effect on their white friends.

THE "Indian Army and Civil Service List" for July has just been issued from the office of this journal.

MHOW.—TIGER HUNTING.—Our correspondent at Mhow, under date the 19th inst., informs us that Colonel Gibbard, R.A., has bagged no less than twelve tigers, and expects to return to the station from his exploits about the 10th proximo. The weather, it appears, still continues very warm there, although the citizens were favoured with a heavy downpour of rain between 6 and 7 P.M. on the 18th, which continued for about half an hour, the quantity gauged being half an inch.—*Our Paper*, May 28.

PAY OF A MAJOR GENERAL ON FURLOUGH.—The Government of India have intimated that, whenever a major-general, entitled to Indian pay as having been unemployed less than three years, spends a portion of that time (up to two years) on furlough or leave of absence to England, he is entitled, under Govt. G.O. No. 1,131 of Dec. 1 last (Madras G.O.G. Dec. 15 last, No. 450), to 50 per cent. of his Indian pay, and not to 25s. a day.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. Hugh Berkeley Griffiths, of the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars (announced by telegram from India); Mr. Griffiths entered the service on March 15, 1864, and became lieutenant on Oct. 5, 1867. Serg. major Medley, 15th Hussars, at Secunderabad, May 18, suddenly, of sunstroke. Capt. F. E. Medhurst, 2-12th Regt., at Jubbulpore, May 20.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Charles B. Fyers Wainwright, 8th Brigade R.A., at Sectapore, Bengal, May 29, of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog. Lieut. M. McGrath, Veteran and Pension Establishment, at Agra, May 27.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. M. Massey, Mr. Scaly, Mr. J. W. Scott, Dr. Scott.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Pera, July 8.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Morant and infant, Major Knight, Lieut. Day, Capt. Leggatt.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The pressure on our space has compelled us to defer to our next issue Sir S. Cotton's letter, and some other matter that will keep.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1869.

## REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

THE Report of the Bombay Bank Commissioners has come out at last, and very damaging are its conclusions to nearly all concerned. The appointment of Sir Charles Jackson as President of the Committee seemed to furnish sufficient guarantee for a full and impartial inquiry into a strange and dirty business, and the way in which he conducted it gave yet stronger assurance of equal will and skill to elicit the whole truth. And our trust in the committee has been amply justified by the tenor of the Report now published. It strikes more or less hard in all directions, sparing neither the Bombay Government nor even the Secretary of State himself for the time being. The fatal clauses in the Act of 1863 which opened the door to every form of mischief must have been read by Sir Charles Wood, for "there is a pencil-note in his hand-writing in the margin opposite Clause 7," and yet he afterwards informed the Governor-general that the Home Council had sanctioned the Act as it then stood. We are reminded by the Report that only a year before he had specially warned the Bombay Government to regulate the Bank's operations by the principles followed in the Bank of Bengal.

What regard was paid to that warning the Report clearly shows. After reading and revising the Draft Act for Bombay, Mr. Bickersteth, the Government solicitor, admitted in his letter to his Government that the powers contained in the new Bill were "more extended in some respects than those of the Bank of Bengal as at present constituted." To this admission no heed seems to have been paid by Mr. A. D. Robertson, Secretary to the Bombay Government, though he called the attention of the Bank Directors to the "verbosity" of the Act as compared with that for Bengal. Nor did the Advocate-general, Mr. Lewis, see any reason to follow the wording of the Bengal Act. The Directors having also declined to remodel the Act, it was laid in February, 1863, before the Bombay Legislature by Mr. A. D. Robertson, "in a speech remarkable for its omissions." He was not "aware," it seems, of the difference between the Bombay Act and that for Bengal. He made no sort of allusion to the clauses which directly or implicitly empowered the Bombay Bank to accept securities in any public company in India, even if the calls on shares were not all paid up, to advance money on a promissory note signed by one person only, and to lend out more than three lakhs on such security to any one firm for a longer period than three

months; all which provisions were absent from the Bengal Bank Charter.

A Committee, composed of Messrs. Lewis, Robertson, and Tristram, having considered and slightly amended the Bill, it was read a second time on the 24th March, received the Viceroy's assent on the 4th July, and was published by the Bombay Government on the 1st August. Sir C. Wood's assent was given in December of the same year. In the clauses which stood thus unchallenged—save by Mr. Hobart, of the India-office—the Committee find "the chief cause of the Bank's failure." The chief share of the blame they ascribe to the Bombay Legislature; but of the remainder a part must lie between the Bank Directors who framed the measure and the Bombay Government who disregarded Sir C. Wood's directions; and who, with the Government of India and the Secretary of State, "either failed to detect, or failed to expose, the dangers with which the Act was pregnant." With such conclusions it is not for us to quarrel, since they are essentially the same as those to which we expressed our adherence a twelvemonth ago.

To what "laxity of practice," to how "ruinous a system of banking," the new Act led, the report proceeds to show. No bye-laws, to begin with, were made for the regulation of the bank's practice. Between August 1863, and May 1865, the only permanent check placed on the secretary's powers was the resolution forbidding him to make certain advances without the board's leave. Mr. Blair, the secretary, at once began to make cash advances on promissory notes alone, signed by one or more borrowers. In so doing he seems never to have consulted any of the directors, save perhaps Cowasjee Jehangheer. All the other directors now alive at any rate deny that he ever did consult them; and it is certain that these cash credits were omitted from the application-book which the directors at their meetings had to inspect, and that they were so omitted by Mr. Blair's order. They were inserted, indeed, in a "small informal" kind of ledger which the directors were not likely to ask for. He also discounted promissory notes signed by a single borrower, and backed by no other security, on the plea that these came under the head of cash credits. When one of the directors, Mr. Mangles, protested in March 1864 against such an infringement of the Bank Charter, Mr. Lidderdale, another director, pleaded that "it was the custom of the bank to discount bills of that sort," and Mr. A. D. Robertson "thought that it could be done under the Charter." Mr. Blair also never kept a reference list of the merchants and traders of Bombay, and he soon gave up consulting the weekly committee of three on the extent of credit he should grant to applicants for loans. Mr. Ryland, the under-secretary, was not less forward in availing himself of the powers involved in the new Charter. As for the directors of this period, which extends from August 1863, to June 1864, they carried on the business without any immediate loss, but their neglect to make bye-laws and to overhaul the secretary's doubtful proceedings lays them open to deserved censure.

On the allotment of shares to Messrs. Robertson and Inverarity, two of the Government Directors, the Commissioners do not lay much stress. The allotments were too small to "excite suspicion," but in taking them, the directors "set a bad example" to their successors. Nor is there anything to say against the first and second augmentations of capital, but the third was unwise, for the Bank already "had more money than it could safely invest."

The next and most eventful period in the Bank's history ranges from June 1864, to April of the following year. The share-gambling was then at its height. Everybody almost went mad on that point. Companies were started "for every imaginable purpose," and a general rush was made for early shares to be sold again at high premiums. Mr. Blair lost no time in getting the Directors to sanction advances of money on no security save the borrower's credit, in accordance with what he had the face to call the Scotch system. Thenceforth he had it all his own and his friends' way. Lakhs upon lakhs of rupees were advanced on the mere promissory note of the borrower, for much longer periods than three months. Mr. Birch, a Go-

vernment Director and President of the Bank, was "not too ill to attend at his office or at the Bank when he chose to do so," or to make handsome profits on the shares he managed to have allotted to him in the best companies going. But he never thought of checking his secretary in his mad career, or of laying before the Board any irregularities of which he professed to disapprove. The rest of the then Government Directors knew nothing whatever of the business done or the right way of doing it. Mr. Blair himself became a supple tool in the hands of Premchund Roychund, the luckiest speculator of the day, and the most widely courted of bank directors. This monied Mephistophiles "was not slow to fathom the imbecility and weak moral character" of his obliging Faust, whom he or his father, Roychund Deepchund, supplied with large and frequent loans, as well as allotments of shares in the many companies he helped to call into brief existence. The two went partners in several large speculations. "The result was that the Bank became Premchund's. If Premchund had a friend to oblige who wanted money, he recommended him for a loan. If Premchund had shares to sell, he would suggest to an acquaintance that he should buy, offering at the same time to finance the purchase-money by procuring him a loan from the Bank of Bombay. If Premchund wanted money for a speculation, he would suggest to some friend to join him in it, and then procure a loan in his friend's name for the money required." Widely trusted and widely known, he succeeded in owing the Bank as much as £420,000 on his own account. In the name of friends who wanted to buy shares from himself he borrowed £669,000, of which £131,547 has never been recovered. Of the £295,893 he managed to borrow for partners in speculation, £130,240 have vanished for ever. But his charities were munificent and his credit at that time unbounded.

To show how "the Bank's money was lent during this disastrous period," a few typical instances are detailed in the Report before us. They all tell pretty nearly the same tale. Mr. Blair's absence for five weeks at Poonah, and afterwards for two months at Ajmere, made no difference in the downward course of things, for Mr. Robertson, the deputy secretary, trod steadily in his superior's steps, giving away advances all round with a generous disregard for proper securities. Between these two gentlemen the Bank's affairs were so brilliantly managed, that when Mr. Blair retired at the end of April 1865, he left the Bank involved in a maze of unsettled accounts, of which a balance, including the advances made by the Branch Banks, of £1,531,340 has never been recovered. It was a mere chance that any of the money got repaid. Mr. Fleming, for instance, borrowed and paid back a sum of ten lakhs; but his request for the loan was granted without a word of inquiry, in spite of his own express desire to explain his reasons for wanting so large an advance at such a time. Mr. Bullock, manager of the Kalbadevi Branch, was equally generous at the Bank's expense. He never inquired at the Head Office touching those who came to him for money, so that money was often lent to applicants already rejected or quite sufficiently accommodated by Mr. Blair. His management involved the branch in an ultimate loss of more than nineteen lakhs.

At the end of February 1865, Mr. Birch resigned the presidentship. For his "long and valuable services," in presiding at board meetings once a week and ignoring the mischief doing in the directors' name—he was requested to sit for his portrait at the bank's expense after his return home. Mr. Hannay succeeded him as president, and two months later Mr. Blair was replaced by Mr. Robertson. Against the other directors of that time the commissioners bring a charge of "culpable negligence," but, with the exception of Messrs. Tracey and Premchund, they are acquitted of using the bank's money for their own purposes.

The next period in the bank's history extends from May 1865, to April 1866. The new directors began to scent disaster. They tried to restrict the powers of the new secretary. But, thanks to the opposition of Messrs. Hannay and Tracey, all they got was a compromise forbidding the secretary to ad-

vance more than three lakhs to a new applicant without special leave from three directors. Very little improvement took place under such a secretary as Mr. Robertson, who "was not much more scrupulous than his predecessors." A sudden panic in June, caused by the failure of a large debtor to the bank, was allayed by the timely interference of the Bombay Government. But the lesson of better management was learned too late. Events in America looked ill for Indian speculators in cotton. Premchund, the evil genius of the bank, was in want of more money; and in April, 1866, his tottering credit was propped up with a last loan of £250,000, Sir Bartle Frere himself having sanctioned the fatal step. Under Mr. Robertson's management the bank added £515,558 to its previous losses.

The doom now impending had been hastened and assured by the close of the American war. With the fall in cotton company after company collapsed. The great Bombay bubble burst with a wide crash. Between May and December 1866, the ruin of the Bank was completed; and nothing remained but to put it into liquidation, a process ending in the ghastly discoveries that led to the Commission of last year. We have seen how the Commissioners deal with the chief actors in the tragical farce. Their final verdict on the evidence before them is short, but sufficient. They find that the causes of the Bank's failure were—1st. The Act X. of 1863, which allowed the Bank to transact business of an unsafe character. 2nd. The way in which "weak and unprincipled secretaries," spurred on by "a designing native director, Premchund Roychund," abused the powers conferred by that Act. 3rd. That the presidents and directors from 1863 to 1865 were nearly all "negligent and failed to do their duty," in respect of bye-laws and other things. 4th. That the times, being so exceptional, "required more than ordinary vigilance and care" on the part of all concerned. 5th. That the presidents and directors were neither "conversant with banking business," nor equal to the particular occasion. 6th. The absence of sound legal advice and assistance.

But what were the ruling powers about meanwhile, in Bombay, Bengal, and London? We have seen that the Government Directors were themselves deceived or powerless for good. Nor does the Bombay Government seem to have known or done better. The returns forwarded by the Bank were too misleading to awaken any tangible alarm. But early in 1865 some words of warning from Sir C. Wood drew Sir B. Frere's attention to the need of greater watchfulness. He consulted the Government Directors, but they, as we have seen, could do little to counteract their secretary's influence, even if they had been more conversant with their nominal duties. Mr. Lushington, one of the shrewdest among them, could only protest against the granting of loans on personal security. After the occurrence of the panic of June 1865, the Viceroy in Council demanded from Bombay a categorical answer to seven questions concerning the state of the Bank; and Sir C. Wood directed the Bombay Government to lose no time in restricting the business of the Bank in accordance with the rules observed at Calcutta and Madras. No direct reply was ever given to the former; but Sir B. Frere forwarded to the Indian Government a reassuring despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, and enclosing a report, no less inaccurate and misleading, from the Government directors. Of the Viceroy's seven queries one only was answered in the despatch; an omission which the Commissioners greatly regret, for "if the whole of them had been carefully answered, the crippled condition of the Bank would at once have been ascertained." Why they were never answered, the Report does not explain; but its silence cannot be taken as anyway flattering to Sir Bartle Frere and his colleagues. It is curious indeed to note how disquieting are the rumours that prevail in Simlah and London, while Bombay itself is still basking in its fool's paradise, serenely deaf to the moaning of a storm already at hand. Wherever else they may have been at fault, both Sir C. Wood and Sir J. Lawrence seem at any rate to have done their best to avert the catastrophe which the negligence of the Bombay Government helped to bring about.



## Correspondence.

### A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will any of your readers (who may be in a position to do so) obligingly solve this question through the columns of your paper—viz., Is a person in the invalid pension establishment in India amenable to military usages, such as trial by court-martial or military censure, for behaviour which would call for such procedure in the case of one in the service? For instance, could an officer, feeling himself aggrieved, apply (*i.e.*, would it be the proper course to apply) to the Commander-in-Chief with the view of obtaining redress in the supposition of his Excellency having the power to enforce the delivery of an ample apology? But has the Commander-in-Chief, or the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, the power to do this in the case of an individual borne on the invalid pension establishment? That is the question, and I should feel obliged if any officer of experience would kindly give the desired information. I am myself rather of the opinion that there is no redress in such a case.—Yours, &c.,

AN INQUIRER.

[We too imagine there is no redress.—ED. A. I. M.]

## Notices of Books.

*The Buckhurst Volunteers.* By J. M. Capes, M.A. Three Volumes. London: Tinsley Brothers. 1869.

In these days the demand for novels is so great, that the temptation to throw one's ideas and experiences into the form most likely to attract the largest audience leads many a writer into a path for which his former essays seemed hardly to indicate his special fitness. In some cases the result has justified the endeavour. Mr. Kingsley, for instance, almost persuades us to forget the preacher in the novelist. As a rule, however, the novel with a purpose wars against nature as much as it sins against art. You see the purpose, but you fail to detect the presence of any natural connection between the ideas and the mode of expressing them. It is one thing to have the gift of telling a good story, and quite another to write a suggestive essay on some topic of moral or political importance. In forsaking the sphere of an essayist for that of a novelist, the author of *The Buckhurst Volunteers* may be said to challenge a certain comparison between his former and his present self. We are led to expect much from a writer of his acknowledged abilities. This is not indeed his first appearance as a story-teller. In the *Mosaic-worker's Daughter* he had already broken ground in the new direction with a success to which several of his critics bore ungrudging witness. Of his second essay in the same line we are inclined on the whole to speak favourably. It is not, indeed, a book which takes hold at once of the reader's fancy. Dealing as it does with the every-day affairs of an ordinary country town in its most modern aspects, it neither piques curiosity by an intricate plot, nor commands attention from the first by brilliant dialogue or poetic scene-painting. The characters, also, do not readily distinguish themselves from each other to the reader's mental eye, and it takes one some time to discover the real heroes and heroines of the novel, if indeed one ever does solve that interesting problem with perfect satisfaction. Is Mary Grey the leading heroine? At first you think she must be, and your interest in her is mildly encouraged by evidence of the interest her neighbours take in the doings of the brave lady who prefers making her way by selling books and stationery to going out as a governess, the part usually chosen by the daughter of a poor or dead clergyman. All through the book her name is continually turning up; people fight about her as if she were the real centre of their daily interests; and from time to time she re-appears on the scene as a kind of beneficent fairy who disentangles knots and charms away impending hurricanes. Yet somehow, as so often happens in otherwise good novels, she never paints herself distinctly on the imagination. There is a want of outline about her for which all her reported virtues fail to compensate. She is not even guilty of falling in love with anybody, a weakness which, to the average reader, will often cover a multitude of shortcomings on the author's part. But Mr. Capes has evidently wished to do for

once without much love-making—a very good idea, if some other passion or sentiment of equal force had been offered us in its stead.

George Harcourt again, though a very good fellow, seems even less lifelike than Miss Grey, although he has the advantage of falling among gypsies and getting a bullet wound in his leg. His chief use seems to be that of a lay-figure clothed in sundry scraps of the author's own philosophy, and useful as the mouthpiece of opinions which have not yet become current in ordinary society. In spite of our sympathy with much that he says in his pleasantly bumptious way, we could sometimes wish that, in the interests of art, he had kept a discreet silence, because in some parts of the book the purpose of its writing would then have been less obtrusive than it is now. And this undue prominence of the purpose interferes with the author's presentment of Captain Harcourt himself. The impression which his character was meant to convey differs greatly from the impression actually conveyed by his deeds and sayings. He is proud perhaps and disagreeable, but nothing he really does seems quite to justify the hatred felt for him by the volunteers in general, and yet more by the author himself. The ferment caused by his conduct has too much the character of a storm in a butterboat, and the thrashing he gets from Hugh Maurice has to our minds no adequate reason for its infliction.

The fuss made about Mary Grey in a town of thirteen or fourteen thousand inhabitants seems to us quite as improbable as the abduction of her two fellow-townsmen by a gang of gypsies of whose hiding places no one has the faintest suspicion. But we may excuse the improbability in either case for the sake of certain scenes to which it furnishes the occasion. It is unlikely that many people in so large a town would have troubled their heads about the propriety of a lady turning shopkeeper. But if they were to do so, we should have much the same kind of picture as that here presented, of vulgar curiosity, narrowmindedness, tittle-tattle, envy, and all uncharitableness. A vein of quiet comedy mixed with sly satire pervades most of the chapters devoted to the elaboration of such a picture. Wherever the Pethertons, the Leightons, the Misses Manby, are brought upon the scene, we are sure of getting some quiet fun out of the talk that goes on amongst them. Mr. Petherton, the pompous embodiment of clerical cant and conventional twaddle, is well contrasted both with the clear-headed rector of St. Bede's, and with his own wife, who treats his grandest utterances with delicious contempt, utterly ridiculing the idea of her being included in the apostolical injunction about wives being subject to their husbands. This lady indeed is the raciest personage in the book, and the way in which she keeps her husband in order behind the scenes, snubbing him without mercy and stripping him as it were of all his peacock's plumage, is delightful to contemplate. In chapters like that on "Conjugal Discussions" the author's dialogue shows him at his best, and his best is really very good. Sometimes, especially in the first volume, the dialogue would be improved by greater condensation. The commonplace talk of commonplace people ought, as a rule, to be left to the reader's imagination, or boiled down into a convenient compass. It is a mistake in art to be too natural in the reproduction of very small details. Mrs. Maurice's talk is quite another affair. In its wonderful discursiveness and long-winded incoherence, it forms too characteristic a feature to bear mutilation. We must have all of it or none. But no such excuse can be pleaded for some of the passages to which we refer, the speechmaking of the Volunteers not excepted.

In the latter half of the novel we are taken out of the region of everyday life into scenes of romantic interest. Apart from the question of probability, the adventure with the gypsies is related with much spirit, and leads up to an appropriate climax in the wrestling match between Hugh Maurice and Black Will, which crowns the athletic sports at Buckhurst with a glorious surprise, and secures for the winner a happy issue to his wooing. The more stirring interest of this part of the book is agreeably relieved by passages of domestic comedy, which evince no small capacity for playful humour and delicate observation.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS.—Under the provisions of sec. 445a of Act 8 of 1869, the Hon. the Lieut. governor of Bengal is pleased to invest all officers now exercising the powers described in Act 15 of 1862 with the powers described in the said section 445a of Act 8 of 1869, with effect from June 1, 1869.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

The *Englishman* thinks that the question lately raised by the correspondent of the *Friend of India* as to the effect upon the trade of Calcutta of the completion of railway communication between Allahabad and Bombay is a more important one than the comfortable silence with which it is received seems to indicate. It would be folly to conceal from ourselves the fact that, as regards certain classes of goods, Calcutta must to a great extent cease to be the port either of export or import for a great part of Upper India; and the importance of this fact will not be under-rated when it is remembered that of this class of goods piece goods are an item. Were it a mere question of railway traffic there would be nothing very serious about it, for the goods which will be diverted to the Bombay line do not form so considerable a proportion of that traffic that the deficiency will not be more than compensated by the natural increase of other classes of freight. But it is essentially a question of commercial prosperity; and looking at it in this light, we must say that the class of goods that will be diverted from Calcutta hold a comparatively much more important position. The value of piece goods as an item in our import trade, for instance, is almost in inverse ratio of their importance as a source of income to the East Indian Railway. As the correspondent of the *Friend* points out, the choice between the two ports will, until other lines of railway come into play, be determined by other considerations than that of mere distance. In point of mere distance Calcutta would still have the advantage over its younger rival; but the difference is not great enough to outweigh any considerable disadvantages. Do such disadvantages exist? The dangers of the Hooghly certainly do constitute a very serious drawback; but the expensiveness of the port is a still more serious consideration. Yet it is at this critical juncture that it has been determined to double the port charges on all ships frequenting Calcutta. Serious enough, under any circumstances, the additional impost is at this time a matter which demands the most anxious consideration at the hands of the mercantile community of Calcutta; and we must admit our surprise that its announcement has been received with the utmost apparent apathy. We still hope to see some movement made to protest strongly against a measure so fatal to the interests of our trade. If it be persisted in, the hopes of Port Canning ought not to revive; and we trust the Bengal Government will see the necessity of adopting a more vigorous and sympathising policy with reference to its encouragement. Let Canning be made as convenient, safe, and cheap a port as possible, there are still ample grounds for our looking about for the means of recouping ourselves for some necessary falling off in our trade on the opening of the line between Jubulpore and Nagpore. For such means we must look to the improvement of our communications with Northern and Eastern Bengal, and of our relations with Nepal and Bhotan, and to the development of Assam. In these matters we have omitted to take time by the forelock, and must pay the penalty by being left for some period at least in the lurch. The *Friend's* correspondent certainly somewhat exaggerates the amount of the loss with which we are threatened, when he represents one-third of our traffic to be at stake, since, with regard to heavy goods, Bombay can never compete with Calcutta, since it would not pay to carry them by rail; but the loss with which we are really threatened needs no exaggeration to invest it with the most vital importance. As far as regards passenger traffic, we suppose Calcutta must make up her mind once and for all to lose her position as the rendezvous of travellers to and from Europe, and this will, in itself, be a heavy loss.

## Bengal.

### STATION TALK.

SIMLA, May 28.—An extraordinary report has got into circulation that Lady Mayo is going shortly to England, and the Viceroy to Barrackpore. It is a pure invention, wholly untrue, and never had a shadow of foundation. News has reached the Government of India that Azim Khan and Abdool Rahmaan Khan have turned back from Meshed to Teheran, and are the guests of the Shah. The opinion in official quarters is that their fortunes are so broken that they will not make any attempt on Turkestan. Their presence at Teheran is, however, suggestive of two very opposite, though equally pregnant considerations. The Shah may have invited them to that capital in accordance with the advice of the British Envoy, Mr. Alison, and their status there may be that of political *detenus*. Or they may have gone to Teheran to plot and arrange a Persian descent on Herat, which, under their leadership, the Shah might defy the British Envoy to prove he had had anything to do with. That the Persian regards with longing eye not only Herat, but a far larger slice of Western Afghanistan, is beyond question. The troops of the Shah have long been in Seistan, and their most advanced post is on the River Helmund, about 200 miles east of its

debouchure into Lake Seistan, and at about an equal distance southwest of the important Afghan town of Ghirishk, on the road to Candahar. Neither Lord Mayo nor Shere Ali, if report speaks truly, regards this vicinage of the Persian with satisfaction; and should they insist on his going to the right-about, and abandoning Seistan, the Shah will be forced to obey. The Simla season of 1869 is to be a "very, very," lively and pleasant one. The Countess of Mayo, it is said, is determined that the viceregal festivities shall be frequent, brilliant, and agreeable to all. Private theatricals and amateur concerts there are to be periodically, and flower shows, fancy fairs, archery meetings, are things whose poster advertisements greet you in every Simla shop you enter. The place is very full, and yet a large number of ardent young men, and incorrigible grey beards, have been leaving this daily for long trips into the interior, with thirty coolies each to carry their necessary luggage, and an additional ten, heavily laden with pots of jam. Cashmere, at any rate, will be crowded this year, and the gondoliers of Sirinuggur and the hill coolies generally will do a thriving trade. Men are now in the Valley who have gone there from the far southern parts of the Madras Presidency, for—a season's fishing.

GHAZEEPORE, May 21.—Cholera and small-pox are to a great extent still prevailing in the city and its suburbs, and during the past week upwards of twenty cases were brought to my knowledge, of which five or six were fatal. The weather is extremely hot, owing to the incessant easterly wind. Thanks are due to Mr. Pasley, magistrate, who has made all sanitary arrangements for the location of the koerees (opium cultivators), who came in numbers into the station to deliver their produce, and are now returning to their homes. There being no rain as yet, a thing which is greatly needed by the cultivators, who are daily on the look-out for a shower, the prices of eatables have greatly risen, and the poor are suffering very much. Mr. Wilton Oldham, LL.D., the joint magistrate of this district, who was entrusted with the preparation of the statistical account of the district, is busily engaged in getting through the work. It is expected that the report will be an excellent one, as the pains which he takes in its preparation clearly shows that the work will be one highly deserving of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's commendation. Such a valuable and painstaking officer must be well-suited to write the account of a large city like Benares, where there are so many relics of antiquity, requiring inquiry and description.

DALHOUSIE, May 31.—This year we have about 500 European soldiers, made up from the 92nd, 38th, and 85th Regiments, who are working at the military road in three different parties. They presented rather a seedy appearance as they marched up, but I notice in the short time they have been up here that the climate as well as manual labour has improved them wonderfully. A deplorable accident happened to a soldier of the 38th a few days back. It would appear that a portion of the bank he was working at fell on him, mutilating the lower portion of his body frightfully. The poor fellow died shortly after in great agony. I must not neglect to mention an entertainment, the only one up to the present that one might consider public, the boys of the Dalhousie School gave on the night of the 28th inst., and to attend which I received an invitation. It was graced with nearly all the beauty and fashion of our little station, among whom I noticed our much respected General's wife. Considering it is the first time that any of the boys had come before the public in such a manner, I think that the performance was on the whole a success. I am informed that a party of fifty men from the 92nd Highlanders are to clear the site for the new church. This looks something like business, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in filling up what has long been a crying want. The General has left for Dhurmsala on his tour of inspection, and, as the heat has been unusually great, I am sure he deserves great praise for his indefatigable devotion to duty in such trying weather. The barracks, since the arrival of our new and energetic Executive Engineer, are being pushed on to completion rapidly, and they will be a welcome treat to the soldiers to remove into. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner are both here, and will probably remain for the season, as they have taken houses.

CHUNAR, June 2.—A funeral procession from beneath the Fort, which conveyed to its final repose the remains of Mr. William Burke, superintendent of coal mines in the Rewah territory, was seen wending its slow course athwart the plain towards the cemetery during a violent storm, which considerably retarded their progress, slow as it generally happens to be; notwithstanding this serious impediment to their attendance, the neighbours, with their wonted kindness, congregated, and, buffeting the storm, performed the last offices to the dead with as good a will as could be expected of them. Although Mr. Burke had been suffering from some chronic disease up to the time of his decease, I fancy this was not the immediate cause of death, which in my opinion was accelerated in consequence of the unprecedented heat which has hitherto prevailed. There have been several deaths in the station from heat apoplexy, and a singular one is related of a native being found dead in a recumbent posture by a passer by somewhere near the fort. By the side of a frequented road a peon, with badge on, was observed leaning against a post, as if taking a nap. This being no uncommon sight during such trying weather, when over-exertion or exposure is invariably attended with serious results, no notice was

taken of him for some time. At last a humane individual passing by, not being satisfied with a cursory glance, stopped to contemplate the scene, and actuated by motives of brotherly feeling went to arouse the unfortunate individual from his lethargy, as he thought, when to his great surprise, on shaking the body to awake the sleeper, he found it a veritable corpse!

**JUBBULPORE, May 31.**—This month has closed without rain, though we needed it sadly, for the heat that we have had has been unprecedented and unbearable. The night before last hot winds from the north-west set in about twelve o'clock, and kept up for twenty hours. There have been a few deaths of Europeans, but none from cholera, which was rife here not long ago; one of the Europeans is said to have died from heat apoplexy. Our *pauze*, Mr. Willis, got a touch of cholera a week or so ago; but I am happy to say is at his work again, and long may he be spared to his endeared little flock. The public offices here are held from 6 A.M. to 12 noon, and I am told everybody prefers the change but the native *employees*, who prefer to attend from 10 to 4, as they are the hottest hours of the day, and they would then get the use of the office punkahs and tatties, two luxuries which are now denied them; as they enjoy tatties only from 10 to 12, and have to grill at home the rest of the day, none of their houses having been built so as to admit of the use of tatties and punkahs. Suitors like the change in hours, as they are not kept in the sun all day. Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has come in, and is going on a tour to the famine-stricken tracts in the Jubbulpore district, "to see what he can see." I am told he will be startled at the sad state of things. Lieutenant Boyes, adjutant of the 2-12th, has gone on leave to Cashmere; Captain Way, station staff, will soon go to the hills, Simla, and Captain Baker, of the 2-12th, will act for him.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**CLERICAL.**—The Rev. Charles Edward Wheeler has been appointed to officiate as chaplain of Cawnpore, during the absence on leave of the Rev. M. E. Mills.

**DEATH OF MR. WOODS.**—We regret to learn that Mr. David Woods, the deputy secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, died suddenly at Calcutta on the 3rd ult., of apoplexy.

**JUBBULPORE.**—Captain Ward, Deputy Commissioner, rather astonished Jubbulpore the other morning by knocking over a tiger near the tomb of the late Mr. Boddington.

**DURBAR TO BE AT AGRA.**—There appears, from a Calcutta contemporary, to be a rumour that the 2nd January has been fixed as the date for the great Agra Durbar; but that this arrangement is subject to confirmation by the winds and waves of the Eastern seas.

**ENGLISH OFFICERS IN CHINA.**—It is said that the Chinese authorities are offering large sums to Europeans of military experience to join the Imperial forces. The Peking Government is, it is believed, in great fear of further encroachment by Russia.

**SUBATHOO.**—The silver mine which has been discovered at Subathoo has now been found to yield one part of silver to four parts of lead. This is even a more encouraging result than was anticipated.

**SIMLA.**—The Viceroy intends shortly, it is said, to make a trip into the interior, and may possibly proceed as far as Cheenec, if the weather permit. The distance from Simla to Cheenec is 141½ miles. The Countess of Mayo started from Simla on a short trip to the interior on the morning of the 25th May, accompanied by Mrs. Bax Ironside. They were to go only as far as Nagkunda, it is believed.

**UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FURLOUGH RULES.**—It is expected that the Committee appointed to revise the Uncovenanted Service Furlough Rules will shortly submit another report. The Committee, our readers will remember, consists of Mr. E. C. Bayley, President, and Messrs. G. H. M. Batten, G. S. Fagan, G. W. Kellner, and Kumar Hurrendra Krishna.

**THE GREAT HEAT.**—A letter from Jhansi, dated the 31st May, says:—"A soldier of H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders died from heat apoplexy on the 29th, and another man fell down dead yesterday while on sentry, from *coup de soleil*. Among the natives—both in the city and in the district—deaths from these two causes are numerous. If it does not rain soon I do not know what will become of us."—The heat is said to have been greater lately all over the Punjab than it has been for some years back.—We notice an announcement of the death at Allahabad, from heat apoplexy, of Mr. F. Flouest, a well-known indigo planter.

**THE RHEEA PLANT.**—It appears from the proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, at the recent meeting in Calcutta, that it is almost hopeless, at least in the absence of suitable machinery to clean the fibre, to make the cultivation of the Rheea plant pay in India. There can be no question of the value of the fibre as a material from which textile fabrics of the finest and best quality can be manufactured, but the cost of cleaning and preparing the fibre is represented to be so great as to render nugatory all other advantages, although when cleaned the fibre would command a price of £70 per ton in England.—*Pioneer*.

**THE EX-AMEER OF CABUL.**—News is stated to have reached the Government of India that Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman have turned back from Meshed to Teheran, where they are the guests of the Shah. Their fortunes are so broken that it is probable they will not make any attempt on Turkistan.

**ORIENTAL MSS.**—Government has sanctioned the grant of 1000 rupees, to aid in the preparation, by Mr. J. H. Blochmann, of a *catalogue raisonné* of the collection of Arabic and Persian MSS., bought at Delhi (from the Prize Agents, by Major Nassau Lees) on account of Government, after the capture of the city in 1857, and now deposited in the Calcutta Madrisa.

**SHERE ALI AND THE HILL CHIEFS.**—The Amcer Shere Ali has, says the *Pioneer*, agreed to restore their allowances as of old to the Mullicks of the Khyber and to Meer Akhor Ahmed Khan of Jellalabad, on condition that they keep the Pass open. The allowance is to be given as soon as two or three caravans shall have passed backwards and forwards in safety. Sooltan Mahomed Khan of Lal-poor is to have a share of the Khyber duties.

**BOKHARA.**—According to the *Pioneer* it is reported that the King of Bokhara has consented to pay an annual tribute of 70,000 gold tillas to Russia. The King is at present, however, suffering from a tightness in the chest. A Russian agent had arrived for the tribute, and the King made over to him 20,000 tillas, the amount then in his treasury, and referred him to the merchants of Bokhara for payment of the remainder. The merchants refused point blank, and the King was compelled to have recourse to his army to raise the amount by a forced contribution from his subjects, in addition to the ordinary revenue.

**THE WAHABEE CONSPIRACY.**—We (*Friend of India*) believe that Lord Mayo has determined to deal effectually with the Wahabee conspiracy. The ringleaders, caught by Mr. W. H. Reilly some months ago, are now being tried at Patna—the third State trial of the kind in five years. So long as General McCleverty commands the Madras army he will probably continue to provoke panics like that which lately excited Vellore, by prophesying smooth things. But Government ought to direct its attention to the Wahabees, who now find a sympathising asylum in the feudatory States. In Tonk, for instance, there is a powerful Wahabee faction disaffected to the core.

**OPIMUM.**—The cultivation of poppy, says the *Indian Daily News*, is to be largely increased in the Bengal Presidency, and at once, in consequence of the proclamation of the Emperor of China, prohibitory of opium cultivation in any part of the imperial dominions, the issue of which we lately notified to our readers. The abandoned agencies of Seetapore and Rohilkund are to be immediately re-opened at a net increased charge of Rs. 4,000 a month. The fixed annual quantity of provision opium is to be 48,000 chests, with, in addition, a reserve of 10,000 chests to be gradually provided. The consequent necessary orders have been issued in time for the cultivation of 1869-70.

**CIVIL.**—Sir Donald McLeod left Lahore, on the 25th May, for Murree. The capital of the Punjab, such as it is, is now deserted, a dozen officers, whose work compels them to stay in the plains, alone remaining, and the heat is described as extreme and prostrating. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces left Nagpore on a tour through the districts on the 28th May. His presence is, we believe, required at Jubbulpore. Mr. Chisholm is to be appointed pucca Deputy Commissioner of Raepore, to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of the late incumbent, Captain Twyford.—*Central India Times*.—Sir William Muir was to leave Allahabad for Nynce Tal on Saturday, May 29, and to halt at Cawnpore, Meerut, and Moradabad on the way.—It is stated that Mr. Bax Ironside, C.B., has been selected to fill the appointment of Third Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

**A LOOSHAI DEFEAT.**—Particulars have been received of an attack recently made on a camp of armed Looshais by a party of friendly Kookies of the Khoongjai tribe, who were sent by the Rajah of Manipore towards the Looshai country to gain information of what was going on; the number thus sent was 110, and they had ninety muskets with them. The Khoongjais started from Moiraug to the south-west of the Manipore Valley, and proceeding by what is called the Cheklapye route, saw no traces of the Looshais for four days. Very early in the morning of the fifth day, before daylight, they came up with a body of about 150 Looshais encamped, and all fast asleep with the exception of one man. After a brief consultation the Khoongjais determined upon at once attacking them, and it was arranged that the whole number should fire two volleys of musketry and then rush on the enemy with their daos. This was done, and so complete was the surprise that the Looshais were perfectly paralysed, and tried to save themselves by flight. In all, forty of them were killed, including, it is supposed, two chiefs; many also were wounded, but escaped into the jungle. The Looshais have threatened to invade Manipore after the new moon, but the loss inflicted on them by this party—men of their own blood and language—will no doubt have a salutary effect, inasmuch as it will show that, after raiding and murdering inoffensive men, women and children they must expect reprisals. Every preparation has been made to meet the Looshais in the event of their being rash enough to invade the Manipore Valley.

**PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.**—The appointment of a Professor of English Literature and Mathematics at the Presidency College at Madras, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, rising to Rs. 1,200 by an annual increase of Rs. 50, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

**A PERSIAN RAID ON CANDAHAR.**—We (*Pioneer*) have received some particulars of the late Persian raid on Candahar. It appears that some 3,000 Persian sowers who were encamped in Seistan made an incursion into Candahar territory, and carried off 1,000 head of cattle and sheep. Sirdah Sher Ali Khan, Governor of Candahar, then addressed the commandant of the sowers, and represented that unless restitution were speedily made hostilities would ensue. The Governor's request was being complied with when Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman made their appearance on the scene. They persuaded the commandant not to restore the plundered cattle, on the ground that the Ameer Sher Ali had become subservient to the British Government, that he had gone to give his bond to Lord Mayo, and that Afghanistan had become a land of infidels in consequence.

**RANGOON.**—Letters from the capital up to May 9 state that the Burmese officials seem to have set their minds against the establishment of Captain Sladen's Court, and neither the King nor Government will move now to co-operate with the British Agent in opening it. Captain Sladen arranged everything on the faith of Royal promises, he having understood that he would be seconded in every way, but the King, whose broken faith was made so manifest when Captain Sladen's expedition started for Western China, now says that his Ministers are not agreed amongst themselves as to details, and that they cannot select a proper person to sit with the British Agent for the trial of mixed suits. The *Rangoon Gazette* thinks we ought to resent this conduct, as well as the perfidious treatment of our Bhamo expedition, and trusts that Earl Mayo will pursue a more vigorous policy with regard to Upper Burmah than his predecessor, Sir John Lawrence. The King is known in Mandalay to be collecting as many of his troops as he can on the British frontier, and all along the course of the Irrawaddy. His Ministers are astounded at the gradual growth of British influence in the country, and advise the King strongly to oppose us advancing further in any way. The King, it is added, is no fool, but he may be led away by the unprincipled villains by whom he is surrounded.

**LOSS OF A STEAMER.**—The loss of the steamer *Vulcan* is reported from Rangoon. She towed the ship *Lancashire Witch* to sea on the afternoon of May 13, and after casting her off, anchored for the night near the light-vessel. Towards morning of the 14th it began to blow fiercely from the S.E.E., and a heavy sea got up, which, running fair on the broadside of the vessel, caused her to roll and lurch fearfully. One of her planks under the sponson started a butt, and the water poured in at such a rate that the fires were extinguished, and eventually the vessel filled and went down 4½ miles S.W. of the light-ship. Some of the crew escaped in the steamer's boat, and the remainder were picked up in the light-ship's boat and sent to town, where they arrived on the evening of the 15th. Messrs. Todd Finlay and Co.'s steamer *Nagpore* also met with an accident, having got "hogged" slightly while being launched from the patent slip. On the morning of the 12th May Rangoon was visited by a short but very severe thunderstorm. The weather for some days before had been most oppressive, and at about 6 A.M. on the 12th the storm burst over the town. The only serious accident reported has been the entrance of two bolts into the house occupied by Mr. M. R. Cowie, who was just thinking about "getting up," when the noise and uproar, usually accompanying "electrical operations," threw him over from his back on to his face.—*Madras Times*.

**MILITARY.**—Captain the Hon. H. J. L. Wood, 10th Hussars (a son of Lord Halifax), has joined the personal staff of Lord Mayo, at Simla, as A.D.C.—One or two deaths from cholera having occurred in the 2-12th Regiment at Jubbulpore, a portion of the corps has been sent into camp.—We regret to hear of the death, at Hazareebaugh, of Major Gordon Higgins, of H.M.'s 107th Regiment.—Again cholera has laid hold of H.M.'s 58th Regiment at Allahabad in the new barracks. The regiment has, in consequence, been broken up into detachments, and quartered in the Clydesdale, Mansfield, and Chatham lines.—The following transfers in the Quartermaster-General's department are ordered:—Major B. H. Pottinger, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General, from Ahmedabad to Poona; Captain J. G. Watts, Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, from Poona to Ahmedabad.—Which statement are we to believe? We saw it stated in an up-country contemporary the other day that the troops at Peshawur were remarkably healthy; now, the *Delhi Gazette* hears that sickness is on the increase there, and that the 104th Regt., lately returned from the Hills, have upwards of 100 cases in hospital.—A most melancholy occurrence is reported from Seetapore. On May 28 Lieut. Wainwright, F Battery, 8th Brigade R.A., died of hydrophobia. His sufferings were very great, but he is said to have "borne them like a soldier and a Christian." Lieutenant Wainwright was a very promising young officer, and his death will be widely regretted.—We learn that the annual reliefs have been so ordered that the movements of many of the corps will dovetail in with the arrangements necessary for the great durbar at Agra, on the first of January, 1870, at which it has been resolved that there shall be present six batteries of artillery, three regiments of British

cavalry, three of Native cavalry, six of British infantry, and eight of Native infantry.—The Lucknow paper records a very sad accident to Captain Thackwell, of the 5th Lancers, while out tiger shooting at Bulrampore. The following is our contemporary's account:—A short time ago Captain Chaffey, of the same regiment, accompanied Captain Thackwell out tiger-hunting, and having met with no success for some days, they were rather disheartened. But they were not long kept so, when they got information of the vicinity of a tiger, and, in their eagerness to get a shot, they dismounted from their elephant to seek the monster on foot. They discovered the brute in some thick jungle, when Captain Thackwell managed to put two bullets into him, but this not proving sufficient for him, and he becoming maddened with the wounds he received, sprang on the pair and succeeded in fastening himself on Captain Thackwell, injuring his shoulder and thigh very severely. Captain Chaffey in this emergency behaved very pluckily; going up to the tiger he shot him dead, though not without greatly risking the life of his unfortunate friend, who lay helpless in the clutches of the furious beast. We hear that Captain Thackwell is being conveyed into Lucknow. We hope this disaster is not so great as it is given out." The *Pioneer* mentions a very serious accident which occurred to Dr. Dillon, garrison surgeon of Allahabad. The accident is said to have occurred in this way:—Dr. Dillon was going out for a ride; his horse, a rather restive animal, began to jump and prance before he was fairly in the saddle, and threw him to the ground. The doctor fell on the back of his head with much force; he has been insensible ever since (adds our contemporary), and is still, we regret to say, in a precarious state.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 23. Bertram Rigby, Rutter, Liverpool.—30. Shand, Lapan, Liverpool; Mooresfoot, Metcalf, London.—31. Bengal, Code, London; James Wishart, Buchanan, Sunderland; Stonehouse, Bley, London.—June 1. Str. Ethiopian, McCallum, Bombay.—2. Robert Seddon, Bryde, Liverpool; Staffordshire, Potts, Holyhead; Aboukir, Jenkins, Liverpool; City of Cashmere, Becket, London; Knight Companion, Diveley, London; Slieve Donard, Thompson, Bombay; Allahabad, Johnwood, Melbourne.—3. Glenroy, Jones, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Ethiopian.—Mr. W. Nicholson, Mrs. McCarty and child, Mrs. Stewart and child, Col. Rendal.  
Per str. India.—Dr. Cowie, Messrs. Leuhman, Nicolson, Albert.  
Per Allahabad.—Messrs. A. Hardy, T. Herkott, P. Smith, G. Stone.

### DEPARTURES.

May 23. Str. Moulmein.—29. Str. Arabia.—30. Red Gauntlet, Calumet.—31. Str. Meinam; Charlotte, Fathe Salam.—June 1. Star of Denmark, Artist, Victoria Bridge.—2. Czarewitch, Lady Love.—3. Str. Oriental; Florence Nightingale, Caliope, Isaura.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Arabia.—For RANGOON, &c.—Mr. G. P. Grubb, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boswell, Miss Billons, Mrs. Ryan and two children, Mr. D. G. MacLeod, Mr. C. F. Wilkinson, Lieut. J. T. Gummius.  
Per str. Meinam.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. G. J. Wallace and child, Dr. J. Janssen, Mr. C. J. Woodward, Madame Ferro and brother, Madame Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mr. W. Butler. For SUZ.—Mr. T. L. Tims, Mr. F. W. Lewis, Mr. C. Sultane, Mr. M. Marinelli, Mr. L. Lichtblau. For PONDICHERY.—Madame Riby, Mr. and Mrs. T. Determes and two children. For MADRAS.—Major W. K. Haslewood.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, June 3, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ....	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 94 8 to 94 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock ....	Sa. Rs. 91	94 12 to 94 14
4 per Cent. ....	Co.'s Rs. 91	94 12 to 94 14
5 per Cent. F.W. ....	Co.'s Rs. 108	105 0 to 105 8
5½ per Cent. ....	Co.'s Rs. 114	114 0 to 114 4
5 per Cent., 50-57 ....	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 4 to 109 8

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ....	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 11-16d.	
Bills with Docts. ....	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 13-16d. to 1s. 11½d.	

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ....	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ....	200	170 to 175
Bank of Bengal ....	1000	1635 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ....	50	9 to — pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ....	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ....	445	555 to 560 ex div.
Cachar Tea Company ....	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ....	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ....	700	490 to 490
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ....	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ....	200	85 to 90
Ditto New Shares ....	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ....	250	175 to 190
E. B. Indigo Company ....	100	38 to 40
East Indian Railway Company ....	218	240 to —
East India Tea Company ....	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ....	80	25 to 26 pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ....	100	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ....	218	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company ....	250	185 to 190
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ....	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ....	250	160 to 162½
Howrah Docking Company ....	500	200 to 205
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	420 to 430
National Bank of India (Limited) ....	125	137½ to —



New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	—	to	—
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	13	to	13½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	In liquidation.		
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	280	to	285
Punjab Bank ...	100	85	to	90
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200	150	to	—
Simla Bank ...	500	580	to	—
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	82½	202	to	—
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	67	to	68
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6	to	4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	25	to	30

## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 12 6 to 20 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar ...	0 17 6 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice ...	0 17 6 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Seeds ...	1 15 0 to 2 10 0	Nominal.
Jute ...	1 17 6 to 0 0 0	1 13 9 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 2 6 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

## STATION TALK.

VELLORE, May 24.—The intense excitement which lately prevailed in our agitated little station has partly subsided, and reason has once more asserted her sway over intellects which fear had previously paralysed. A few days ago we had only too much food for correspondence, now there is nothing to write about. The affair which caused so much consternation in our burgh originated, as I told you before, in a row between the two rival Mahomedan sects of the place; the more fanatic taunting the quieter portion of our Mussulman population, saying that the latter were afraid of the Feringhees, and dare not join them in exterminating the hated foreigners, until at last the feud ran so high that one sect "reported" the other. Then there has been a strange subadar, who never reported his arrival, living in the lines of the 28th Regiment, together with a moulvie from Madras, and these two worthies have been doing their best to unsettle the minds of the sepoys. The subadar was simply walked off, and the moulvie was made to give bail. The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry have been kept a mystery, though why there should be this secrecy no "feller" knows. As a natural consequence curiosity has been busy with her version of the story, which is to the effect that several of the men of the regiment are deeply concerned in the fanatical movement that was to have exterminated us. All, however, appears quiet now. The Pensioners have returned their arms into stores. But, for all that, we feel that we cannot be too watchful.

YERCAUD, May 29.—We are having glorious weather up here, and our "season," though uneventful, is still a very pleasant one. We take our pleasures in a more quiet way than the dwellers in larger and more ostentatious hill stations, but, for all that they are none the less real. As far, therefore, as people are concerned I have nothing to chronicle that would interest any one else. As regards the weather, I am glad to be able to record that we had three splendid downpours on the nights of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last. You cannot tell how gloriously green everything looks, and how cool—if not positively cold—every one feels. But what can you poor dried up Madrasians know of such things? It is as cruel to talk to such torrid beings of coolness as it would be to expatiate on the beauties of sunshine to a blind man.—*Athenæum* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

THE BAR.—Mr. Henry Gordon Atkinson has been enrolled an attorney of the Madras High Court.

BACHELOR STUDENTS.—Three bachelor studentships, of the value of Rs. 70 a month, and tenable for three years, have been sanctioned by the Madras Government, and ordered to be established at once. Lord Napier is of opinion that it may fairly be expected that some of the wealthy and enlightened natives of the Presidency will follow the example set by the Government.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—The anniversary of this institution was held on the evening of May 31, in the hall of the college. The Right. Hon. the Governor presided, and a large number of gentlemen were present. The proceedings were begun by Captain Edgecombe reading his report, from which the following facts are taken:—At the commencement of the session there were 118 students on the rolls of the college, and at its close 98. Of this number sixteen are military students. The average number on the rolls monthly has been ninety-four, and the average daily attendance eighty-eight.

DEATH OF SERGEANT-MAJOR MEDLEY.—A correspondent writing from Secunderabad says that Sergeant Major Medley, 18th Hussars, died suddenly on the night of the 17th May from sunstroke. He was in his usual spirits, and parted from his comrades in apparently good health. This melancholy event happening so suddenly has thrown a gloom over his brother sergeants, by whom he was much esteemed and respected. The whole of the staff sergeants and sergeants of the 2nd and 2-25th attended the funeral, to pay the

last tribute to their departed comrade. The weather in Secunderabad is insupportably hot, and during the last ten days the thermometer has risen daily to 104 degrees in the shade.

THE REV. J. BAMFORTH.—A meeting was held on Wednesday, May 26, at Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore, for the purpose of presenting an address and a piece of plate to the Rev. John Bamforth, who, for the last two years, has been Principal of that institution, and has successfully presided over it, and promoted its interests during that time. A fairer field and brighter prospects allure him to his native country, which, if not so sunny, is more congenial than the one he leaves. He takes with him about a dozen of his pupils, whose parents are anxious to continue them under his care. In him the Madras University will lose one of its most sedulous examiners; the pulpits of Bangalore will lose an attractive preacher, who was always ready to assist his clerical brethren in time of need; the scholars of the Cotton School will lose a wise preceptor and a warm friend; the social circle in which he moved will lose a courteous and an accomplished gentleman.—*Athenæum*.

MILITARY.—The *Madras Athenæum* hears from Coonoor that his Excellency General McCleverty is seriously indisposed. He is said to be suffering from fever, the result, it is fancied by some wiseacres who will have a reason for everything they hear, of the severe shock which he experienced when he was thrown from his horse the other day.—We regret to announce the death, at the Presidency yesterday, of Surgeon H. C. Brodrick, the Acting Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary. Doctor Brodrick entered the Medical Department fifteen years ago, and saw some severe service with the Central India Field Force in 1858. He was attached to the Rajpootana Brigade of that force, and, with it, was present at the battle of Kotahka-serai, and the subsequent operations which ended in the battle and capture of Gwalior. He was afterwards placed in charge of Mayne's Horse, and served with the Malwa Field Force under Sir John Michel at the general action of Sindwaho and the skirmish of Korai. Sir Robert Napier's flying column was then placed under his charge, and he served with it during the operations against Tantia Topee, Feroze Shah, and others, and was present at the action of Nainwass, and at several other minor affairs. During the pursuit after Tantia Topee he was struck with *coup de soleil*, from the effects of which he never quite recovered. About twelve days ago he was suddenly and hopelessly attacked by paralysis, and succumbed to the disease yesterday morning. He was buried in the evening in Saint Mary's Cemetery, with military honours, and was followed to his last resting place by a large number of the officers of the garrison, and by many of his old comrades.—*Athenæum*, June 2.

THE GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOL.—The anniversary of this institution was celebrated on the evening of May 29th. Lord Napier presided, and there was a good attendance of visitors. The proceedings were begun with an address by the Director of Public Instruction. A criticism lesson was then given. One of the Normal students taught a class lesson, and when it was over the other students criticised his manner of teaching. Mr. Bickle wound up his part of the proceeding by making his remarks on the teaching of the student. The subject which the student was called upon to teach was English. Considering the circumstances under which he gave the lesson he acquitted himself very fairly. After the prizes were distributed, his lordship congratulated Mr. Powell, Mr. Bickle, and the masters of the institution upon the fact that the Normal School had improved, and was in a satisfactory condition. It would be idle of him to talk of the importance of this and other Normal Schools. The importance was sufficiently felt. Could his lordship reflect on the measure by which it was proposed to extend the work of education without feeling that when the development of popular education should take place, there would not be a lack of funds or a want of teachers, but the difficulty would be to obtain able teachers; therefore, it behoved all those connected with the Normal Schools to see to their advancement. Thanks were due to Mr. Powell for having communicated the facts with regard to the establishment of a Female Normal School. The scheme Mr. Powell had alluded to had not come before his lordship officially. He could not, therefore, make any engagements, but he was certain that when the scheme should come before Government Mr. Powell's suggestions and opinions would receive a careful consideration. His lordship was thankful for the opportunity that had been afforded him to preside at the meeting, which then broke up.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

May 26. Str. Burmah, Gray, Calcutta.—27. Str. Nubia, Woolcott, Calcutta.—28. Antelope, Nicholson, Cochin.—29. Hurkaru, Smith, London; Ixerallan, Deane, South Shields.—30. Mofussilite, Rae, London; Matilda Atheling, Wharfedale, London; Agamemnon, George, London; Vimera, Garden, Melbourne; Pembroke, Pembroke, London.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Burmah.—Col. Thring, Col. Christie, Miss Jeffrey, Messrs. J. Landall, G. H. Gosted, Will. R. W. Whew, J. Viscardi, J. D. Maxwell.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Captain Godman.  
For Galle.—Miss Garrin.  
For Suez.—Mr. E. V. Neale, Mr. A. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Achard and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Niebur, Rev. H. Ance, Mr. and Mrs. Sherer, Captain Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot and three children, Mr. J. R. Sherer, Mr. G. E. Branson.  
For Southampton.—Mr. Macfarlan, Captain Russell, Messrs. T. Connelly, J. S. Mullay, J. T. Anderson, A.

Hill, Lieut. Toms, Capt. Waring, Lieut. G. W. Hargreaves, Mrs. Moody and infant, Mr. H. Kernander, Mrs. Sandiwan and infant, Mr. Carlidge, Mr. James Ouchterlony and Mrs. Ouchterlony, Mr. G. Ouchterlony and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Allan and two infants.

Per *McFussilite*.—Mr. and Mrs. Mangle, Mr. Phillips.

#### DEPARTURES.

May 24. *St. Luce*, Odin, Bordeaux; Rajah of Cochin, Sedwick, Penang and Singapore; str. *Ethiopia*, McAdlum, Calcutta.—26. Sir Robert Seppings, Coates, London; Ivy, Plummer, Bimlipatam; Salway, Richards, Ennore.—27. *Wolverine*, Munday, Calicutapattam.—28. Str. *Nubia*, Woolcott, Suez; str. *Burmah*, Gray, Bombay.—29. *Carnatic*, Rhind, London.—June 1. *Wieland*, Dirksen, Rangoon.

## Bombay.

### ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER "GOLCONDA."

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Golconda*, Captain Charles Wilkinson, bringing the English mail of the 14th May, arrived in the harbour this (Tuesday) morning about eight o'clock. She left Suez at 4.20 A.M. on the 23rd May, arrived at Aden at 4.50 P.M. on the 28th, and resumed her voyage at 11.44 P.M. the same day. The voyage has thus taken sixteen days four hours. The *Golconda* came in under sail by herself. The *Behar*, which went out yesterday morning in search of her, has not yet returned.

We learn that it was 3.13 A.M. on the 3rd, while the ship was in lat. 16 N. long. 60 E., that the after crank broke. The *Golconda* then proceeded under sails. At daylight she saw the *Krishna*; and there being very little wind, and that from the N.N.E., she signalled the *Krishna*, who came alongside and took her in tow. The hawsers however broke three times. At five in the afternoon it came on squally, and there was a very heavy sea. At half-past ten o'clock both the hawsers parted, when, the weather being very hazy, the *Golconda* hove to, with the object of waiting till morning for the *Krishna* to take her in tow again. About three o'clock on the morning of the 4th the *Krishna* burned a blue light, which was answered, but the *Krishna* was not seen after that. At half-past seven Captain Wilkinson tried to get the ship before the wind, when a heavy squall struck her and blew away the foretop-sail and foresail. The ship broached to again. The weather being still very unsettled and the barometer not rising, Captain Wilkinson determined to lay to till the weather should clear up. During the night the weather moderated, but there were still very heavy squalls. At four o'clock on Saturday morning the weather cleared; the maintop-sail was shifted forward, close reefed, and the fore-sail and foretop-mast stay-sail reefed. The ship was then got before the wind. At ten A.M. out reefs; the sea was striking the ship from the quarter. In the afternoon the weather moderated, and on Sunday there was fine weather. From the time the accident occurred till late last night the engineers were at work day and night, assisted by two passengers, named Head and Simpson, who were coming out for the Government Dock, in preparing a strap for the crank. The breakage was patched up by ten o'clock, but as there was a strong fair wind the captain did not deem it prudent to run the risk of using the engines, and came in under sail. When the ship got up to the buoy in the harbour, the engines were tried, and went well.

The *Golconda* has experienced extraordinary weather throughout the whole voyage. It had been very hot, with a tremendous swell, but she did not come into the south-westerly wind till they got into the gale.—*Times of India*, June 8.

### STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE, May 29.—The number of our monetary institutions is getting small by degrees and beautifully less. At one time we boasted of no fewer than seven banking establishments, namely, the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, which was established under the auspices of Mr. W. P. Andrew; the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; the *Agra*; the *Comptoir des Comptes de Paris*; the Punjab; the Oriental, and the Bank of Bombay. The first named closed in 1866 on its amalgamation with the National Bank of India; the Chartered withdrew in 1868 owing to expectations being disappointed; the *Agra* collapsed during the cotton mania; the *Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris* Agency is no longer heard of; and now the Punjab, which not long ago fell into bad odour through the misdeeds of its cashier, has determined to withdraw and extend its operations elsewhere. Next month we shall only have the newly-constituted *Agra*, which commands general confidence and a first-class business under the able administration of its popular manager (Mr. Marescaux); the Oriental, which now confines itself to simply exchange operations and the receiving of fixed deposits; and the new Bank of Bombay. It must not, however, be supposed from this that the Province is retrograding. Taking everything into consideration, we have abundant reason for congratulation. The state of our general trade is satisfactory, and the Port holds a high reputation in the commercial world, whatever our detractors may say to the contrary. As soon as the long-talked of "missing link" is established, the tide will begin to set in in our favour in right earnest, and our prosperity will then undoubtedly advance further than it hitherto has done.

May 29.—Thanks to the energetic manner in which the operations in connection with our harbour works are being carried

out, the difficulties of ingress and egress are already disappearing, and before long there is no doubt vessels of heavy draught will be able to cross the bar without the slightest danger. Last Wednesday the *Louisa*—a ship drawing 20 feet 4 inches—was towed into harbour with the greatest ease through the inner channel, which had 24 feet of water in it at the time. This, it is officially declared, is the first attempt of the kind with a ship of such heavy draught, and may be received as satisfactory evidence of what is being done to improve the harbour. If the works in progress continue to improve the inner channel, there will probably be no necessity hereafter to use the eastern channel for the purposes of navigation. The former has an advantage over the latter by being protected from the monsoon swell by the Manora rocks.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

MILITARY.—His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala left Poona on the 28th May for Maunader Deo, where he arrived on the morning of the 29th, to inspect the place, and if possible decide upon a site for barracks for a British regiment, an object his lordship has had constantly before him for now three years. Paunchgunny is regarded by some people as being preferable to Maunader Deo, so his Excellency rode over to that place on the 30th and minutely inspected the sites available there. We believe his Excellency the Governor would also have visited Maunader Deo had the heavy storms that came on not prevented him. From Paunchgunny his lordship proceeded to Poona, where he arrived on the morning of the 2nd ult., and must have travelled all night under a heavy rain. How he managed to cross the *Krishna* at Waiee, deep and swollen as that river must have been, we are not aware. Animals at least must have been made to swim across. With the Commander-in-Chief were Colonel Dillon, Colonel Gell, and Captain Scott. Major-General the Hon. A. Gordon, C.B., Commanding the P.D.A., has returned to Poona, and the whole of the divisional staff are now in Poona.

IRON NEAR MAHABLESHWUR.—Not everybody knows that iron ore is dug and worked in the Ghats near Mahableshwur, yet we are assured such is the case, the excessive cost of production notwithstanding. Some of our geologists should look into the matter again, for it is possible that the native metal might be produced cheaply enough for common agricultural purposes. The other day a gentleman at the head of one of the Poona colleges happened to discover the metallurgists at work on the Ghat, and was able to suggest a change in the method of working—the use of some chemical agent, we believe—the adoption of which at once increased the yield of metal from ore by twenty-five per cent. on former results. Now we take it this incident is, in little, an illustration of what an all but unworked field there may be in India for the triumphs of the practical chemist. Chemistry is one of the Western sciences to which the Hindoo, for some cause or other, has not as yet taken kindly, and there is no knowing what valuable secrets are waiting the touch and the prying eye of the native experimenter.—*Times of India*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 1. Str. *Mula*, Winckler, Bussorah; str. *Maharatta*, Scott, Kurrachee; *Stornoway*, Everett, Glasgow; *Northumbrian*, Piggie, Newcastle; *Marietta*, Evans, Liverpool; *Hurazgan*, Van Brabant, Stromnegar, Newport.—2. *Burham*, Philip, London; *Falcon*, Molam, Liverpool; City of Shanghai, Crockett, Glasgow; *Norah Greame*, Taylor, Calcutta; *Hyderabad*, Jones, Newcastle; *Nagpore*, Downing, Liverpool.—4. *Grand Duchess*, Galvart, Liverpool; *Eudora*, Gooch, Sunderland; *Glenora*, Edward, London; *Wimbledon*, Hunter, Liverpool; *Bucentaur*, Babot, Liverpool; *Compta*, —, Liverpool; *Catherine Rankin*, Davies, Liverpool; str. *Travancore*, Eastley, Hong Kong; *Onward*, Hewitt, Moulmain.—6. Str. *Krishna*, Bonfellow, Suez; *West Riding*, McGavin, Liverpool; *Hooghly*, Longford, Bristol.—7. *Ingleswood*, Jameson, Greenock; *Danelm*, Denton, Liverpool; *Royal Tar*, Lloyd, Cardiff; *Magnolia*, Gaswell, London; *Abergeldie*, Mouru, Rangoon; *Reunion*, Fernand, Bordeaux.—8. Str. *Golconda*, Wilkinson, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Golconda*.—From Southampton.—Cornet E. D. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Colville, Messrs. J. J. Winton, H. Paget, J. Simpson, J. Head, J. J. Ross, E. Clarke. From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Havelock, Mr. A. C. Watt, Mr. J. Bradshaw, Sergeant Atkinson. From Suez.—Mr. A. Steiner.

### DEPARTURES.

June 1. Str. *China*, Steward, Aden and Suez; *Omaha*, Ballard, Liverpool; *Childers*, Williamson, Liverpool; *Longwood*, Hiscock, Liverpool; *Becherias*, Ambaidass, McJones, Liverpool; *Ellen*, Hunter, Java; *Hera*, Top, Singapore; *Seaforth*, Woodward, Calcutta.—2. *Richard Rylands*, Sheekells, Calcutta; str. *Gunga*, Child, Aden and Suez.—3. *Pohlwan*, Boyd, Penang and Singapore; *Bavelaw*, Millard, Liverpool.—5. Str. *Martaban*, Hibbert, Kurrachee; *Arracan*, Striker, Calcutta; *Cherwell*, Hawes, Liverpool; *Curlew*, Humphrey, Calcutta; *Royal Alfred*, Whiting, Mauritius; str. *Orissa*, Anderson, China.—7. *Palmer*, Card, Calcutta; *British Empire*, Owens, Calcutta; *Stag*, Ellis, Siam; str. *Behar*, Jones, Siam.—8. Mail str. *Ellora*, Murray, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *China*.—For Suez.—Mr. W. Boyd, Mr. T. F. Punnett. For Southampton.—Assistant surgeon J. S. Steward, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Beardmore.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. *Gunga*.—For Aden.—Mr. Donaldson. For Suez.—Major Laughton, Mr. Pollock, Capt. Gleig, Mr. Phelan, Mr. Chinton, Mr. Mendham, Dr. Ffoliot, Mr. J. C. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Messrs. Urie, Antoniadis, McGregor, Fondo, Edwards, Low.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Behar*.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Towers, Mrs. Morant and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hastings, Mr. R. Skinner, Mrs. Dank and child, Lieut. Day, Major Knight, Capt. J. B. Leggett. For Marseilles.—Mr. J. W. Scott, Sealy, Dr. Scott, Mr. G. S. Castles, Lieut. W. Reynolds. For Suez.—Mr. R. C. Antrobus.



# Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

### CIVIL.

**ADAM, R. M.**, dep. insp. of customs, is appd. to offic. as asst. comr. of customs in Allahabad div. during the abs. of Mr. Ray. No. 87.

**BARTHOLOMEW**, Lieut., asst. comr., transfd. from the Peshawar to the Shahpore district. No. 1,645, May 26.

**BELL, W. O.**, coll. of customs, Agra div., is appd. to offic. as dep. comr. of customs during the abs. on leave of Mr. Vere. No. 85, May 22.

**BOSWELL**, Rev. J. P., jun. chaplain, services are placed at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal. No. 223, May 22.

**BROADFOOT**, Lieut., received over charge of the 2nd div., Barce Doab Canal, from Mr. Palmer on the forenoon of May 19. No. 1,139 E.I.

**BURKE, E.**, temp. overseer, 1st grade, joined the Bundelkund irrigation survey at Jhansie on March 22. No. 1,400 I.

**DYCE**, Lieut., R.A., asst. engr., joined the Bundelkund irrigation survey at Jhansie on April 13. No. 1,399 I.

**ELLIOTT, A.**, to offic. as an asst. comr. of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad assigned districts to fill the vacancy caused by the departure on leave of Lieut. Grant. No. 995, May 19.

**FRANCIS, J.**, is appd. a temp. overseer, 2nd grade, and posted to the special works div., Barce Doab Canal. No. 1,360 E.I., May 19.

**GAIRDNER**, Lieut., 109th foot, temp. asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to Lower Sutlej and Chenab div., Inundation Canals, for survey duties in Barce Doab. No. 1,418 E.I., May 2.

**GODBIER, H.**, apoth. on the Madras med. estab., is appd. to offic. as civil med. officer of Promo. No. 2,484, May 28.

**GREIG**.—In supersession of notification No. 105f., dated April 6, Mr. Greig is appd. to offic. as forest surveyor of Kumaon, with effect from March 20 last, Mr. Thompson reverting from same date to his offic. appt. of asst. surveyor, Gurhwal. This last-mentioned officer acted as forest surveyor, Kumaon, from Feb. 22 to March 19. No. 165f., May 22.

**HALL, W.**, exec. engr., 1st grade, assumed ch. of Meerut div., P.W., on May 5. No. 2,335.

**JONES, H. L.**, clerk 2nd class, 3rd grade, office of chief engr. and sec. to Govt., Punjab, P.W.D., is perm. to resign his appt. in the P.W.D. at his own request. No. 3,021, May 25.

**MACNABB, J. W.**, reapp. dep. comr., 2nd class, in the Punjab, vide G.O. No. 1,110, dated April 12, is posted to the Dera Ghazi Khan dist., and will cont. to offic. as addl. comr., Ambala div. No. 1,598, May 21.

**MACNAGHTEN, F.**, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll., Benares, is appd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bustee during leave of Blunt. No. 2,502, May 21.

**MAYNE**, Capt., offic. cant. mag. at Morar, to be an asst. cant. mag. at Morar, and will cont. to offic. as cant. mag. during abs. of Wright. No. 122, May 28.

**PEACOCK, E. B.**, asst. comr., from Delhi to Hissar dist. No. 1,643, May 26.

**RANSAY**, Capt., offic. cant. mag. of Ambala, is invested with full powers of a mag., and with power to try and determine civil suits of the nature cognisable by small cause courts not exceeding five hundred rupees in value or amount; such powers to be exercised within the limits of the military cant. of Ambala. No. 668, May 20.

**RAY, T. B.**, asst. comr. of customs, Allahabad div., to offic. as coll. of customs in Agra div. dur. abs. on deputation of Bell. No. 86.

**RIDDELL**, Capt., asst. comr., transfd. from the Hissar to Delhi dists. No. 1,644, May 26.

**ROUSE, Surg.**, assu. ch. of the jail and civil med. duties of Mooltan on May 20, and is placed in exec. charge of the jail, with effect from date on which he assumed charge, and is inv. with powers of a mag. No. 1,641, May 26.

**THOMSON**, Capt., dep. comr., made over ch. of the Belaspore dist. to Lieut. Ducat, offic. dep. comr., on May 19, No. 278.

**WALLNUTT, R.**, asst. engr., 3rd grade, British Burmah, is prom. to asst. engr., 2nd grade, with effect from April 14. No. 155, May 27.

**WHEELER**, Rev. C. E., whose servs. have been placed at disp. of this Govt., is appd. to offic. as chaplain of Cawnpore during abs. on leave of Mills. No. 2,563, May 28.

**WRENN, R. B.**, supervisor, Saharanpore div., P.W., is transfd. to Chuckrata div. No. 2,322, May 22.

### POLICE—CENTRAL PROVINCES.

May 24.—No. 820.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following tempy. proms., in the police depart. of the Central Provs., with effect from the date on which Capt. S. S. Sutherland availed himself of furlough:—

Major C. S. B. Walton, officg. dist. supt., 3rd grade, to officiate as district superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. O. Duff, district supt., 4th grade, to officiate as district superintendent, 3rd grade.

Lieut. O. M. Bradshaw, officg. district supt., 5th grade, to officiate as district superintendent, 4th grade.

### CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

May 28.—No. 222.—The following list of chaplains belonging to the Bengal establishment, absent on furlough or special leave on March 31 last, is published for general information:—Furlough—Rev. W. C. Bell, jun. chaplain, from November, 1868, to November, 1870; and Rev. G. Lovely, sen. chaplain, from Jan. 20, 1869, to Jan. 19, 1871. Special Leave—Rev. J. Clough, jun. chaplain, from March 3 to May 3, 1869; and Rev. J. R. Ward, jun. chaplain, for 3 mo. from date of availing himself.

### COMMISSIONERS OF THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

May 28.—No. 993.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. in the commission of the Hyderabad assigned dists., from the date of the departure of Mr. C. Hordern, officiating deputy comr., 3rd class, on priv. leave for 3 months:—

Lieut. K. J. L. McKenzie, asst. comr. of the 1st class, in charge of the sub division of Bassein, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 3rd class at Akolah.

Lieut. J. FitzGerald, asst. comr. of the 3rd class, to have charge of the sub division of Bassein.

Lieut. J. E. Alexander, officg. asst. comr. of the 2nd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner of the 1st class.

Mr. H. S. Nicholletts, officg. asst. comr. of the 3rd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner of the 2nd class.

### MILITARY.

**BECHER**, Lieut., 2nd squad. officer, 16th Bengal cav., to be adjt., v. Clifford, apptd. 2nd squad. officer. Dated May 18.

**BERESFORD**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 23 last, appg. Lieut. G. W. Beresford to be interpreter 107th foot.

**BINGHAM**, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt., on probation of 13th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., on probation, v. Thomson, who has been permitted to resign that appt. Lieut. Bingham will continue to officiate as quartermaster. Dated May 12. Regtl. order confd., dated March 24 last, appg. Lieut. E. H. Bingham, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. 13th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Thomson.

**BIRCH**.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 1 last, appg. Ensign Birch, 58th foot, to offic. as interpreter, v. Hesae, apptd. to another situation, there being no qualified officer available.

**BIRCH**, Capt., 2nd squad. officer, 15th Bengal cav., is appd. to offic. as brigade major on the estab., in succession to Eteson. Capt. Birch is posted to Mooltan. May 12.

**BIRCH**.—Bareilly brigade order confd., dated March 13 last, appg. Lieut. Birch, adjt. 27th N.I., to act as station staff, in add. to his other duties, dur. abs. on inspection duty of Loughnan, with effect fr. 15th idem.

**BOUGHEY**, Lieut., R.E., doing duty officer sappers and miners, to offic. as superintendent of instruction, v. Bailey.

**BROOKES**, Ensign, 1st batt. 5th fusiliers, 1st wing subalt. 83rd N.I., and a probationer for the staff corps, having failed to pass in the tests, is directed to join his own regiment. May 12.

**BROWNE**, Brigadier gen., C.B., v.C., is posted to Peshawar dist. May 14.

**BUTLER**.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 11 last, appg. Capt. Butler to be interpreter 4th hussars, v. Maitland.

**CABELL**, Capt., 21st N.I., to continue to officiate as wing officer, v. Collet, who has obtained furlough. Dated May 12.

**CASTLE**, Capt., to be major, 107th foot, from March 30.

**CLIFFORD**, Lieut., adjt., 16th Bengal cav., to be 2nd squad. officer, v. Becher, apptd. adjt. Dated May 18.

**COOKE**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 17, apptg. Lieut. Cooke, 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., 34th N.I., in addition to his other duties, during furlough of Howey.

**CORSE-SCOTT**, Ens., 1st batt. 13th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub., on probation, 28th N.I., v. D'Acosta, apptd. qrmr. Dated May 13.

**COTTON**.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 25 last, apptg. Lieut. Cotton, 21st hussars, to be interpreter, v. Deane, with effect from the 19th idem.

**CRAWFORD**.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 1, making the following appt., v. Capt. Ryan, wing officer and acting 2nd in com., proceeded on leave:—Capt. Crawford, acting wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., 41st N.I.

**CURETON**, Lieut. col. and brevet. col., of the staff corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is apptd. to do gen. duty at Umballa. May.

**DALRYMPLE**.—Nowshera station order confd., dated Feb. 25, apptg. Lieut. Dalrymple, 88th foot, to be superin. of Sudder Bazaar, in add. to his other duties, with effect from Dec. 16 preceding, v. Bengough.

**DAVIES**, Sub. conductor, attached to the barrack dept., is promoted to the rank of conductor, with effect from Feb. 19. No. 587.

**DYCE**, Lieut., from 2nd wing sub., 20th N.I., to be 1st wing sub., 21st N.I., v. Tyler, apptd. wing officer in 23rd N.I. Dated May 12.

**ELIOT**.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 15, directing Lieut. Eliot to continue to offic. as qrmr., 4th N.I., in add. to his other duties.

**EVANS**, Capt., 1st wing sub., to offic. as wing officer, 41st N.I., in add. to his other duties.

**FARWELL**, Lieut., from 1st wing subalt. 25th N.I., to be qrmr., v. Twodell, who vacates on prom. Dated May 12.

**FRANKS**.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 8 last, apptg. Lieut. Franks to act as interpreter 1st batn. 3rd foot, there being no qualified officer available.

**GRAHAM**, Capt., gen. list, inf., to offic. as wing officer 38th N.I., v. Tottenham. Dated May 12.

**GRYLLS**.—Agra station order confd., dated April 5, posting Lieut. Grylls, staff corps, to 1st N.I., with effect from March 27 last.

**HAILLES**, Ens., from 2nd wing subalt., on probation, 2nd N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., on probation, 18th N.I., v. Kelly, transferred. May 12.

**HEATH**.—G.O. by H.E. the C. in C., Bombay, dated May 5, confd., permanently apptg. Ens. Heath, 45th foot, who has passed the prescribed examination, aide-de-camp to Major gen. Malcolm, M.C.B., comdg. the Scinde division.

**HILDEBRAND.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 23 last, directing the following arrangement:—Lieut. Hildebrand, R.E. offic. supt. of instruction, to revert to the position of an attached officer.

**HOBDAY, Ens.**, 2nd wing subalt., on probation, 38th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., on probation, v. Tottenham, permitted to resign that appt. Dated May 12.

**HUMFREY.**—The prom. in 45th foot of Ens. Humfrey to be lieut., without purch., v. Watling, a probationer for staff corps, announced in G.O. of March 8 last, is cancelled. Dated May 17.

**INGLEFIELD, Capt.**, staff corps, to officiate as wing officer 16th N.I., v. Wheeler, app. to another situation. Dated May 12.

**JAMIESON, Lieut.**, 7th hussars, a cand. for the staff corps, to offic. as doing duty officer, on prob. (stud dept.) May 27, No. 583.

**JENNINGS, Capt.** 3rd squad. officer, and officg. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer 6th Bengal cav. May 12.

**KAUNTZE, Capt.**, 1st squad. subalt., 16th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt. and 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties.

**KELLY, Lieut.**, from 1st wing subalt. 18th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt. 33rd N.I., v. Brookes. Lieut. Kelly to act as qrmr., v. Stehelin. Dated May 12.

**KELLY, Lieut.**, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. 41st N.I., in add. to his [other duties].

**KELSALE.**—Official notification has been received of Capt. Kelsale, 11th foot, having been removed to the 2nd batn. of his regiment.

**KYLE.**—Local rank has been assigned to the undermtd. officer:—Lieut. Kyle, 2nd bat. 12th foot, to be capt., from Feb. 21, 1868.

**LOCKHART, Capt.**, 107th foot, to be major, 107th foot, from June 9, 1868.

**McDERMOTT.**—Presidency div. order confd., dated March 16 last, directing Asst. surg. McDermott (in med. ch. of the 2nd N.I.), to afford med. aid to wing of 11th N.I. at Alipore, in add. to his own duties, with effect from Dec. 8, 1868.

**MACDONALD.**—Regtl. order confd., dated March 27 last, directing Lieut. and adjt. Macdonald to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer 38th N.I., in add. to his other duties (temp.), v. Baker.

**MACINTYRE.**—Meerut div. order confd., dated March 22 last, apptg. Capt. and local major Macintyre, royal (Madras) art., to offic. as A.D.C. to Major gen. Travers, comdg. the Meerut div. Meerut brigade order confd., dated April 4, apptg. Local major Macintyre to the charge of the brigade office, v. Bates, on leave, and pending arrival of Heath, app. to offic. as brigade major.

**MACMAHON.**—SMAIL.—Peshawur brig. order confd., dated Feb. 24 last, making the following appts. in room of Brig. gen. Stewart, comdg. the brig., and Major J. Angelo, brig. major, proceeded on field service, is, with the sanction of Govt., confd.:—Col. P. MacMahon, c.b., 36th foot, to com. the station. Lieut. W. A. Smail, adjt. 36th foot, to act as brig. major, there being no qualified officer available.

**MAINWARING.**—Regtl. order confd., dated March 30 last, appg. Lieut. Mainwaring, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., 4th Goorkhas, in add. to his other duties, v. Hay, on leave, with effect from Feb. 2. Lieut. Mainwaring, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., 4th Goorkha regt., v. Hay, on furl., dated May 12.

**METCALFE.**—Delhi garrison order confd., dated March 9 last, appg. Capt. Metcalfe, 17th N.I., to offic. as brig. major in room of Morland (temp.).

**MONEY.**—Regtl. order confd., dated April 16, appg. Lieut. Money to offic. as interp., 105th foot, v. Wilkinson.

**OMMANNEY.**—Shillong station order confd., dated Feb. 3 last, appg. Lieut. Ommannney, qrmr. 44th N.I., to act as station staff, consequent on departure of Thompson on duty.

**PAKENHAM.**—Regtl. order confd., dated April 3, appg. Capt. Pakenham to offic. as adjt., 17th N.I. Capt. Pakenham to be station staff officer at Futehgurh, dated May 12.

**QUIN, Capt.**, of gen. list, inf., 1st wing subalt., 29th (Punjab) regt. N.I., services placed at disposal of Govt. of N.W.P. No. 584, May 27.

**REID, Lt.**, 2nd wing subalt., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Teed, dated May 12.

**ROBERTSON.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 30 last, appg. Lieut. Robertson to be asst. instructor of musketry, 107th foot, from 28th idem, v. Jordan, relieved.

**RUDMAN.**—Regtl. order confd., dated April 5, appg. Ens. Rudman to offic. as adjt., 28th foot, v. Capt. Stokes.

**RUNDALL.**—Regtl. order confd., dated April 7, appg. Lieut. Rundall, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr.

**SALKELD.**—Regtl. order confd., dated March 24 last, appg. Lieut. Salkeld, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, 2nd Bengal cav., during absence of Knowles.

**SEAGRAM, Capt.**, staff corps, is appd. to offic. as dep. judge advocate gen., Meerut div. and Rohilcund dist., v. Lieut. col. Brownlow, staff corps, on leave. May 12.

**STEHELIN, Lieut.**, 33rd N.I., qrmr., to act as adjt., v. MacTier, on furl.

**TAYLOR.**—Subathoo station order confd., dated April 9, appg. Lieut. and Local Capt. Taylor, 41st foot, to be station staff, from Feb. 21.

**TEED, Lieut.**, from 1st wing subalt. 43rd N.I., to be qrmr. 41st N.I., v. Wemyss, appd. adjt. Dated May 12.

**TOTTENHAM, Capt.**, officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd., 38th N.I., v. Baker. Dated May 12.

**TREMNEERE.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 1 last, appg. Lieut. Tremneere to act as asst. instructor of musketry, 102nd foot.

**TREGGAR.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 9 last, appg. Capt. Treggear to offic. as adjt. 41st N.I.

**TUCKER.**—Dacca station order confd., dated Feb. 28 last, appg. Lieut. Tucker, officg. adjt. 2nd N.I., to offic. as station staff, v. Drummond.

**TURNER.**—Meerut brig. order confd., dated April 6, appg. Col. Turner, c.b., R.H.A., to the comd. of the station, during the absence of Major gen. Travers, v.c., on inspection duty. [May 12.]

**WALLER, Capt.**, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 19th N.I., v. Lieut. Rundall.

**WEMYSS.**—Buxa garrison order confd., dated Feb. 27 last, apptg. Lieut. Wemyss, adjt. 41st N.I., to be station staff, in add. to his other duties, v. Treggear.

**WHITWORTH.**—Regtl. order confd., dated March 26 last, apptg. Lieut. Whitworth to be asst. instructor of musketry, 1st batn. 6th foot, v. Capt. Fitzgerald, resigned.

**WOODS.**—Oude div. order confd., dated March 16 last, attaching the following officers to a detachment of convalescents proceeding to Kus-sowlie:—Capt. Woods, 102nd foot; Lieut. Houstoun, E battery 8th brig. R.A.; and Lieut. Dennis, 5th lancers.

#### COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

58th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated March 24 last, confd., apptg. the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymastership, until the arrival of Paymaster T. N. Young:—Major R. C. Whitehead, president; Capt. W. D. Bond and Capt. F. Cunliffe, members. The last officer to act as paymaster, on the responsibility of the committee.

#### ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Simla, May 26.—No. 586.—The following promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the army commissariat dept.:—

Permanent:—Major J. B. Cox, sub asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, to be sub asst. comy. gen. 1st class; and Capt. E. M. L. Marriott, sub asst. comy. gen. 3rd class, and acting sub asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, to be sub asst. comy. gen. 2nd class from April 29 last, in succession to Capt. W. D. Hogg, sub asst. comy. gen. 1st class, and offic. dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, deceased.

Temporary, from the date specified, and until further orders:—Capt. N. R. Burlton, sub asst. comy. gen. 1st class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class; and Capt. H. Rowband, sub asst. comy. gen. 3rd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen. 1st class from April 29 last, in succession to Capt. W. D. Hogg, sub asst. comy. gen. 1st class, and offic. dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, deceased.

#### MILITARY ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Simla, May 26.—No. 588.—In accordance with the principle enunciated in G.G.O. No. 154 of Feb. 9 last, the Rt. Hon. the Governor gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. col. J. G. Touch, Madras staff corps, to offic. as military accountant at Madras during the absence on furlough of Lieut. col. T. Gillilan. This appointment to have effect from the date on which Lieut. col. Touch received charge of the mil. accountant's office.

Col. A. J. Greenlaw, Madras staff corps, paymr., Presidency Circle at Madras, is app. to offic. as pay examiner at that Presidency during the period Lieut. col. Touch is employed as military accountant.

#### PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

May 26.—No. 574.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. J. R. McK. Homfray to be capt. from Feb. 23 last, v. Wimberley, gen. list, inf. (staff corps) whose rank is altered. Cadre of the late 41st N.I.—Lieut. M. P. Moriarty, S.C., to be capt. from April 29 last, v. Hogg, S.C., deceased.

Alterations of Rank.—General List, Infantry.  
Capt. H. Grimes from Jan. 19, v. Eades, late 42nd N.I., ret.  
Capt. H. W. Shoubridge from Jan. 21, v. Grimes, whose rank is altered.  
Capt. Wimberley, S.C., from Jan. 29, v. Shoubridge, whose rank is altd.  
No. 575.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 165 of March 2, 1863, the name of the undermentioned officer who retired from the service under the annuity scheme of 1861 is removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.:—  
Lt. col. (brev. col. retired list) W. K. Wollen, Bengal inf., dated Jan. 19.

#### TO DO DUTY.

Meerut division order, dated March 21 last, confirmed, directing the undermentioned officers to do duty with a detachment of convalescents proceeding to Landour depot:—Capt. A. P. Garnett, 11th hussars; J. E. Allen, 79th foot; 2nd Capt. B. Yaldwyn, royal artillery; Lieuts. R. G. Newbolt, 105th foot; G. Campbell, 77th foot; and Cornet N. B. Edmonstone, 4th hussars.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty as assistant surgeons at the convalescent depots specified:—Assistant surgeons W. Tanner, royal horse artillery, Nyneee Tal; C. A. Maunsell, m.d., artillery, Landour; D. A. S. Thorburn, m.d., 36th foot, Murree; A. Doig, 79th foot, Kussoowlie. Assistant surgeon T. H. White, m.d., royal artillery, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bhagsoo convalescent depot.

19th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 18, making the following officiating appointments, v. Capt. J. Upperton, staff corps, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with effect from March 16 last:—Lieut. W. W. Biscoe, adjutant, as 2nd in command. Lieut. W. Look, officiating 2nd squadron officer, as adjutant. Lieut. J. L. N. Willis, 3rd squadron officer, as 2nd squadron officer. Lieut. G. M. Abbott, officiating 1st squadron subaltern, as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.

#### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 580. The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 89 of May 4.—Directing Majors Macquoid and Pedler, appointed by G.G.O. No. 468 of April 23 last to the command and officg. command of 3rd and 5th infantry respectively, to continue in their present commands with the 5th and 3rd inf., Hyderabad cont., till further orders.

#### CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

Allahabad, May 22.—No. 170.—Consequent on the departure of Col. Browne, c.b., v.c., officg. comdt. of the Central India horse, to take up a brigade command, the following temporary appointments have been sanctioned by H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council, in the Central India Horse:—

Major C. James, offic. 2nd in com. and com. the 2nd regt. Central India horse, to offic. as comdt. of the corps.



Major J. D. Hall, offic. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., and to com. the 2nd regt.

Lieut. J. Colledge, offic. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer.

Lieut. A. H. S. Neill, offic. 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

May 28.—No. 539.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut. H. DeP. Rennich, of H.M.'s 21st foot, wing subalt. 6th inf., Hyderabad cont., June 21, 1867.

Lieut. A. H. S. Neill, of H.M.'s 103rd foot, offic. 1st squad. subalt., 2nd regt. Central India horse, Feb. 26, 1868.

#### MEDICAL.

AMBROSE.—Allahabad brigade order confd., dated March 5 last, appg. Asst. surg. Ambrose, M.D., 58th foot, to charge of the Lock Hospital, v. Wilson, 4th N.I.

AMESBURY, Surg., 1st Bengal cav., to be med. storekeeper and staff surg. at Umballa, v. Beatson, prom. Dated May 10.

ANNESLEY, Surg., 35th N.I., to offic. as medical storekeeper at Saugor, v. Stewart, on furlough. Dated May 10.

BEATSON, Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, is posted to the Meerut circle, permanently. May 12.

BELLEW.—Erratum.—Surg. Bellew, civil, Peshawur, passed for high proficiency in Persian, and not the "higher standard," as stated in G.O. of March 26 last.

BOYD, Vet. surg., F brig. R.H.A., to take over charge of the horses of 21st hussars, in addition to his other duties.

BUCKLE, Offg. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, is posted to the Dacca circle, as a temporary measure. May 12.

DALY, Surg., 21st N.I., to offic. as garrison surg. at Fort William, v. Ross, appointed to another situation. Dated May 10.

DOAK.—Meerut div. order confd., dated April 10, directing Staff asst. surg. Doak, M.D., doing duty at Delhi, to proc. to Allahabad for duty.

CONNELLAN.—Saugor dist. order confd., dated April 15, appg. Asst. surg. Connellan, 1st batln. 7th foot, to the medical charge of the garrison cells at the station, v. Atkins.

HATCHELL.—Saugor station order confd. dated April 8, appg. Asst. surg. Hatchell, Bengal med. dept., to offic. as med. storekeeper, and to the charge of brig. staff and detail hospital, v. Stewart, on furlough.

JAMESON.—Jhelum div. order confd., dated April 17, directing Asst. surg. Jameson, M.D., on being relieved of the med. charge of the 10th Bengal cav., to proceed to Segowlie, in view to assuming medical charge of the 8th Bengal cavalry (temporary appointment).

LITHGOW.—Agra station order confd., dated Feb. 20 last, appg. Staff surg. S. A. Lithgow, 77th foot, to the charge of the garrison prisoners, with effect from 11th idem.

LYONS.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated March 20 last, directing Staff asst. surg. Lyons, M.D., attached to the 106th foot, to take charge of Kussowlie convalescent depot (temp.).

MCGANN, Asst. surg., attached to 14th regt. Madras N.I., offic. from Jan. 24 as civil surgeon of Merkara, in Coorg, and from Jan. 25 as supt. of the jail at that station. No. 685, May 27.

PATERSON.—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated Feb. 24 last, posting Asst. surg. A. McM. Paterson to 2nd batt. 12th foot, in room of Ironside.

MCPHERSON.—Allahabad brig. order confd., dated March 22, appg. Asst. surg. R. N. McPherson, 104th foot, to the med. charge of the convalescents proceeding to Kussowlie.

MATURIN.—Oude div. order confd., dated March 30 last, posting Staff asst. surg. J. Maturin to 25th foot for duty.

MAUNSELL.—Meerut div. order confd., dated March 29 last, appg. Asst. surg. Maunsell, M.D., royal horse art., to the med. charge of the convalescents proceeding to Landour.

REILLY.—Umballa brig. order confd., dated April 14, directing Vet. surg. J. Reilly, F brig. royal horse art., to proceed to Muttra and afford professional aid to the horses of 11th hussars.

STEWART.—Saugor station order confd., dated April 5, appg. Surg. major Stewart, med. storekeeper, to charge of Lock Hospital, in add. to his other duties, with effect from Oct. 10, 1867, v. McKellar, 10th Beng. cav.

SPRY.—Meerut div. order confd., dated March 5 last, directing Surg. H. W. Spry, doing duty with 36th N.I., to proceed to Deyrah for duty. Meerut brig. order confd., dated April 22, directing Surg. Spry to afford med. aid to the 14th Bengal cav., v. Sutherland, to Europe, on m.c.

TRIMMELL, Asst. surg., attached to the right wing of the 8th regt. Madras N.I., to be in charge of the Sudder jail and civil estabs. at Meerkara, in Coorg, from date of his assuming charge of the wing at that station. No. 686, May 20.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### THE RELIEF FOR 1869.

##### Royal Horse Artillery.

A brigade, A battery, from Meerut to Rawul Pindee.

A brigade, C battery, from Lucknow to Meerut.

A brigade, D battery, from Meerut to Sealkote.

C brigade, F battery, from Benares to Umballa.

F brigade, A battery, from Umballa to Benares.

F brigade, B battery, from Sealkote to Morar, Gwalior.

F brigade, C battery, from Morar to Lucknow.

F brigade, D battery, from Rawul Pindee to Meerut.

##### Royal Artillery.

8th brigade, B battery, from Lucknow to Dinapore.

8th brigade, C battery, from Morar to Lucknow.

8th brigade, H battery, from Agra to Meeran Meer.

9th brigade, from England to Bombay and Madras.

14th brigade, to England.

16th brigade, B battery, from Meerut to Barrackpore.

16th brigade, C battery, from Barrackpore to Morar.

16th brigade, F battery, from Dinapore to Meerut.

19th brigade, C battery, from Meerut to Mooltan.

19th brigade, D battery, from Mooltan to Meerut.

19th brigade, F battery, from Meeran Meer to Agra.

22nd brigade, No. 4 heavy battery, from Peshawur to Govindghur.

24th brigade, No. 1 garrison battery, from Mooltan to Delhi.

24th brigade, No. 4 garrison battery, from Allahabad to Darjeeling.

24th brigade, No. 6 garrison battery, from Govindghur to Attock.

25th brigade, No. 1 garrison battery, from Darjeeling to Allahabad.

25th brigade, No. 2 garrison battery, from Delhi to Mooltan.

25th brigade, No. 4 garrison battery, from Attock to Peshawur.

##### British Cavalry.

2nd dragoon guards (the Bays), from Mhow to England.

5th lancers, from Lucknow to Campbellpore and Sydn Baowlie.

15th, from England to Bombay.

20th hussars, from Campbellpore and Sydn Baowlie to Umballa.

21st hussars, from Umballa to Lucknow.

##### British Infantry.

1st battalion 5th fusiliers, from Ferozepore and Kangra to Peshawur.

1st battalion 7th royal fusiliers, from Saugor to Bombay.

1st battalion 11th foot, from Fyzabad to Roorkee and Delhi.

17th foot, from England to Lucknow.

1st battalion 19th foot, from Rawul Pindee to Saugor.

26th Cameronians, from Fort William to Fyzabad.

36th foot, from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee.

38th foot, from Sealkote to Peshawur.

39th foot, from England to Ferozepore.

66th foot, from England to Sealkote.

79th Cameron highlanders, from Roorkee and Delhi to Kamptee.

83rd foot, from Gibraltar to Bombay.

88th foot, from Nowshera to Bombay.

89th foot, from England to Bombay.

104th Bengal fusiliers, from Peshawur to Nowshera.

Two regiments from the Bombay presidency will be ordered, one to Jhansie and the other to Madras; and one regiment from Madras to Calcutta.

The following are the regiments under orders for England, viz.:—  
23rd, 82nd, 90th, 93rd, and 102nd.

##### Native Cavalry.

2nd Bengal cavalry, from Deolie and Jhansie to Bareilly.

4th Bengal cavalry, from Bareilly and Moradabad to Segowlie.

8th Bengal cavalry, from Segowlie and Goruckpore to Meerut.

14th regiment Jât horse, from Meerut and Delhi to Deolie.

15th regiment, from Mooltan to Peshawur.

19th regiment, from Peshawur to Mooltan.

##### Native Infantry.

2nd regiment, from Alipore to Julpigoree.

3rd regiment, from Peshawur to Meerut.

6th regiment, from Julpigoree to Morar.

8th regiment, from Jhansie, Lullutpore, and Sepree to Alipore.

9th regiment, from Barrackpore to Lucknow.

13th regiment, from Jullundhur, Loodiana, and Phillour to Barrackpore.

14th regiment, from Fort William to Jullundhur.

15th regiment, from Ferozepore and Umritsur to Peshawur.

22nd Punjab infantry, from Morar to Fort William.

28th Punjab infantry, from Peshawur to Ferozepore.

32nd Punjab infantry (Pioneers), from Dinapore to Ramnuggur and Raneekhet.

36th Punjab infantry, from Meerut to Peshawur.

37th Punjab infantry, from Bhagulpore to Dinapore.

39th Punjab infantry, from Lucknow to Jhansie.

##### ALLOWANCES ON PROMOTION, C.S.

May 25.—No. 743.—The following letter to the secretary to the Government of Bengal is published:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,226, dated March 30, 1869, and, in reply, to state that the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following addition to the rules contained in the letter No. 3,429, addressed to you from this department on December 8, 1868:—

"When an officer who is temporarily promoted from a lower to a higher acting appointment is relieved of the higher, and, within the time allowed by the rules, rejoins the lower acting appointment from which he was promoted, or joins any other acting appointment of not inferior emolument, his allowances, from the date of his being so relieved to the date of his so joining, shall be passed at the rate at which he was drawing in the officiating appointment from which he was taken to officiate in the higher appointment."

No. 788.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to concede to junior covenanted civil servants, uncovenanted officers selected for offices in India by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, and all other officers paid by the civil department, the indulgence of drawing, on their first arrival in India, an advance of pay for the current month, and one month more up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, subject to recovery by monthly instalments of one-third of salary.

Advances issued by the Home Government to officers in the civil department returning to India from leave, or coming out on appointment to the public service, shall also be recovered by monthly instalments of one-third of salary.

## DRESS—EQUIPMENT.

Head Qrs., Simla, May 5.—No. 120.—With reference to G.O. No. 114, dated April 2, 1868, the C. in C. is pleased to notify that the Government of India has sanctioned the following alterations in the dress and equipment of the 2nd, 3rd, and 13th Bengal cavalry regiments:—

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—The European officers are permitted to wear a green patrol jacket, and green overalls.

2nd, 3rd, and 13th Bengal Cavalry.—Horse Appointments.—The tips, slides, buckles, bosses, &c., of the horse appointments to be of white plated metal, instead of brass, as laid down in the order above quoted.

This alteration will take effect when the existing equipment is worn out and requires renewal.

## PAY—COMMANDS.

Head Qrs., Simla, May 5.—In modification of G.G.O. No. 156 of 1848, and G.G.O. No. 720 of 1854, the following letter from the military department to the controller of military accounts, No. 476, of April 22, 1869, is published for general information:—

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 1,909e, dated March 19, 1869, submitting a reference as to whether a brigadier-general, transferred for the public service from one command to another, is entitled while in transit to his full staff allowance.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that the Government of India in the military department concur with you in thinking that an officer so situated is entitled to full staff salary in transit, the period reckoning, however, as part of the tour of five years.

"The above decision will of course govern the claim of \* \*."

## PRISONERS.

No. 123.—In continuation of G.O. No. 41 of 1869, and with reference to para. 796 of the Queen's Regulations, a report is to be made to the adjt. gen., for the information of H.E. the C. in C., in all cases of prisoners having to undergo extended sentences of two years' imprisonment by district court-martial.

## STAFF EMPLOYMENT.

No. 572.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 836 of Aug. 28, 1862, exempting one-half of the military staff of governors or commanders-in-chief at the three presidencies from the operation of the rule which prohibits the employment on the staff of any officer who has not passed the prescribed examination in the native languages, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the above order to the military staff of the lieutenant governors of Bengal, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces, subject to approval of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

## LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, financial department, writes to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, under date March 24, in reply to letters submitting rules for the payment of damaged and lost currency notes, and says:—

"I am directed to observe that it is impossible to lay down any fixed rules as to the conditions under which payment can be refused for a mutilated currency note. It is always a question of the degree and kind of mutilation.

"The Gov. gen. in Council is of opinion that, so far as the public are concerned, it is decidedly the best plan to prescribe no fixed rules, but simply to declare that, when any doubt arises as to the payment of any note, it will be considered especially by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, who will exercise his own discretion whether to pay or not to pay, and will prescribe the conditions of payment, availing himself of legal advice whenever necessary.

"H.E. in Council, however, desires you to make provision for the guidance of your subordinates at out-stations by drawing up instructions to be approved by Government, showing, as far as possible, under what circumstances Government is legally bound to pay a note. The currency officer should pay notes under no other circumstances without special orders.

"As regards lost notes, H.E. in Council is of opinion that Government should not pledge themselves by any rules to pay them. Whenever a case occurs in which you think that the notes should be paid, you should submit the circumstances and your proposals for the orders of the Government of India in this department.

"The present plan by which the paper currency department takes upon itself a great deal of trouble in circulating lists of stopped notes, is, it appears, not only unnecessary, but practically useless. Persons who lose notes should be left to advertise them in such manner as they think best, and should themselves give information at such offices as they think proper.

"The term 'stopped notes' is inaccurate and misleading. Payment of such notes cannot be refused, unless there be good reason for supposing that the presenter is not a bona fide holder.

"The system which has hitherto been in force was no doubt devised for the benefit of losers of notes, but in practice it is found to increase the distrust of notes. Natives of this country dislike taking currency notes, if they know that it is possible for them to be put to trouble and detention should the note happen to be what is called a 'stopped note.'

"The Gov. gen. in Council observes that the real aim of Government is to make currency notes approach, as much as possible, to the status of coin. If a man loses a currency note, he must ordinarily take his chance of recovering it, precisely in the same way as a lost coin. If Government attempts to put currency notes on a better footing than coins, by restrictions on their payment, it may be found that they really put them in a worse, by giving further grounds for the natives of this country to dislike taking them."

ACCOUNTREMENTS ON GUARD.—The C. in C. has been pleased to sanction that, during the present hot season, the men of British regiments serving in the Bengal Presidency may be allowed to leave off the cross belt and pouch when mounting guard, and wear the waist belt and ball bag only; the latter to contain ten rounds of ammunition, and to be worn in rear.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers of the topographical branch of the survey department, reported their return to duty from Europe on the dates entered opposite to their respective names:—Capt. Murray, surveyor, 3rd grade, April 4; Lieut. Holdich, R.E., asst. surveyor, 1st grade, May 4.

DEPARTURES TO EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names:—Surg. Dallas, of the medical department, G.G.O. No. 270 of 1869; Capt. Bates, of the Bengal staff corps, G.G.O. No. 353 of 1869, Baroda, April 10; Lieut. Tucker, of the general list, infantry, G.G.O. No. 506 of 1869, Deccan, April 29.

BANK OF BENGAL APPOINTMENTS.—The directors of the Bank of Bengal have made the following changes in connection with the Bank's establishment:—Mr. F. Halsey to be acting agent at Umritsur, v. Ross, resigned; Mr. A. H. Rennie to be acting agent at Agra, v. Wyatt, resigned; Mr. A. S. Lang, formerly accountant at Patna, to be acting agent, Allahabad; Mr. H. T. Balfour, formerly agent at Allahabad, to be agent at Benares.

CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.—The undermentioned officers obtained furloughs and leave of absence on m.c. under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Asst. surg. De Fabeck, in medical charge of the Deolce irregular force at Harrowtee political agency, is granted the usual preparatory leave to proceed to Agra, in order to appear before the medical standing committee. Mr. Pigott, accountant, 3rd grade Central India, is granted 1 year's furlough in India. Mr. Lushington, of the Bengal Civil Service, left Bombay on furlough on April 17. Subsidiary leave of absence for 1 month is granted to Lieut. Doveton, conservator of forests, Central Provinces, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his proceeding to Bombay, and obtaining final leave to Europe on m.c. Six months' leave of absence on m.c. is granted to Mr. Blunt, officiating collector and magistrate of Butee, from date on which he may have availed himself of the same. Mr. Teagiah, an asst. in the office of the comptroller general of accounts, is allowed privilege leave for 3 months. Capt. Elliot, comd. Peshawur mountain batty, leave in India, private affairs, under rules of 1868, from May 17 to Nov. 17, to Abbottabad and Murree. Capt. W. Forlong, corps of guides, leave in India, private affairs, from June 1 to Sept. 15, to Cashmere. Lieut. Rogers, R.E., asst. surveyor 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, priv. leave for 3 mo. from the date he may avail himself of the same. Lieut. Gracey, R.E., asst. engr., Saharunpore div., leave for 2 mo. from June 20. Mr. H. F. Smallman, apprentice engineer, Delhi div., Western Jumna Canal, leave, m.c., for 2 mo. from April 24 last. Lieut. Plowden, asst. comr., Kohat, priv. leave for 2 mo. from June 1. Mr. F. W. Vere, dep. comr. of inland customs, priv. leave for 3 mo. from July 1.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe, m.c., under the rules of 1868 (unless otherwise stipulated):—Order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, confirmed, dated April 21:—Brig. gen. Sir W. W. Turner, K.C.S.I., C.B., of H.M.'s service (unattached), comd. the Saugor district, for 6 months. Lieut. M. W. Gataker, Bengal staff corps, wing subalt., Meywar Bheel corps, for 21 months. Surg. major H. Stewart, med. dept., med. storekeeper, Saugor, for 2 years. Lieut. col. W. D. Hoste, Bengal staff corps, comdnt., 6th Punjab inf., for 2 years. Granting furl. to Europe on private affairs to the undermen. officer, dated April 28:—Lieut. Lovett, royal engrs., asst. supt., Persian telegraph, for 8 months. Surg. Macnamara, M.D., med. dept., chemical examiner and prof. of chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, for 20 months. Brev. maj. Welsh, 109th ft., jun. insp. of musketry, Mhow, &c., to England, via Egypt. Capt. Ripley, 11th N.I., to Calcutta, from April 21 to 28, prep. to Europe. Surg. Sutherland, with 14th Bengal cav., to Bombay, from April 28 to May 27, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c. Capt. Troup, 24th brig. R.A., to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Crawley-Boevey, 16th brig. R.A., to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Langley, 14th brig. R.A., to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. Leslie, R.A., to remain in England, from Aug. 7, 1869, to Feb. 7, 1870, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Hewett, 24th foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Brev. maj. Campbell, 14th brig. R.A., to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Capt. Wright, 20th brig. R.A., to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. Anderson, 19th brig. R.A., to England, for 12 months, from date of embarkation. (This cancels furl. dated Nov. 14 last.) Brev. col. Torrens, C.B., 23rd foot, to England, via Egypt; Capt. Rogers, 90th foot, v.c., to remain in England, from April 18 to Oct. 18, in ext. Capt. Campbell, R.E.A., to Malta, for 4 months, from date of availing himself of it, on urgent private affairs. The following addition is to be made to G.O.C.C. of March 26 last, directing Asst. surg. Steward, 104th foot, to proceed to England:—Asst. surg. Steward will travel at the public expense.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence for the season, on m.c. and private affairs, under the rules of 1868 (unless otherwise specified):—Col. Eliot (comd. R.A., Lahore div., and 24th brig.), to Bombay, for 1 month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a med. board. Lieut. Egan, 11th foot (2nd wing subalt. 33rd N.I., on probation), to Calcutta, from May 15 to Nov. 15, to study the native languages, as a special case. Capt. Bagnell, 12th foot, to hills north of Deyrah, from April 12 to Oct. 12. Lieut. Jones, 62nd foot, to Cashmere and Nynee Tal, from April 25 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. Johnson, 12th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Baker, 12th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to July 15, on private affairs. Major Jerome, v.c., 19th foot (asst. adjt. gen., Oude div.), to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from May 6 to Nov. 6. Capt. Beamish, 36th foot, to Murree and adjacent

district, from May 1 to Aug. 15, on private affairs. Ens. Lydiard, 38th foot (2nd wing subalt. 31st N.I., on probation), to Murree, from April 28 to Aug. 28, on m.c. Lieut. O'Brien (instructor of musketry), 60th foot, to hills north of Deyrah, from April 25 to Sept. 20, on private affairs. Ensign Bagot, to Nynee Tal, from June 1 to July 15, on private affairs, in ext. of priv. leave. Lieut. col. Hamilton, 92nd foot, to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. Boyd, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 14, on private affairs. Lieut. Maxwell, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 14, on private affairs. Lieut. Chalmer, to Dhurmsala, from April 15 to Oct. 14, on private affairs. Ensign the Hon. Napier, to Madras, from April 15 to Oct. 14, on private affairs. Brev. Col. Liptrott, comdt. 4th N.I., to remain at Mussoorie, from June 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. Lloyd, Bengal infantry (doing duty at Sealkote), to the hills north of Deyrah, from June 1 to Sept. 30. Capt. Dyer (paymaster), 11th hussars, to Cashmere, from April 17 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. Smyth, R.A., 8th brigade, to remain at Bombay, from May 3 to June 3, in extension. Brevet major Campbell (F battery, 14th brigade R.A.), to England via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. Torkington (D battery 19th brigade R.A.), to Cashmere, from April 25 to July 25, on private affairs. Lieut. Whitworth, 6th foot, to Murree, from April 17 to Aug. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. McCallum, 79th foot, to Murree and Cashmere, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Gunton, 96th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major (local lieut. col.) Herne, 103rd foot, to Calcutta or Bombay, for 1 month, from date of availing himself of it, for m.c. Lieut. Hunt, 101th foot, to Chukrata, from May 15 to Aug. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Davies, to Rampore Haut, from May 15 to Aug. 15, on private affairs. Ens. Liptrott, to Mussoorie, from May 15 to Aug. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Stuart-Menteth, 106th foot, to Simla, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on m.c. Lieut. Waller, 107th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Wardroper, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. St. Paul, 3rd battalion rifle brigade, to Cashmere, from April 30 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. Wedderburn, staff corps (doing general duty at Umballah), to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from May 1 to Oct. 31, on m.c. Lieut. Burton, 26th foot, instructor of musketry, to the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Aug. 31, on private affairs. Capt. Blair, 102nd foot, to Calcutta, from April 14 to May 14, m.c. Lieut. Bailey, to Cashmere, from May 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Brevet major Welsh, 109th foot, to Bombay, for 1 month, from date of availing himself of it, m.c. Lieut. Kinloch, rifle brig., instructor of musketry, to the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 1, on private affairs. Lieut. col. Lamb, 2nd in command 37th N.I., to hills north of Deyrah, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. Franks, att. 19th N.I., to N.W.P. and hills north of Deyrah, from May 1 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Lt. Price, qrmr. 9th N.I., to Champaran, from April 15 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Major Orpen, 77th foot, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from April 20 to Aug. 14. Major Price, 12th N.I., to Simla and Calcutta from May 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. Mylne, 104th foot, to Murree from May 1 to Sept. 1, on m.c. Lieut. col. Brownlow, deputy judge advocate general, Meerut division and Rohilkund district, to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from May 10 to Oct. 10. Lieut. Dyas, attached to 29th N.I., Murree, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major Price, 12th N.I., to Simla and Calcutta, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. McNally, doing duty at Fort Lahore, to Kussowlie for six months from date of availing himself of it, on m.c. The undermentioned medical officer is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on March 1 last:—Asst. surg. A. Cameron, India medical service.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

**BARTLETT**, Rev. A. T., to act as chaplain of Trimulgherry, dur. employ. of Rev. G. Warlow on other duty. June 1.  
**BUICK**, D., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar, during the employ. of Sewell on other duty. June 1.  
**CAMERON**, J., to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, dur. the abs. of Hannington on leave. June 1.  
**GOMPERTZ**, H., 1st asst. supt., rev. survey, to act as dep. supt., during abs. of Major Barber on leave. June 1.  
**GRIFFLE**, J. D. B., asst. coll. in temp. ch. of the treasury in the dist. of South Arcot, to act as registrar of assurances in that dist. June 1.  
**LONGLEY**, C. T., to be coll. and mag. of Nellore, in succ. to Dykes, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, during employ. of Mr. Puckle on special duty. June 1.  
**MELVILLE**, B. J., to act as coll. and mag. of Nellore, during the employ. of Mr. Longley on other duty. This cancels his appt. to act as civil and sess. judge of Calicut. June 1.  
**RANKING**.—The priv. leave of May 18 granted to Surg. major Ranking, sanitary comr. for Madras, is cancelled. June 1.  
**TOMLINSON**, T. A., 2nd asst. supt., rev. survey, to act as 1st asst. supt., during abs. of Cardozo on leave. June 1.

### MILITARY.

**BLAKE**, Major gen., of the inf., is permitted to reside and draw pay in any of the three Presidencies. June 1.  
**CONROY**, Garrison Key Sergeant (local service), of the unatt. list, formerly of the Madras Eur. regt., is transf. to the non-effective estab., on superior pension authorised to sergeants in G.O.G. March 20, 1820.  
**NEILL**, Lieut., of H.M.'s 102nd regt., supt. of the central jail at Cannanore, is apptd. to the Madras staff corps, with effect from Nov. 5, 1867.

**POWER**.—The foll. prom. is made in the Madras staff corps, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Major Power, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col., from May 29. No. 195.

**SHAW**.—The underment. officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—Capt. Shaw, staff corps, adjt. 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent—arrived at Bombay May 21.

### PROMOTIONS IN CADRES.

*Fort St. George, June 1.*—No. 194.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**Cadre 2nd European L.I.**—Senior Lieut. Moberly, capt. in staff corps, to have the position of capt., v. Graham, retired; dated April 17. Senior Lieut. Sargeant, capt. in staff corps, to have the position of capt., v. Walpole, retired; dated April 17.

**21st Regt. N.I.**—Senior Lieut. Fryer, capt. in staff corps, to have the position of capt., v. Worsop, deceased; dated May 13.

**22nd Regt. N.I.**—Senior Lieut. Underwood, capt. in staff corps, to have the position of capt., v. Twyford, deceased; dated May 20.

### PROMOTIONS—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

*Fort St. George, June 1.*—The following promotions are made in the commissariat department:—

Major B. F. Heysham, S.C., dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Major R. Q. Mainwaring, S.C., sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; and Capt. W. Rowlandson, 17th regt. N.I., actg. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, during the absence on furlough to Europe, on m.c., of Capt. G. J. D. Heath, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HORSE ALLOWANCE.

*Fort St. George, June 1.*—No. 198.—The following extract from a military despatch from the home Govt., to the Govt. of India, is published:—Despatch dated March 31, 1869, No. 92.

**Para. 20.**—I approve of your decision, that officers proceeding on short furlough on private affairs shall be allowed to draw horse allowance for a period not exceeding six months, provided they *bona fide* keep up their chargers during their absence; and that officers of horse artillery returning from furlough either on medical certificate or on private affairs shall receive horse artillery rate of pay from date of arrival, when they come on Indian allowances, and, if their chargers have been maintained by them and are available, horse allowance also.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned officers have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Capt. H. Coningham, 29th N.I., attached to 12th N.I., Tonghoo, April 20. Lieut. A. J. O. Pollock, 1st batt. 21st fus., Rangoon, April 20. The undermentioned officers, &c., have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Asst. surg. A. McArthur, Secunderabad, May 3. Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, royal art.; F. H. Tyndall, Esq., asst. engr., Rahnan div.; Overseer J. D. W. Douglas, P.W. dept.; 1st Class barrack sergt. F. Wilson, Kamptee, May 3.

**MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following leaves were obtained in May last:—Capt. Thompson, 20th brigade R.A., for 60 days from date of departure, privilege leave. Major Power, B.L., staff corps, deputy judge advocate gen., Pegu div., for 60 days' privilege leave, from date of departure. Surg. Hiffernan, 2nd battalion 19th foot, from May 31 to June 30, in extension of privilege leave, to Coonoor, on private affairs. Ensign Parrott, 76th foot, from May 3 or date of departure, to Landour, m.c. Paymr. and Hon. Major Sibley, 76th foot, to England, via the Cape, on m.c., from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. Wood, 2nd wing subaltern 15th N.I., in extension to Aug. 31, to Bangalore, on private affairs. Lieut. and Adj. Stainforth, 36th regt. N.I., for two months from May 5, to Rangoon, m.c.

**FURLOUGHS, &c.**—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Capt. H. O. Graham, of the staff corps, 1st assistant superintendent revenue survey, on furlough (m.c.), for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Mr. C. A. Galtou, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, 3 months' accumulated privilege leave, under C.S. Absentee Rules of 1868. Mr. B. C. Leggatt, deputy collector of Salem, 1 month's sick leave, retrospectively from May 10, under Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Capt. J. Carpendale, R.E., mint master and commissioner of issue of paper currency, privilege leave for 2 months, from the date of quitting his station. Mr. R. E. Norfor, British consular agent at Pondicherry, privilege leave for 3 months, from the date of quitting his station. Capt. and dep. comy. M. Howard, assistant engineer of the 1st grade, on m.c., from April 26, 1869, to Feb. 1, 1870, under the Regulations of 1854. The privilege leave for 1 month granted to Capt. Howard in the *Gazette* of March 16, is cancelled. Sub. conductor R. Haslar, sub. engineer of the 3rd grade, 6 weeks' cumulative privilege leave, under the C.S. Absentee Rules, with effect from May 13. Mr. P. Walsh, sub. engineer of the 1st grade, 48 days' cumulative privilege leave, under the C.S. Absentee Rules. Rev. H. P. James, chaplain of Berar, 3 months, from July 1. Col. Woods, acting superintendent and agent for army clothing, is granted privilege leave of absence for 20 days, from date of departure; Major R. C. A. Marshall, of the staff corps, will conduct the duties of the office during the absence, and on the responsibility, of Col. Woods. The Commissary General has, under the provision of G.O.G. No. 77, dated March 24, 1857, granted privilege leave of absence to Capt. G. W. Cole, sub. assistant commissary general, for 30 days, from date of departure. Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. H. Doyle, inspector of police, Godavery, for 2 months, under Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

## Bombay.

## CIVIL.

BAPTISTA, Sub Asst. surg., L.M., has been permitted to resign the Govt. service from April 21 last.

BRITTEN, Capt. T. E., mag. F.P. in Khandeish district, is invested with the powers contemplated in Act XIII. of 1859 in that district. May 31.

KING, J., having returned to the presidency on May 8, the unexpired portion of the furlough for one year granted him on Dec. 29, 1867, and extended to six months more by the Sec. of State, is cancelled.

LYON, A., assumed charge of his appt. as acting asst. judge and session judge of Rutnagherry district on May 27.

MORANT.—The services of Lieut. Morant, R.E., are replaced at disposal of Govt. of Fort St. George. May 28.

SCOBLE, A. R., to be remembrancer of legal affairs, v. White. May 31.

SHEPPARD, G. F., to act as coll. and mag. of Canara during abs. on leave of Elphinstone. May 27.

SKINNER, Major gen. P. K. McG., C.B., acting Resident at Aden, to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay. May 31.

WHITE—SCOBLE.—Messrs. J. S. White and A. R. Scoble respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of remembrancer of legal affairs on June 1.

## MILITARY.

BERKELEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 15, app. Cornet H. F. Berkeley, 3rd hussars, interp. of the regt., with effect from May 16, v. Vanrenen. [proceed to Aden. No. 489.]

HOGG, Lieut., 2nd squad. officer, 2nd regt. Scinde horse, is directed to HUNTER, Lieut., D battery 14th brigade R.A., a candidate for the staff corps, is app. 2nd wing subalt. 21st regt. N.I. or marine battalion, on probation. No. 500, May 28.

KETTLEWELL, Capt., S.C., offic. wing subalt. 1st gren. regt. N.I., performed the duties of asst. qrmr. gen., Belgaum brigade, in addition to his own, from May 10 to May 17. No. 424.

WATSON.—Aden brigade order confd., dated April 24, directing Col. D. Watson, 2nd regt., to assume com. of the brigade, v. Major gen. Sir E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I., proc. on leave. No. 425.

WITHEBS, Lieut. J., is permitted to count as service for pension so much (not exceeding 18 months) of the leave granted him in G.G.O. No. 738, Nov. 12, 1868, as may be necessary for him to avail himself of. No. 493.

WOODHOUSE.—Scinde frontier field force order confd., dated Feb. 23, directing Capt. Woodhouse, offic. qrmr. 30th N.I., to perform the duties of adjt. in add. to his own, v. Mills.

## DATE OF COMMISSARIAT APPOINTMENTS.

[Vide Allen's Indian Mail, June 30, page 618.]

No. 420.—The arrangements in the commissariat dept., notified in G.O. No. 392, dated May 21, are to have effect from the 21st and not 1st May as stated in that order.

## STAFF CORPS.

No. 414.—The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps, under the provisions of para. 5 of G.O.G.I. No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is appd. to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. (local capt.) F. T. Humfrey, 49th foot, wing subalt. 29th regt. N.I., from May 16 last.

## MEDICAL.

JONES, Vet. surg., E brig. R.H.A., is directed to proceed forthwith to Deolallee to inspect the horses of the E baty. 14th brig. R.A. Mr. Jones will return to Kirkee on the completion of the duty, travelling both ways at the public expense. No. 490.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, June 2.—No. 413.—The following arrangements are ordered in the qrmr. gen.'s dept., to fill vacancies:—

Major Pottinger, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to act as asst. qrmr. gen., until further orders, v. Campbell, proceeded on furl. to Europe. March 24.

Capt. Sexton, who reverted to dep. asst. qrmr. gen. on return of Lieut. col. Baigrie from furl. to Europe March 27 last, to act as asst. qrmr. gen. until further orders, on the departure of Major Mallabay on sick certificate to Europe.

Capt. T. G. Watts, staff corps, is appd. to act as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., from April 28 last, until further orders, v. Capt. Iredell, resigned his acting appointment.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on May 21:—Col. Vincent, staff corps, officiating military accountant; Col. Lucas, staff corps, officiating deputy commissary general; Lieut. col. Dunsterville, staff corps, commissary general.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The underment. officers have obtained furl. and leave of abs. to Europe, on m.c., under the rules of 1868:—Qrmr. Teevan, 11th hussars, to England by the overland route. This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards. Ens. Heath, 45th foot, A.D.C. to Major gen. Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., from June 5 to Nov. 4, on private affairs. Ens. Peile, 108th foot, from July 20 to Oct. 19, in ext., on private affairs. Capt. and brev. major J. McC. Campbell, 14th brig. R.A., from date of embarkation, to England, via Egypt, to appear before a med. board. Lieut. col. Gibbard, R.A., from July 6 to Oct. 6, in ext., on private affairs. Lieut.

Sorell, R.A., from June 1 to 12, in ext., to remain at Mahableshwar, on m.c. Lieut. McRae, qrmr. 8th N.I., from April 3 to July 2, on private affairs. Ens. Humfrey (2nd squad. subalt. 3rd L.C.), 45th foot, from June 1 to June 10, in ext., to remain at Mahableshwar, on m.c. Asst. surg. Ffolliott, supt. of vaccination in Sind, furl. to Europe for 18 months on m.c. Lieut. Doveton, Madras staff corps, conservator of forests, Central Provs., furl. to Europe for 20 months, on m.c. Staff Vet. surg. Poett, furl. to Europe for 2 years, on m.c. Dep. asst. comy. J. Henderson, of the commissariat dept., furl. to Eur. for 1 year and 189 days, on private affairs. Capt. Gleig, of the invalid estab., furl. to Europe for 18 months, on m.c.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

ARATHOON.—At Lucknow, May 27, wife of C. W. Arathoon, barrister-at-law, daughter.

BAZETT.—At Agra, May 28, wife of Lieut. R. Bazett, R.A., daughter.

BUDD.—May 29, wife of J. E. Budd, daughter.

COX.—At Perambore, Madras, May 26, wife of Capt. G. W. Cox, 34th regt. C.L.I., son.

CURRAN.—In the Fort, June 7, wife of Philip H. Curran, son.

FOX.—At Vellore, May 24, wife of Asst. surg. Fox, 28th regt., son.

HEFFERNAN.—At Calcutta, May 28, Mrs. W. Heffernan, daughter.

HOGG.—At Hoshungabad, May 20, wife of Lieut. Hogg, asst. comr., son.

HULLOCK.—At Jubbulpore, May 13, wife of J. B. Hullock, E.I. Railway Company, daughter.

LYALL.—At Dacca, May 25, wife of D. R. Lyall, C.S., son.

MCGRATH.—At Agra, May 24, the wife of E. R. McGrath, telegraph dept., son.

PETFORD.—At Mazagon, June 6, the wife of Mr. F. Petford, daughter.

PRITCHARD.—At Bolarum, May 25, the wife of Capt. H. F. Pritchard, R.A., son. [5th Punjab inf., son.]

READ.—At Dera Ismail Khan, May 18, the wife of Capt. A. W. O. Read.

RICKETTS.—At Mysore, May 19, the wife of L. Ricketts, Esq., son.

SAUNDERS.—At Allahabad, April 16, the wife of Capt. G. N. Saunders, 3rd Punjab inf., son. [daughter.]

SCRIVEN.—At Bareilly, May 6, the wife of Capt. H. Scriven, 25th regt., son.

SCOTT.—At Meeran Meer, May 25, the wife of Mr. H. H. Scott, exec. engr., daughter.

SIDDEEN.—At Ootacamund, April 23, the wife of Thomas Sidden, civil engr., son.

STOKES.—At Madras, June 1, the wife of H. E. Stokes, C.S., of a son.

SWIFFE.—At Bangalore, May 25, wife of J. W. Smith, adjt. 27th N.I., son.

THOMSON.—At Malligaum, May 20, wife of Capt. Thomson, R.E., daughter.

TOWNSEND.—At Nagpore, wife of S. C. Townsend, daughter.

TREVOR.—At Poona, May 20, wife of A. C. Trevor, C.S., daughter.

WEATHRELL.—At Gya, May 23, wife of H. M. Weatherall, daughter.

WENTHCOTE.—At Gya, May 23, wife of H. M. Wenthcote, daughter.

WINTERSCALE.—At Serampore, May 26, wife of J. J. Winterscale, son.

WOOD.—At Esplanade, Bombay, June 7, wife of W. M. Wood, son.

WOOD.—At 90, Mulabar-hill, May 29, wife of W. Wood, son.

WORSLEY.—At Dacca, May 16, wife of Capt. Worsley, 7th N.I., son.

## MARRIAGES.

LEASK—CARD.—At Colaba, May 31, Capt. W. Leask, of the ship *Slieve Bloom*, to Sarah E., eldest daughter of Capt. C. J. Card, of ship *Palmas*.

MADGE—MADGE.—At St. Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, May 19, Henry J. Madge, to Evelina J., daughter of Mr. Wilton P. Madge.

TEASDALE—DELASSELLE.—At Cochin, May 22, Thomas W. Teasdale, Esq., commander S.S. *General Outram*, to Eliza M. E., daughter of the late Issadore E. Delaselle.

WARNEKEN—SLATER.—At Calcutta, June 2, Herman H. Warneken, Esq., to Jane, daughter of the late David Slater, Esq., Edinburgh.

## DEATHS.

ALLAN.—At Mercara, May 23, John Grant, infant son of Alex. G. Allan, of Pachinda Malay Estate.

BANZIGER.—At Chowringhee-road, Calcutta, May 28, J. Conrad Banziger, aged 31 years, deeply and deservedly regretted.

BASU.—At Jubbulpore, May 22, Amy, the daughter of K. C. Basu, of the C.M.C., aged 3 mo. and 2 days.

BRASSINGTON.—At Bhaugulpore, May 12, Christina R., wife of John Watts Brassington, C.E., P.W. dept., aged 25 years.

BUCHAN.—At Madras, May 22, Fitz-Henry St. John, the infant son of Mr. St. John H. Buchan.

CHARDON.—At Bancoorah, May 26, Benjamin C. Chardon, aged 60 years.

CLARK.—At Calcutta, May 21, Mrs. Eleanor, relict of the late John Clark, of Futteghur, aged 65 years.

COLVIN.—At Calcutta, May 16, Robert M. Colvin.

CRICHTON.—At Futteghur, May 20, Charles Crichton, aged 53 years.

DAY.—At Akyab, May 4, of cholera, Emma, the wife of Surg. Francis Day, Madras army.

FISCHER.—At Salem, May 25, George Frederick Fischer, son of the late G. F. Fischer, Zemindar of Salem, aged 25.

FLOUEST.—At Allahabad, June 2, F. Flouest, Esq., indigo planter.

GILBERT.—At Nowgong, Central India, Alice Jane, child of H. W. Gilbert, aged 9 months.

HATHORN.—At Allahabad, May 20, H. C. V. Hathorn, Asst. Supt. of Police, aged 18. [aged 35.]

HEYSHAM.—At Adelaide, South Australia, April 15, Russell H. Heysham.

HOWATSON.—At Allahabad, May 25, of cholera, Caroline Howatson, relict of the late Alex. Howatson, Dep. Coll. of Monghyr, aged 55.

JORDAN.—At Bombay, June 2, Arratoon Jordan, late of the Accountant-general's Office, aged 57. [aged 25.]

LEMARCHAND.—At Galle, Ceylon, April 30, Wharton Markham Lemarchand,



LENAINE—At Chudderghat, Hyderabad, May 26, Mrs. A. H. Lenaine, wife of W. Lenaine, Madras Presidency.  
 LINDFIELD—At Mazagon, May 30, Walter Henry Lindfield, aged 47.  
 LISSANT—At Calcutta, May 31, Mr. J. H. Lissant, aged 26.  
 MCCOMBIE—May 25, Mr. D. J. McCombie, Pleader High Court, aged 33.  
 MANDERSON—At Nynee Tal, May 18, Robert Manderon, Bengal C.S., eldest son of the late Capt. J. R. Manderon, H.E.I.C.S., aged 37.  
 MEDHURST—At Jubbulpore, May 20, Capt. F. E. Medhurst, H.M.'s 2-12th regiment.  
 MERVIN—At Subathoo, May 30, Mary Anne, daughter of J. Morvin, aged 11 months and 23 days.  
 NEWELL—April 25, on his homeward passage, on board the *Delhi*, near Gibraltar, aged 49, Henry Newell, of H.M.'s Madras C.S., British Resident at the Courts of Travancore and Cochin.  
 POLLARD—At Kamptec, May 19, Robert D., infant son of Major Pollard, R.E., aged 7 months. [G.I.P.R.]  
 PURDIE—At Nulwar, near Goolburgah, May 26, Mr. A. Purdie, Inspector Rynd—At Abbottabad, Huzara, Harriett M., daughter of Capt. P. C. Rynd, Bengal staff corps, aged 7 months and 23 days.  
 SMITH—At Nursingpore, in the Central Provs., May 22, of Asiatic cholera, Alexander Smith, G.I.P.R.  
 STEVENS—At Cawnpore, May 29, Frederick C. H., the fifth child of Lieut. T. P. Stevens, unattached, aged 4 years 7 months.  
 STUART—At Mussoorie, Kenmore, the child of the Rev. J. Kilboe Stuart, M.A., aged 1 month and 21 days.  
 TAYLOR—At Rajahmundry, Godavery dist., May 16, Thomas Taylor, merchant, aged 32 years.  
 THORNTON—At Dalhousie, May 20, John C. Vaughan, child of Lieut. col. Thornton, Bengal staff corps, aged 10 months. [21 years.]  
 WALKER—At Lucknow, May 23, Caroline, daughter of John Walker, aged WEBB—At Landour, May 21, the child of the late John Webb, of Agra, aged 1 year and 9 months.  
 WIGGINS—At Raepore, May 26, Herbert G., son of George Wiggins, educational dept., Central Provinces, aged 19 months and 11 days.  
 WILCOX—At Ghazepore, April 29, Mildred K., infant daughter of H. C. Wilcox, aged 5 months and 11 days. [of Bengal.]  
 WOODS—At Calcutta, June 3, David Woods, Esq., dep. secy. of the Bank YOUNG—At Bimlipatam, May 23, Marianne, the wife of S. S. Young, aged 25 years.

## Official Papers.

### G.O. 71.—MEDALS—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA.

Extract from General Orders by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. W. O. Letter, April 10, 1869, No. 7,636-360.

July 1.—Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that a medal shall be conferred on every surviving officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, who was present at any one of the various military operations which took place between the years 1849 and 1863 inclusive, on the North-West Frontier of India, as detailed in Appendix A.

The medal with the ribbon will be the same as was granted for the second Burmese and the Persian campaigns, with a clasp for the operations alluded to, and a second clasp for Umbeyla.

In cases when troops were present at Umbeyla only, the medal with clasp for that service alone will be given. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who may be already in possession of the medal will only receive the additional clasp or clasps.

Officers commanding regiments or corps at home, which may have participated in any of the operations in question, will forward rolls of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers entitled to receive the medal or clasps, to the Adjutant-general of the Forces, Horse-Guards, London, S.W., or the form shown in Appendix B.

Officers and men who have left the service must apply through the officer commanding the regiment in which they were serving at the time they earned the distinction.—By command,

W. PAUL ET, Adjutant-general.

#### APPENDIX A.

Expedition to Eusufzye, Nov. 30, 1849, under command of Lieut. col. J. Bradshaw, C.B., 60th regt., to reduce to obedience recalcitrant villagers in Eusufzye.

Expedition to Kohat Pass, Feb. 9, 1850, under command of H.E. Sir C. G. Napier, G.C.B., C. in C. in India, to avenge the massacre of a detachment of sappers and miners employed on the Kohat Road.

Expedition against the Ootman Kheyl and Ranezai Tribes, May 11, 1852, under command of Brig. gen. Sir C. Campbell, K.C.B., to destroy the group of villages called Nowa Dund, belonging to the Ootman Kheyl Tribe, which aided and abetted Azoon Khan, the murderer of a Government official, and to punish the people in the Valley of Ranezai, who had refused to pay the fine they had agreed to disburse on account of misdemeanour towards the British Government.

Expedition to Punjpoo, Ishakoti, and Deerjai, May 18, 1852, under com. of Brig. gen. Sir C. Campbell, K.C.B., to punish the Mohmunds, and avenge the murder of the Tehzeeldar of Hushtunggur.

Expedition against the Hussanzaies, Dec., 1852, and Jan. 1853, under command of Lieut. col. F. Mackeson, commander of Peshawur, to punish the Hussanzaies for the murder of Mr. Cairne, collector of salt excise, and Mr. Tapp, his assistant, in Dec., 1851, also the Synds of Khajan for sheltering the murderers.

Expedition against the Kusranees and the Shearanees, March, 1853, under com. of Brig. J. S. Hodgson, comdt. local irreg. force, to punish the Kusranees and Shearanees for murder, and for plundering two British villages.

Expedition against the Boree Afreedies, Nov. 29, 1853, under command of Col. S. B. Boileau, 22nd foot, comg. Peshawur brigade, to inflict punishment upon the Boree Afreedies (as well as any other clans who may make common cause with them during the expedition) for making raids into British territory.

Expedition to Shah Morseh Kheyl, Aug. 31, 1854, under command of Col. S. J. Cotton, 22nd regt., for the punishment of the Mohmund tribe.

Expedition against the Aka Kheyl and Bussee Kheyl tribes, March 27, 1855, under command of Lieut. col. J. H. Craigie, C.B., 20th N.I., to avenge an attack upon a British force.

First Meranzaie expedition, April 4, 1855, under command of Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, C.B., comdt. Punjab irreg. force, to punish the Meranzaie tribe.

Expedition to the Bozdar Hills, March 6, 1857, under command of Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, C.B., comdt. Punjab irreg. force, to punish repeated raids into British territory, and for the attack on our outposts, resulting in the loss of two men killed.

Expedition to Sitana, April 22, 1858, under command of Major gen. Sir S. J. Cotton, K.C.B., comg. Peshawur div., to punish Mokurrub Khan, chief of the Punjar, and the Hindoostanee fanatics of Sitana.

Expedition against the Cabool Kheyl Wuzzeerees, Dec. 15, 1859, under command of Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, C.B., comdt. Punjab irreg. force, to avenge the murder of Capt. Mecham, and to coerce the Cabool Kheyl Wuzzeerees for their attacks on the Babadoor Kheyl Salt-mines and their raids into the Khattok Hills.

Expedition against the Mahsood Wuzzeerees, April 14, 1860, under command of Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, C.B., comdt. Punjab irreg. force, to punish the Mahsood Wuzzeerees for numerous acts of aggression.

Second expedition to Eusufzye, Oct. 18, 1863, under command of Brig. gen. Sir N. B. Chamberlain, K.C.B., and subsequently Major gen. Sir J. Garrook, K.C.B., to destroy the colony of Hindoostanee fanatics at Mulkah on the Mahaban, and to punish the Hussanzaie tribes in the Black Mountains.

### COLONELS IN THE ARMY.

The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the question of the supersession of British colonels by colonels of her Majesty's Indian Army has been issued. It is signed by Colonel C. R. Egerton, president, Major W. Marvin, and G. E. Cochrane, Esq. The Committee find that—

The generals now in course of promotion on the Indian list were colonels of the year 1863, and lieut. colonels of 1858-59. The last Indian general promoted (there are at the present time some vacancies unfilled) passed over and superseded no less than 230 colonels of the British service, the seniors of whom date as colonels of 1854 and 1855, many of whom distinguished themselves at the head of her Majesty's regiments in the several actions in the Crimea, at Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava, and were mentioned in despatches. More marked and more anomalous still are the cases of the colonels of the British army who commanded brigades or independent columns, or filled high staff situations during the Indian mutiny, and who are now in course of supersession by officers of the Indian army (many of whom no doubt took part in the same field services), who, at that date, held only the rank of major. Had it been provided (in April, 1855, when the rank of the Indian officers was declared by Lord Hardinge to be good in all parts of her Majesty's dominions), that the rank of the Indian colonel promoted to major-general should be local only until his senior as colonel of the British service had been likewise promoted, and had the system of local rank to the British colonels in India been continued, the difficulty now complained of could not have arisen. Any condition tending to this result is now, however, not to be thought of. On the other hand, to augment the British list of general officers to such an extent as would completely equalise the promotion in the two services must be held to be impossible, so great would be the expense which such a measure would entail. Although complete equalisation of promotion in the two services cannot at present be secured, the committee recommend, as a partial amelioration of the present condition of the colonels of the British army (including the staff corps colonels on the Amalgamated List) that forty-five additional major-generals be forthwith created, in anticipation of the promotions (about eight annually) which, under the operation of Article 23 of the Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866, would become due to the British establishment in the years from 1871 to 1877, on account of the Indian staff corps. The immediate expense of such a measure amounts to about £32,486. 6d. a-day. This, however, would only be a temporary charge on Imperial funds, as probably in the year 1871 the first eight of these additional general officers, at 25s. a-day each, amounting in the aggregate to £3,600 a-year, would become chargeable to Indian revenues, so that, in little more than three years, commencing in 1871, it may be expected that the Imperial funds would be entirely relieved of the proposed additional charge. That, simultaneously with these promotions, the dates of the commissions of all the present major-gens. of the British army whose colonelcies bear date on or after Nov. 24, 1854, should be so altered as to place them in the same relative position with the general officers of the Indian army as they held with such officers in the rank of colonel. If, as the committee have recommended, forty-five colonels on the British list be at once promoted and added to the establishment of major-generals, the following result would be obtained:—1st. That the number of the senior colonels will be relieved at once from supersession, including those who have been referred to by name as having high commands and positions in the Crimea, India, and elsewhere. 2nd. The difference of rank between colonels of the Indian list and those next or near them on the amalgamated list, on their becoming major-generals, will be shortened from twelve to nine years. 3rd. The promotion will go on with an establishment increased by forty-five major-generals; and when the major-generals of the staff corps come on the British list, in about three years, then promotion will proceed at once on a total increased establishment of ninety-five major-generals.

## Home.

### THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

A fete, attended by 33,000 persons, was given at the Crystal Palace on June 29th, in honour of the Viceroy, who attended in company with the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur. The arrangements for distinguished visitors and the general public being in all respects the same as on previous occasions, we shall not describe them, but pass on to the concert, which began at 4 o'clock. The first part, entirely sacred, was gone through before the Royal and Viceregal party arrived, and was heard with an attention by the Nawab of Bengal and suite, who occupied chairs in front of the State boxes, but partially distracted. The second part began at six o'clock with the overture to *Masaniello*, in the midst of which the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Viceroy, and party arrived. Their reception was, consequently, less demonstrative than otherwise might have been the case. For this, however, handsome amends were subsequently made. The great fountain played at eight o'clock, and the pyrotechny was exhibited at ten, both being witnessed by the illustrious visitors from the "Queen's corridor" (turned for the occasion into a Royal Dining-room). After the concert the Duke of Sutherland entertained the Royal party to the number of forty-two at a banquet in a dining-room extemporised for the occasion. An accident, happily unattended with any serious consequence, occurred about a quarter past eleven, as the Royal party were returning from the Crystal Palace. The carriage containing the Viceroy's sons was proceeding rather slowly along the near side of Halfmoon-lane, Dulwich, and that containing the Prince of Wales, which was going at a smart pace, in the endeavour to pass the former ran into it, and completely overturned it on the path. The Prince, on perceiving this, ordered his own carriage and those of his suite to stop, and he alighted and went back to the scene of the accident. Fortunately, the Egyptian princes were unhurt, but the coachman was severely bruised. The overturned party having been taken by the Prince of Wales to his own carriage, which was uninjured, the Prince, after having made special inquiries about the injured man, ordered him to be attended to by a surgeon, and he and his suite proceeded. The gentleman opposite whose house the accident occurred rendered every assistance, and lodged the horses and the shattered carriage in his stables. The injured man was conveyed to town in a hansom cab, in charge of Colonel Gamble, of the Prince's staff.

The Viceroy, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Sutherland, on June 30 inspected the Fire Brigade in the gardens of Buckingham-palace. Eighteen of the largest steam fire-engines, one manual engine, two fire escapes, and nearly 100 firemen in full uniform were on the ground. The Viceroy, attended by Nubar Pasha, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Stanton, afterwards visited the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Turkish Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Duke of Argyll, and Earl Granville. In the evening the Countess (Frances) Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., entertained his Highness at Strawberry-hill, Twickenham. The Prince and Princess of Wales were invited to meet his Highness. The Viceroy and numerous retinue left Buckingham-palace on July 1 for Brussels and Germany.

### SIND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the proprietors of the above company was held on June 29, at the London Tavern.

Mr. W. P. Andrew, the chairman, presided, and moved the adoption of the directors' report and statement of accounts. In doing so he said that he must congratulate the shareholders upon the favourable report made by the late Governor-General of India upon the opening of the Meerut and Umballa section of the Delhi Railway. His Excellency expressed his satisfaction at the steady progress towards completion of the system of railways undertaken by the Sind Company, and his appreciation of the labours of those by whom the construction of the Delhi line had been so far and so rapidly advanced. The Viceroy particularised the agent, Major-General Sanders Abbott; the chief engineer, Mr. Harrison, on whom for a long time the duties of agent had devolved; the contractors, but more especially their able managing partner, Mr. Henfrey, who had been the first to introduce into India many mechanical contrivances for the saving of labour, and under whose personal inspection the whole of the works had been completed. It was not only the principal persons engaged in the works that the Viceroy had complimented, but the subordinates also received the thanks of the Government of India for the good services rendered in carrying on their labours to a successful termination. He (the chairman) could bear testimony to the satisfaction experienced by the London board as to the manner in which the duties of the various officials had been performed. He was pleased to be able to announce that the Delhi Railway was proceeding towards completion. On some portion of the line three trains were running daily. The goods traffic was increasing, but no great augmentation of traffic could be expected until the union with the Punjab line. Owing to the famine and

stagnation of trade in India, as elsewhere, the gross receipts had fallen off during the year, but the deficiency had been more than compensated for by the great reduction that had taken place in the working expenses. He thought that ought to be regarded as a good omen of what might be obtained under more favourable circumstances. Since the commencement of the flotilla it had earned £161,395. The last half-year had been most lucrative; no doubt the Abyssinian war had helped to increase the returns, but Captain Wood, who was now undertaking the duties of agent to the Sind Railway, in addition to his duties of agent to the flotilla, was of opinion that the traffic by the flotilla would continue to increase. Mr. Rawlinson, the agent to the Sind Railway, was about to retire, after being connected with the company for fourteen years, during which time he had won the respect of all in authority in India. His retirement would afford the directors an opportunity of placing the agency of the Sind Railway and of the flotilla under one management. He thought that, eventually, the whole system of the railways and flotilla would have to be brought into one undertaking, and it was with that feeling that Captain Wood had been appointed to both agencies, and the directors hoped that the appointment would meet with the approbation of the shareholders.

Sir T. Herbert Maddock seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts.

Sir R. Temple, Financial Minister of India, although not a shareholder, thought the proprietors would be glad to know his opinions respecting the future prospects of the company. With respect to the officials, he believed they were fully entitled to all that had been said in their favour; he considered that but for the famine the receipts would have been much larger than they had been. Had the line been completed the famine would not have seriously injured the traffic, as considerable quantities of produce must have been carried by the railway to succour the natives. The net revenue from working the line was certainly but a small percentage upon the paid-up capital; but as most of the Indian lines were earning from 3 to 5 per cent., he saw no reason why that should not be the case with this line. As Financial Minister he was precluded from saying much as to the intention of the Government with regard to extensions, but if such measures should be carried out he hoped this company would come in for their proportion. He considered the management of railways in India complicated. They might be considered to have four boards to deal with; there was the Government in India, the Government at home, and the boards of directors in England and India. Up to the present time all had worked in harmony, and it was most important that they should continue to do so. Extreme economy in the working expenses he considered most important. He believed £3,500,000 was expended annually in making the Indian lines, and if £500,000 of that could be avoided, the shareholders would be greatly benefited.

Mr. Henfrey, the contractor, said he had just returned from India. When he left fifty miles were ready to be opened, but as it was then the rainy season it was thought prudent to postpone the opening till later in the year.

The Chairman thanked Sir R. Temple for the opinions he had given with respect to the line.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted.

Mr. Thomas Williams and Mr. Harry Borradaile, the retiring directors, were re-elected.

The retiring auditor, Mr. Edward Thornton, was also re-elected, and the meeting separated.

### THE "MISSING LINK" IN THE SIND RAILWAY COMPANY'S SYSTEM.

We have heard a rumour that the Government propose themselves to supply the "Missing Link" between Kotree and Mooltan, but we can hardly believe it. There are certain reasons why the Government should make some of the Indian lines recently projected; such, for instance, as that from Lahore to Peshawur; but none of those reasons apply to the line between Kotree and Mooltan. The Lahore and Peshawur line is a line which is complete in itself, and it runs up to a frontier which it is of special importance to defend. But the case is very different as regards the Indus Valley line. That line, far from being complete in itself, is part, and the central part, of a trunk line, the extremities of which are in the hands of one company. Being part of a great through line, leading to an important shipping port, it is destined to form the great commercial artery of North-Western India. There is no reason whatever why the Indus Valley line should be constructed by the Government, and such an arrangement would be manifestly opposed to good sense. It would entail serious delay in the completion of the trunk line of the Indus, for the timidity and dilatoriness with which public works in India are carried out by Government is a matter of notoriety all the world over; and it would thus inflict a serious blow on the future prospects of the company which has done so much for the prosperity of North-Western India. It would entirely neutralise the advantages of the unity of management which has been virtually, and soon will be, legally adopted, and it would affect a much more complete and injurious severance of the company's existing undertakings than that which it is the object of the amalgamation to remedy.—*Money Market Review*.

There is one objection to the proposal that the Government should make the remaining portion of the Sind's Company's line which is unanswerable. It would involve what would practically amount to a breach of faith with the company, who many years since projected, and upwards of five years ago surveyed the line, under the authority of the Secretary of State, and who have been waiting patiently ever since, until the Government should be of opinion that the time had arrived when financial considerations of State policy would justify the commencement of more active operations. It would, moreover, be a direct interference with private enterprise. Now, if there be one thing more than another which it is desirable to encourage in India it is the application of private enterprise to works of public utility. One of the advantages of the present guarantee system is that it adds largely to the interest taken by the public in this country in matters relating to India. The advantages of a policy which produces this effect must surely be sufficiently apparent to the statesmen composing a Liberal Government; and we cannot believe that they seriously entertain a policy of such a retrograde nature as has been attributed to them in some quarters. There is every reason, therefore, not only as regards a fair recognition of existing interests, but as regards economical policy, why the Government should allow the Sind Railway Company themselves to complete their undertaking, while there is no good reason, in the interests of the public or of commerce, why the Government should undertake the work.

### Miscellaneous.

**ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.**—June, 1869.—The following are the names of the successful candidates, with the number of marks obtained by each, at the recent examination at Chelsea Hospital, for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, nominated by the Secretary of State for India:—H. J. B. Sparks, 4,815; C. H. M. Smith, 4,011; W. G. Dunsford, 3,934; P. E. Henderson, 3,366; R. Van-Cortland, 2,429; A. Wapshare, 1,939; G. H. B. Coates, 1,663; J. D. Fullerton, 1,650.

**THE CONTROL DEPARTMENT.**—We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) fear that those who are looking forward anxiously for the promulgation of the new Control scheme will have to wait for some time longer. So far as the War Office is concerned, everything has been done. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer is understood to see grave objections to some of the features of the plan initiated by Sir Henry Storks, and it is a question whether the work of reorganising the Supply Departments of the Army may not have to be begun *de novo*.

**DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.**—It is rumoured that a gentleman has who for some years given his attention to literature, not unconnected with military subjects, is to receive a full reward for his devotion, having been selected to succeed Mr. Lushington as Deputy Judge Advocate-General. As the gentleman in question is a barrister-at-law, we congratulate the Government on being able to secure him for a post which requires for the efficient performance of its duties an acquaintance with military matters, combined with a knowledge of law. The appointment is worth £1,100 per annum.—*Broad Arrow*.

**MILITARY.**—If the report be true that Colonel Adye is to be the new Deputy Adjutant-general of Artillery, we can only express our belief that the best man has been selected for this important post.—Captain Sussex Vane Stephenson, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and now Brigade-major of the Guards, will accompany Lieutenant-general Sir A. Spencer to Bombay as his military secretary.—His Royal Highness the Field-marshal Commanding-in-Chief approves of the system of allowing weekly instead of daily payments to "good-conduct men" and "well-conducted married men" being put in force in India. Why not at home also?—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

**SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN WAR TIME.**—The Prussian Association for the Relief of Wounded and Sick Soldiers in Time of War has offered a prize of £85 for the best essay upon the means of extending the operations of the society to maritime combatants. The authors are to base their conclusions upon the experience of former wars, especially those of recent date. No restrictions are placed on the arrangement or extent of the essay, and the language employed may be German, French, or English. The prize will be awarded on the 30th September, 1870, the birthday of the Queen of Prussia.

**WEHNER v. THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**—This was an action in the Court of Queen's Bench, on June 29, on four bills of exchange, drawn by Nathoo Pussoo on the defendants, payable to the order of Sleeman and Co., and endorsed by the latter to the plaintiff, and the bills were accepted by the defendants under a letter of credit conditionally on certain shipping documents being handed to them. There was a plea of fraud upon the record. Sir J. Karlake was opening the case for the plaintiff, when Mr. Hawkins intervened, and said that he did not impute moral fraud, but that the plea of fraud was the technical way of raising the defence that agents at Bombay knew to be untrue what principals in London stated to be the fact, and proposed to withdraw the plea of fraud if the plaintiff's counsel would allow a plea which the

defendants' counsel had ready, stating the actual facts. The Lord Chief Justice asked the learned counsel if it was not one of the chief questions between the parties whether invoices were shipping documents within the meaning of the letter of credit. This appeared to be the case, and there being now no suggestion of fraud, there was no question left for the jury, and it was agreed to state a special case for the opinion of the Court, with liberty for the plaintiff to amend the pleadings if the Court should think fit.

**THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**—The annual general meeting of this company was held on July 1; Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., the chairman, presided. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that he and his colleagues were confident that it would be considered satisfactory. Their expenditure on capital account was drawing rapidly to a close, their traffic receipts were increasing, their working expenses diminishing, and they had had nothing in the shape of accident except the destruction by fire of property at the Howrah station; but they had no accident to life or limb to record. The capital expenditure was drawing to a close; there were only some works to complete, such as doubling parts of the line near Calcutta, and the extremity of the Bengal division near a large river; they had also the works on the Chord line to complete. In reply to a question, it was stated that the company had obtained thirty locomotive engines from foreign makers, and they were found as effective for all purposes as the locomotives made in England. Their access to foreign manufacturers had enabled the directors to exercise a control over the makers at home that was beneficial to the company. Resolutions were passed adopting the report, re-electing the retiring directors and auditor, and authorising the directors to convert paid-up shares into stock.

**REFORM IN MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.**—We are informed that some valuable alterations in the knapsack accoutrements of the army have been sanctioned, and are now being carried out. A waterproof valise, without frame and of light weight, is to supersede the present knapsack. This valise is supported on the lower portion of the soldier's back in the following manner:—From the waist-belt a short strap on each side passes to a ring, from which a broad strap, passing over the shoulders, crosses with its fellow on the upper part of the back, like an ordinary pair of braces, and, catching the corner of the valise by a buckle, runs under the arm to the opposite ring from which it started. Another short strap passing posteriorly from the ring to the lower angle of the valise secures it to the man's body. In front, upon the waist-belt, is carried the pouch for ammunition, which can be shifted to one side so as to allow the waist-belt to be opened. This equipment is very easy, and leaves the chest perfectly free. It supplies many of the most essential requirements of military duties—simplicity and durability, lessened risk of damage, and facility for removal or readjustment. The soldier can put it on and off like his coat, by simply unfastening the waist-belt, or it will remain like a garment on his shoulders, although left open in front. The great-coat is carried above the valise, and in no way interferes with the general arrangement. By this equalisation and arrangement of weights the position of the soldier for drill, heavy exertion, or personal conflict is materially improved. In the latter case, the weights being below the centre of gravity, an extra steadiness is obtained which was so evidently deficient in the case of the old equipment, "the monkey on the back," as old soldiers term the knapsack. On active service two pouches are carried in front, to contain each twenty rounds of ammunition, and a ball bag is also supplied to hold loose cartridges for rapid firing, whilst in the valise there is accommodation for twenty extra rounds. An infantry soldier in time of war now carries something over fifty-six pounds in weight. This is, of course, lessened during peace, but it is strongly recommended by Professor Parkes still further to reduce the articles ordinarily forming part of the "kit," and his views, if accepted, would diminish the weight to thirty-six pounds, whilst the soldier would yet have everything necessary for his comfort. It is also determined to issue to each man a separate canvas bag for surplus articles of clothing and necessaries, in lieu of the present "squad bag," which is available for twenty-five men. This, it is anticipated, will encourage the soldier in habits of care and neatness.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

### Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, June 29.—RETIREMENT FROM THE NON-PURCHASE CORPS.**—Colonel JERVIS asked the Secretary of State for War when the Bill regulating the retirement of officers from the Non-Purchase Corps would be laid upon the table.—Mr. CARDWELL said he believed the Bill to which the hon. and gallant gentleman referred was the Bill relating to which the resolution was passed last night. It would be laid on the table to-day. It was not quite correctly described in the question, inasmuch as the object of the Bill was not to alter the rates of retirement, but to provide for the commutation of retirements. Both these things were parts of one scheme in the report of the Committee on Retirement, to which, no doubt, the hon. and gallant gentleman referred.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, July 1.—MAJOR M'GWIRE'S CAMPING SYSTEM.**—Mr. KNIGHT asked the Secretary of State for War

whether reports had been received from the military authorities of the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras highly commendatory of Major McGwire's camping system, with field hammocks, as calculated to add greatly to the health and efficiency of troops in the field and on the line of march; and, if so, whether it was the intention of the Government to extend the full benefits of such system to British soldiers in India and the colonies.—Mr. CARDWELL said the reports from Madras and Bombay in regard to these hammocks had been favourable, but they were not approved by the commander-in-chief in India, and were not recommended by the Government of India. Until they were approved in India, it was not probable they would be generally adopted.

**PETITIONS PRESENTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.**—By Mr. Noel, from Major Wiggins, for compensation for loss of regimental bonus; by Mr. Elliot, from Lieutenant-colonel G. Atkinson, Retired List, Madras Army, with similar prayer; by Mr. Mills, from the widow of the late Colonel Beatson, for compensation for loss of retiring bonus, in consequence of the amalgamation of the Indian army; by Colonel Sykes, from Brevet-major George, late of the 17th Bengal Native Infantry, praying for compensation for loss of bonus, consequent on the amalgamation of the Indian army; Mr. Somerset Beaumont, from the Wakefield Chamber of Commerce, praying for certain amendments to the Government of India Act Amendment Bill, and that one-third of the members of the Council may be representatives of the commercial interests; by Mr. C. B. Denison, from fifty-five firms and tradesmen in Heckmondwike, praying that one-third of the future Council of the Secretary of State for India may be composed of gentlemen conversant with British commerce and manufactures.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, July 5.—INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—Mr. GRANT-DUFF stated, in reply to Mr. KINNAIRD, that he hoped to be able shortly to lay on the table the despatch recently received from the Government of India, regarding the construction of new lines of railway in the three Presidencies, and the reply of the Government thereto.

## India Office.

July 3, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. W. Wavell, W. A. Symons (Uncov.), G. Chitty (Uncov.), C. P. Crouch (Uncov.), W. E. Blyth (Uncov.), W. Rudd (Uncov.), W. A. T. Dick (Uncov.), G. B. Younge (Uncov.), H. Woodrow (Uncov.), and W. K. Thynne (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. J. C. Hannington, and H. O'C. Carlozo (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. W. Sandwith, and W. L. Searle (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. G. T. Maitland, Staff Corps; Capt. A. M. Lang, R.E.; Capt. A. W. Roberts, Cav.; Apothecary J. Kelly.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. W. P. Kelly; Capt. M. Lloyd, Staff Corps; Major H. Duncan, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. C. Doveton, Staff Corps; Major C. H. Beddek, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. E. T. Fasken, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. H. W. Holland, c.b., Staff Corps; Col. H. J. Barr, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. H. B. Goad (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. W. N. Toulmin (Uncov.), 4 mo.; Mr. F. Read (Uncov.), 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Professor J. P. Hughlings (Uncov.), 3 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. R. T. Snow, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. C. Nuttall (Uncov.), W. Lane (Uncov.), and M. H. Ormsby (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. R. H. Ward, Inf.; Lieut. H. S. Moules, Inf.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. J. Doveton, Inf.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**PEMBERTON**—The wife of Geo. R. Pemberton, M.D., Surgeon major Bengal Army, of a daughter, at Brighton, June 24.

**RITHERDON**—Mrs. Edward Ritherdon, of a son, at Hooley-cottage, Redhill, June 25.

**WILLIAMS**—The wife of J. B. Williams, Esq., of a son, at Brightside, Crouch-hill, Hornsey, June 24.

### MARRIAGES.

**CHAPMAN—ROBERTSON.**—Henry W. Chapman, Esq., late Captain Bengal Army, elder son of Henry Chapman, Esq., of Westfield-house, Canterbury, to Julia E., daughter of the Rev. J. C. Robertson, Canon of Canterbury, at Canterbury Cathedral, July 1.

**DOUGAL—MITCHELL.**—Robert Dougal, Esq., late Bengal Army, to Helen J., daughter of Duncan Mitchell, Esq., at Blairvockie, Stirlingshire, June 30.

**WALFORD—COLQUHOUN.**—Alfred S., son of Alfred Walford, Esq., of Bedlington, Cheshire, to Lucy B., daughter of John Colquhoun, Esq., and niece of Sir James Colquhoun, of Colquhoun and Luss, Bart., at St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, June 23.

**WAVELL—COBB.**—Llewellyn Wavell, Esq., Captain Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Major general Wavell, K.P.K.C.S., F.R.S., to Emily Ann Maria, daughter of John Cobb, Esq., of Liverpool, at St. James's Church, Congleton, Cheshire, June 24.

### DEATHS.

**BURTON**—Emma, wife of Lieut. colonel Burton, of the Madras N.I., at St. Helier's, Jersey, June 30.

**GRANT**—Eliza, widow of James A. Grant, Esq., of Viewfield, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, at Viewfield, Nairn, N.B., June 25.

**HARVEY**—William B. B. Harvey, son of W. B. B. Harvey, Esq., of the Mint, Calcutta, at 49, Stockwell-park-road, aged 16, June 22.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 28. Java, Java; Celestial Queen, Saigon.—July 1. American, Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

June 28. Trevelyan, Calcutta; Walter Bain, Calcutta; Nile, Calcutta; Pacific, Cocanada.—29. Sarah and Emma, Calcutta.—30. Star of Erin, Calcutta.—July 1. Winchester, Calcutta; St. Hilda, Calcutta.—3. Otter, Singapore; Jalowar, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ceylon, July 3.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Brocklebank, Mr. H. E. Wallis, Mr. F. H. Blanchard, Capt. Walpole, Mr. H. A. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand, Ensign Grant, Mr. W. W. Boutflower, Mr. E. Miller.  
From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. O. Mayne, Major G. Hunter, Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, Mr. R. H. Ward, Mr. J. J. Haly, Mr. J. H. Abbott.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### JULY 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. Yule, Mr. Fairland, and Mr. Jenkins.  
MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Ross.  
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Wood.  
SUZ to MADRAS.—Mr. C. Knapp.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Major H. Fraser, and Lieut. col. de S. Barrow.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Halliday and child, Messrs. Halliday (two), Mr. Skeine, and Mr. W. B. Anger.  
MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. Sabonadiere.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Cumberland.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Broughall.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. Steele, and Mr. March.

SUZ to SYDNEY.—Mr. Baass.

GIBRALTAR to SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. Mosley.

SUZ to MELBOURNE.—Mr. J. Stuart.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Purvis.

#### JULY 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Wiley, and Capt. Malcolmson.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. D'Oyley.

#### JULY 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. E. M. Mackenzie.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Hamilton.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Miss Nordmann, and Mrs. S. Nordmann and infant.

MARSEILLES to BATAVIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Pieterman.

SUZ to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Badé, and Mr. Dreyer.

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. Carver.

#### AUGUST 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Barker.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. S. Hogg.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. J. F. Dodd.

#### AUGUST 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. W. D. and Mrs. Bishop.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Campbell.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Tucker, and Capt. and Mrs. Matthias.

SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Cursetjee.

#### AUGUST 28.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Weinhold.

SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Steutz, and Mr. Auderie.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### THE NEW LAW MEMBER FOR INDIA.

The *Spectator* sincerely congratulates India upon the selection of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen to succeed Mr. Maine as Legislative Member of Council, a selection which is the more creditable because it would, we believe, also have been that of the late Government. A clear speaker, a most accomplished writer, a sound lawyer, Mr. Stephen possesses a special recommendation of the highest value in India, a quality best described as masculinity of mind. He will, perhaps, among such a people get rid of his peculiar temptation, over-severity, a sort of notion that "it is better wrong if law should be hanged than no law," or will use it to secure the grand reform now required in India, namely, a machinery for making sound laws work sternly. Suppose the Courts decree that such a house is yours; in England you get the house; in India, you don't, but only a right to plead for execution of decree. If any human being is sure to correct that state of affairs, it is Mr. Fitzjames Stephen.

### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that in his reply to Sir C. Wingfield, Mr. Grant Duff administered a neat rebuke to the House of Commons on its apathy in regard to Indian business. He was ready, he said,



to produce the Indian budget at any time, but there was a constitutional practice that it should not be brought forward till late in July or early in August, "that is, at a period of the year when the heat of the weather and the lassitude induced by a long succession of morning sittings enable hon. members in some degree to realise the condition of our countrymen in the East." Besides, "while the Park-gate Chapel Marriages, &c., Bill, and other measures of almost equally transcendent and world-wide interest" were before the House, it would be pity to fritter time away "over such insignificant matters as the balance-sheet of an empire." The spirit of this reply will be universally applauded throughout India. It is very disheartening when officials, who work hard to get their accounts in proper order, discover that people at home are only bored by their reports; but if the Government of which Mr. Grant Duff is a member chose to have the Indian statement brought on before the House became thoroughly jaded, it could easily do so, and thus obviate the necessity of Mr. Under-Secretary's sarcasms. The people of India are quite shrewd enough to be able to judge for themselves how little interest the English Parliament takes in the details of Indian government. Perhaps the inferences they draw do not tend to render the work of government in India less difficult. We hope Mr. Grant Duff will even yet succeed in altering an arrangement which puts out of the question a searching discussion in England of Indian finance.

### MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of September will be as follows, viz.:

Via Southampton, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, July 10 and 24, August 7 and 21, and September 4 and 18.  
Via Marseilles, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, July 2, 16, and 30, August 13 and 27, and September 10 and 24.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 0s. 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d.  
each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s.  
each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of September the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings July 8th, August 5th, September 2nd, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

**EXAMINATIONS.**—The undermen officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard: Lieut. W. C. Black, 18th brig. R.A., and Ens. J. N. M. Forsyth, 82nd foot.

**HOSPITAL APPRENTICES.**—The Government of India have ruled that, so long as hospital apprentices continue in receipt of pay as such, and are not promoted to a warrant grade, they should be considered entitled to ration money.

**THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.**—The following gentlemen, serving in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, are appointed to act as justices of the peace within the territories under the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, viz.:—Mr. C. F. Magrath, Patna; Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Moorshedabad; Mr. G. Grant, Assam; Mr. T. D. Beighton, Mymensing; Mr. A. Forbes, Burdwan; Mr. J. C. Veasey, Sylhet; Lieut. Rutherford, Assam. The undermentioned officers have been appointed justices of the peace within and for the Central Provinces:—Mr. G. J. Nicholls, asst. comr., Jabulpore; Major Fenton, dep. comr., Nagpore; Lieut. Miller, asst. comr., Nagpore; Mr. L. Neill, asst. comr., Nagpore.

**MAGISTERIAL POWERS.**—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 5 and 6 of Act VII. of 1845:—Lieut. T. Mascall, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd div., Bari Doab canal. Mr. T. Higham, asst. engr., 2nd div., Bari Doab canal. The following officers are vested with the powers of a mag. in the dists. mentioned, viz.:—Lieut. Peet, in Assam; F. H. McLaughlin, in Nuddea; T. E. Coxhead, in Nuddea; and H. L. Johnson, in Nuddea. The following officers are vested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class and dep. coll. in the dists. mentioned, viz.:—J. F. Bradbury, in Moorshedabad; T. D. Beighton, in Mymensing; A. Forbes, in Burdwan; and J. C. Veasey, in Sylhet. The following officers are vested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class in the dists. mentioned, viz.:—G. Hayes, in Purneah; G. Grant, in Assam; J. F. Harrison, in Cuttack; and J. R. Hand, in Moorshedabad. The following officers are vested with the powers of a mag. in the dists. mentioned, viz.:—C. H. Vowell, in Chumpran; and Lieut. LaTouche, in Assam.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. B	Actual Sales.	96
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	...	96
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29	...	...	96
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	...	92½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	...	92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	...	92½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	...	...	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	...	92½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	...	101 102
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	...	...	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	...	105½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	...	...	110½

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras	1s. 11d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay	1s. 11d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 dis.	1½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock	...	206 to 208
	India 5 per cent.	...	111½
	India 4 per cent.	...	100½
	India Enfac'd Paper, 4 per cent.	...	92½
	India 5 per cent. Enfac'd Paper, 1872	...	105½
	India Stock, Enfac'd Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	110½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	...	...
	" " " 1859	...	...
	" " " 1863	...	...
	" " " 1864	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873	...	104
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	...
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	104
	India 4 per cent., 1889	...	100½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	4s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	2s. to 3s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 105
Stock	East Indian	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto L Extension	all	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104½ to 105½
20	Ditto (new)	10	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto	4	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	83 to 85
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104 to 105
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent.	100	101½ to 102½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	10	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
20	Ditto	2	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	102½ to 103½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	3½ to 4½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	18 to 19
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	30½ to 31½ x.d.
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	79 to 81
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 to 42
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	4½ to 4½
5	New	4	1 to 1½ d.s.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4½ to 5½ dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	...
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	5½ to 4½ dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102 to 103
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	3½ to 2½ dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	5½	7 to 5 d.s.
10	Ditto B	all	9 to 8 d.s.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	45 to 47
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	3 to 1 dis. x.d.

**GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.**—Messrs. Rossenrode and Shelverton, assistant surveyors, 1st grade, in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, are promoted to the rank of surveyors of the 3rd grade, with effect from April 1.

**MUNICIPAL.**—The following gentlemen have been elected to serve as the municipal committee of Dharmasala for the year 1869-70:—Major gen. Prior, Dr. W. Craddock, Rev. J. Hocking, Huhammad Baksh, and Framjee and Doorga. Under section 7 of Act VI. of 1868 (the Municipal Improvements, North-Western Provinces' Act), the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to appoint the supt. of Dera Doon to be president, and Col. Gausson to be vice-president of the municipal committee of Dehra.

## Advertisements.

### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, S.W., 14th June, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FORTY APPOINTMENTS as ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held at CHELSEA HOSPITAL, on MONDAY, the 9th August, 1869.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination of Candidates, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India-office, Westminster, S.W.

T. T. PEARS, Major General,  
Military Secretary.

**A GENTLEMAN** of ability, experience, and good address, desires a SITUATION in CALCUTTA, or any part of India. He can give the highest references, having been engaged in well-known commercial houses, and would be happy to make an arrangement with any firm having a vacancy.

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**BATH.—TO be SOLD, a FIRST-CLASS ITALIAN VILLA**, situate in Bathwick-hill, standing on an elevated terrace, and commanding magnificent views of the surrounding country. It contains five principal bed chambers, with balconies and galleries, four secondary bed-rooms, bath-room, and lumber-room. A handsome suite of reception-rooms, which, for their size, are seldom surpassed in convenience and elegance; they can be formed into one spacious apartment, and include—drawing-room, 27ft. by 17ft. 6in., and 12ft. 6in. high; dining-room, 24ft. by 22ft., and 12ft. 6in. high; and a library; entrance-hall, about 25ft. by 16ft., and 25ft. high, lighted by a skylight; and good offices. The house is most complete in every respect, and is elaborately decorated. The grounds, of two-and-a-quarter acres, have been arranged in such a way as to give the appearance of far greater extent. They comprise pleasure grounds and shrubberies, inclosed, and not overlooked in any way, and a productive kitchen garden, with small greenhouse. Good water. Gas is laid on. Church half a mile distant. The city and railway station are within about a mile.

Full particulars may be obtained of the Agent, Mr. T. KNIGHT, 10, Milsom-street, Bath.

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18-CARAT BRIDESMAIDS' LOCKETS, £1.

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18-CARAT ETRUSCAN SUITES,

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**SILVER WATCHES.**

English Lever Watch, jewelled, capped, enamel dial ... £3 3

Ditto, four holes jewelled ... 1 4

Ditto, best quality ... 6 0

Three-quarter Plate Watches, £2 extra.

**GOLD WATCHES (LADIES').**

English Lever Watch, jewelled, gold dial, engraved case ... 8 8

Ditto, higher quality, richly engraved ... 10 10

Ditto, best quality ... 12 12

Three-quarter Plate Watches, £3. 3s. extra.

**GOLD WATCHES (GENTLEMEN'S).**

English Lever Watch, jewelled, capped, enamel dial ... 10 10

Ditto, jewelled in six holes, gold balance ... 13 13

Three-quarter Plate Watches, £3. 3s. extra.

**KEYLESS WATCHES.**

Keyless English Three-quarter Plate Lever, compensated balance, and 2 oz. gold hunting case (gentlemen's) ... 29 0

Keyless Minute Repeater, completely adjusted for positions and temperatures, in weighty gold cases, jewelled throughout, and guaranteed at fifty seconds a month ... 100 0

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ADEN	" " "	" " "	" " "
BOMBAY	" " "	" " "	" " "
GALLE	" " "	" " "	" " "
MADRAS	" " "	" " "	" " "
CALCUTTA	Saturday, July 10, 2 p.m., and every alternate Saturday thereafter.	Sunday, July 4, 7 a.m., and every alternate Sunday thereafter.	
PENANG	" " "	" " "	" " "
SINGAPORE	" " "	" " "	" " "
CHINA	" " "	" " "	" " "
JAPAN	" " "	" " "	" " "

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122, Leadenhall-street, July, 1869.

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4 September			
2 October	}		
30 "			
27 November			
25 December			

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\* Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the conveyance of their luggage free to Marseilles.

## THE INDUS ROUTE.—Twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail at Bombay, a Steamer of the British India Steam Navigation Company leaves Bombay for Kurrachee.

At Kurrachee Passengers and Goods are booked through to Lahore and intermediate Stations by the Scinde and Punjab Railways, and the Indus Steam Flotilla.

The expense of the journey from London to Lahore is about £122 first-class, and £67 second-class.

By order,  
S. H. R. PARRY, Acting Secretary  
Scinde Railway Company.  
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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 15; Agra, June 12; Calcutta, June 11; Madras, June 9.

The papers of the week are full of the heat, the last cyclone, and the shipwrecks. The *Jhelum*, originally built for the Indus Flotilla, but since turned into a coasting steamer between Broach and Gogo, broke her back on the bar near Gogo, and of one hundred and fifty passengers ten at least are known to have been drowned. The ship *James Childs*, from Bombay to Bushair, caught fire on the voyage, and soon after reaching the latter port had to be abandoned, the crew and baggage alone being saved. The *City of Lahore*, an iron ship, laden with cotton, from Bombay to Liverpool, was caught by a cyclone about the 5th of June, and had to put in at Carwar to repair damages. Nothing more has been heard of the *Cheduba*, which must have met the cyclone of May 16 on her way to Rangoon from Calcutta. A gleam of hope, indeed, was shed by the news of another ship having spoken the *Chebuba* on the 26th May, near the Aguada reef, sailing eastward. But ships which left Rangoon some days later have reached Calcutta without seeing or hearing of the missing vessel, and Rangoon telegrams are equally silent. The belief in Calcutta is nearly universal that the captain of the *Vanguard* must have really hailed the *Madras*, which probably hoisted the *Cheduba's* number to attract attention and obtain some tidings of the lost steamer. General Faunce, commanding the Pegu Division, is said to be among the passengers.

PARTICULARS of the loss of the *Great Northern* have come to hand. On the night of June 5 the captain sighted the Colaba Light. Unable to put in that night he stood out to sea. A second attempt the next day was baffled by a heavy storm, with tremendous seas and very thick weather, which left him all abroad. Unaware how much his vessel had drifted, he mistook a hill at Bassein for Malabar Hill, and, steering for it,

drove the vessel unwittingly ashore. In an hour the *Great Northern* had broken her back. On trying the boats one was stove in, a second upset in the heavy rollers. The lifeboat then carried the crew safe to about two miles from shore, when she too upset, and the men had to struggle as they best could to the beach. Some who could not swim clung fatally to their comrades, and so it happened that fourteen only reached the land, while sixteen were drowned. Among the saved was the captain, who had been much hurt, but was dragged safe on shore by some of his men.

ANOTHER ship, the *Innisfallen*, with coals from Liverpool to Bombay, is supposed to have been utterly lost. She left Liverpool on the 27th November, and has never been heard of since. Her commander, Captain Gibson, is well known in Bombay as an experienced sailor, who has made many voyages to that port.

THE Calcutta papers for the first time mention the second cyclone of the 8th and 9th of June, which the telegraph announced to us some weeks ago. It began on the night of the 8th, and raged for twenty-four hours over Calcutta itself and the neighbouring country. Happily for the city the centre of the cyclone passed outside it on the east, and the damage done has been comparatively small. A good many of the smaller craft on the river have been wrecked, hundreds of huts and small trees levelled with the ground, the verandahs and venetians of some brick houses have been more or less injured, and not a few doors blown in. The only lives known to have been lost were lost by the falling in of the roof of the temporary Lock Hospital, which at the time contained one hundred and six women. Two of these were killed on the spot, and nine more were injured, three badly. In the height of the storm the remainder had to be transferred with great difficulty to a safer building. Some little injury was done to the Doveton College. In the native town one old woman was killed by the fall of a hut. The storm was severely felt at Port Canning. No trains started for several hours from Calcutta, and all business was suspended there during the 9th. It was midnight before the hurricane calmed down.

No loss of life on the river has yet been reported, though at least a hundred cargo-boats of all sizes have gone down. A few ships parted from their moorings and ran into other ships, but no great damage was done. No accounts have yet been received from the districts eighty or a hundred miles north-east of Calcutta, where the hurricane must have raged its worst. With regard to the previous cyclone a Dacca journal estimates the loss of life at ten thousand, a figure which is generally thought to be too high. Fortunately neither of these hurricanes was accompanied by the dreaded storm-wave. Towards the end of the latter one a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Calcutta. Three days before a similar shock was noticed in Singapore.

THE heat was still reported as intolerable all over Upper and Central India. As the *Pioneer* truly remarks, no one who has not lived in the North-West can fully realise the fierce heats of those provinces. The last mail records the deaths from heat-apoplexy of two officers, several privates, a clergyman, two or three railway guards, and a number of railway passengers, mostly native. The mortality among these last may in part be ascribed to the native practice of starting on long journeys in the last stage of illness. But for much of it the discomforts of crowding in hot weather into third and fourth-class car-

riages must be directly answerable. So many indeed have been the deaths on some lines, that the East Indian Railway Company have "resolved to lay in a supply of coffins at each of their stations." The statement reads like a bad joke, but if meant in earnest, it bears sad witness to what has been going on.

IN Sindh the great heat has bred much fever, especially among the troops at Kurrachee. Cholera too has been carrying off its victims at Nusseerabad, Allahabad, Raipore, and some other places. Among its victims at Deolie was Captain Bruce, Political Agent for Harowtee.

AMONG the latest efforts of modern ingenuity has been the invention of "sola topies" for the horses of Calcutta. The poor brutes will feel grateful for this addition to their comforts, but the look of these white sunshades waving over their heads must be rather comical, reminding one by a sort of contrast of the black plumes worn at funerals by horses at home.

ONE of the Bombay papers seems to think that the India-Office will take its time in filling up the vacancy left by Colonel Haines, late guardian to the young Prince of Mysore. The presumption however is already at variance with the fact. Whether the young Prince might "do very well for several years more without an English colonel to superintend him," there is no need now to consider, because, to the best of our knowledge, an English colonel has already been appointed to that end. Will our contemporary be glad to hear that the successor to Colonel Haines—now arrived in England—is Colonel Malleon, author of the "Red Pamphlet," the "French in India," and other historical works, and lately a member of the Bengal Sanitary Commission?

THE Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has made his arrangements to guard the Sylhet and Cachar Frontier during the rainy season. Along the whole length of one hundred miles there are nine posts, each held by about thirty constables under two or more inspectors. The strongest, at Julnacherra, is garrisoned by fifty constables.

LORD MAYO is hard at work. He has ordered the making of experiments in Oudh, with a view to ascertaining whether a good trade in salt might not be started in that province. He has also resolved to open out the Sultanpore Salt Fields by a railway from Delhi through Goorgaon, to Rewah and Jeypore. This will be the first section of a line which in due time will connect Delhi with Bombay.

WE are sorry to hear that Captain Sladen's continued illness, which has now taken a paralytic turn, obliges him to leave Mandalay for an uncertain period for change of air. Dr. Suffrien, at Moulmein, has been ordered to take temporary charge of the Political Agency at the Burman capital.

THE Madras papers give full particulars of the murderous attack by a sepoy on Lieut. Brooking, Adjutant of the 35th M.N.I. The Havildar's bullet passed through his liver, and his death took place the next day, some hours after that of his murderer. He was only twenty-eight years old, and has left a widow with two children.

What sort of progress India has been making for some time past, from the commercial point of view, may be gathered from the first yearly report of the Statistical Committee. Of the five great Indian ports, two—Kurrachee and Bombay—are unluckily grouped together; so, to make things equal, the returns for Rangoon should be grouped with those for Calcutta. In 1834-5 the whole trade of Bengal amounted to £6,803,955; that of Madras to £1,648,891; of Bombay to £5,889,446. In 1843 the figures were for Bengal £13,613,548; for Madras, £2,045,357; for Bombay, £8,637,248. About 1852 the trade of Kurrachee began to tell in the returns for Bombay, while that of Rangoon first appears in the Bengal returns for 1861-2. During the five years ending in 1863-4, Bombay shot ahead of Bengal, the relative figures being £44,283,386 and £33,097,797. By that time the trade of Madras had risen at the same pace as that of Bengal to £7,975,205. In 1864-5 Bombay culminated at £68,262,269, and in the following year the trade of Madras rose to £12,263,280, falling back the next year to less than the figure for 1863. Calcutta meanwhile was steadily improving, until in 1866-7 it showed a total of £43,827,409, against £45,287,282 for Bombay. The particulars for 1867-8 are not

given, but the total value for the three Presidencies amounted to £101,038,621, or about twenty-two millions under the total for 1865-6. These later fluctuations are at once accounted for by the variations in the price of cotton at Bombay and Madras, and the general depression of trade since 1867. It is a wonderful stride however which the foreign trade of India has made from about fourteen millions and a third in 1834 to more than a hundred millions now. Sindh has hardly yet taken its right place in the competition, for in 1867-8 the value of its foreign trade was but four and a-half millions against the six and a quarter millions set down to Burmah. When the Indus Valley Railway, which Mr. Grant Duff has virtually promised us, is once completed, and Kurrachee Harbour has been made "as good a port as modern engineering science can make it," Sindh, including the Punjab, will doubtless win and keep an easy lead of British Burmah.

OF the whole Indian trade about three-fifths deals with Great Britain. The trade with China amounts to £13,382,478. France comes next—*longo proximo intervallo*—with £3,031,842, or only two-thirds of a million more than the Arabian and Persian Gulf, and a million more than Ceylon. North and South America represent little more than a million between them, and Australia deals only for £361,262 at present, while Mauritius stands at nearly a million, and the Eastern Settlements at nearly two. The normal export of cotton has increased in value fivefold since 1850. The export of indigo has fallen off. That of grain has risen from three quarters of a million to about four millions. The coffee exports are eight times as valuable as they were in 1850. The demand for jute has risen from £196,936 to £1,310,545. A like advance has been made in the export of seeds, silk, and wool; but sugar has gone down to a very small figure. The opium exports on the other hand have more than doubled themselves. Of cotton twist and yarn the imports have multiplied nearly threefold; those of cotton piece goods nearly fivefold; of manufactured metals about sixfold; of raw silk, silk goods, and woollen goods, about two, four, and three-fold respectively. On all kinds of foreign strong drinks the consumption has increased from about half a million in 1850 to a million and a half in 1867, which means of course a large increase in the number of European consumers.

SOME hitherto unpublished correspondence, regarding the treaty of 1867 between the Indian Government and the Court of Ava, and the alternative routes to Western China by Bhamo and by Hyang Hung, has just been printed in a Parliamentary return. In October of last year the Indian Government, as the Secretary of State acknowledged some time ago, reported against continuing the survey of the southern road from Rangoon across the Salween to Hyang Hung, as involving too heavy an immediate outlay, with much probable risk to the lives of the officers sent out on the exploring party. The Duke of Argyll however has not been disheartened by the adverse tenor of the despatch. On the 29th of last April he wrote to inform Lord Mayo that her Majesty's Government would readily promote any measure likely to establish the needful intercourse between India and China. He would therefore gladly see the proposed survey carried out, always provided that the needful measures can be taken without causing the Indian Government any undue expense or inconvenience. With regard to the question of outlay, his Grace calls for an official estimate.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Rev. R. F. Trench, B.A., of the Church Missionary Society, at Lucknow, of fever; Lieut. and Adj. Pakenham, 17th Bengal N.I., of heat apoplexy, at Futtyghur; Capt. Armstrong, of the 1-11th regt., of heat apoplexy, at Toondia, June 6; Dr. Dillon, garrison surgeon, Allahabad (from injuries sustained by a fall from his horse), at Allahabad, June 3.

MADRAS.—Lieut. A. G. Brooking, 35th M.N.I., at Madras, shot by a sepoy, June 8; C. F. Chamier, Esq., judge of Salem, at Shevaroy Hills, Madras, April 20; Lieut. G. A. Soord, at Moulmein, May 26 (from the bite of a watersnake).

BOMBAY.—Capt. A. H. Bruce, Bombay staff corps, and political agent, Harowtee, at Deolie, Rajpootana, June 8.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. Beake, Lieut. Barron. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Chrysal, Lieut. Reynolds, Mr. Ellis, Mr. H. John, Lieut. Joyce, Mr. Grant, From MADRAS.—Mr. S. Rice, Col. Hames, Miss Hames, Capt. Barclay. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Gignel. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. E. Pool, Mr. Couperus, Mr. Maxwell.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Delhi, July 15.—From CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and two children, Mrs. Kinnay, Major Shouldham. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Hodder, Mrs. Bluett, Major Annesley, Mr. G. D. A. Mahon. From MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wright and three children, Mrs. Greenaway, Dr. Stevens and Master Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay and child, Capt. and Mrs. Ryves and child, Mr. Broderick, Mrs. and Miss Sibley, Major Sibley, Mr. Pounen. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Amacke, Staff asst. surg. Power, Mrs. Sterry and child.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1869.

## BRITISH APATHY ON THINGS INDIAN.

MR. GRANT DUFF's sarcastic allusion to the apathy with which the House of Commons postpones the affairs of our great Indian Empire to the discussion of a Park Gate or a Chapel Marriages Bill, gives fresh point to an old accusation, the broad truth of which nobody, we imagine, would care to dispute. It is not in average human nature to take the same interest in things distant and comparatively obscure, as in those which lie about our daily path and have some tangible bearing on our personal welfare. Private sorrows, as Burke was by no means the first to remark, concern most people far more than public tragedies. Besides lying thousands of miles away, India makes no demands on the British tax-payer, and consequently very few Englishmen have any direct interest in acquiring knowledge about a country thus circumstanced. And this fact may be held in some degree to justify the indifference of which so many people complain. Ignorant indifference will do less harm than ignorant interference. Until the bulk of Englishmen come to have a good working acquaintance with Indian affairs, it is perhaps as well that they should refrain from constant meddling with the details of Indian administration. Parliament moreover can always plead in its excuse the ever-growing mass of local business which continually blocks the way to a fair consideration of imperial questions. How can a Legislature, the greater part of whose time is usually devoted to petty parish affairs, be expected to prolong its sittings for some imperial purpose, when the grouse are waiting for the sportsman, and the yachts are lying ready-manned in the harbours?

Still the ignorance of which we are so often reminded is a positive misfortune, whether it concerns the affairs of a great dependency like India, or of an English-peopled colony like Australia. When things go smoothly, it tends to produce a feeling of undue carelessness, which in times of disturbance begets an undignified panic, and legislation in a panic is not a thing to look back upon with complacency. Something of this kind has more than once occurred in respect of India, and under present circumstances its recurrence is always possible, however greatly to be deplored. The same rash interference which laid its reforming hand for the worse on the old Indian army may at any moment be brought to bear on questions yet more vitally affecting the future of British India. Another blind burst of Russophobia may land us some fine day in a strait as perilous as that from which we were only half delivered by the achievements of Nott and Pollock. A hasty concession

to the demands of Liverpool and Manchester for the abolition of Indian duties on English manufactures might lead to unwelcome reforms in the fiscal system of India, and to the consequent widening of the gulf that already parts us from too many of the subject peoples. It is easier however to point out the evils of ignorance and half-knowledge, than to suggest a practical remedy. Ought India to be more strongly represented in the British Parliament? If so, how could that be managed? Would it be advisable to let members of Council stand for seats in the House of Commons? Even then it is questionable how far a dozen old Anglo-Indians would either lighten the mass of British apathy, or really represent the millions of Hindustan. A few more gentlemen like Sir C. Wingfield, Mr. Eastwick, and Colonel Sykes, would of course bring very valuable additions to the ranks of enlightened statesmanship. If their powers of exposition were always equal to their special knowledge, the influence they could wield over their hearers would undoubtedly be great. But it would still to some extent be one-sided, and uncontrolled by the criticism of properly enlightened judges or opponents. For want of an audience at once numerous and well-informed, their opinions would either be taken too readily on trust, or fail of securing the kind of attention they deserved. And how few Anglo-Indians there are whose special knowledge transcends the limits of a particular presidency or a particular province! In the India Council we get or ought to get a fair conspectus of experiences gleaned in many different quarters, and so far as Englishmen can speak for the natives of India, the collective wisdom of the Council ought to furnish an intelligent Minister with ample means for supervising the policy of the local governments.

In the Upper House there is always a certain number, small but select, of pretty competent critics on Indian affairs; and under some improved system of recruiting that House the number might be considerably increased. A standing Indian Committee of well informed Peers would probably deal more calmly with Indian questions of the day than a like committee of the Commons. But from any such arrangement we are still very far off. Meanwhile, pending the general diffusion of sounder knowledge and a keener interest on Indian affairs, we may be content to rub on pretty much as we do now, leaving India to be governed for the most part in India, and looking to the India Office for ultimate guidance on points not easy to settle out there. British apathy does less harm than British energy misdirected would be sure to do.

## CENTRAL ASIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE discussion started last Friday by Mr. Eastwick had the one especial merit of eliciting from the Under-Secretary for India a clear and masterly exposition of the policy which England means and ought to pursue towards the States on the North-Western frontier of British India. The duty of making such an exposition could not have been entrusted to abler hands than those of Mr. Grant Duff. And his speech leaves nothing wanting to satisfy the public mind on a question which late events have helped the journalists of England and India to clothe for the moment with a peculiar interest. It is something to get the facts concerning Russian progress in Central Asia and the arguments in favour of a trustful policy on our part so clearly and convincingly stated by one who has studied the question from many points of view. In blowing off the foam from the story of Russia's latest doings, Mr. Grant Duff enables us to see how slight are the provocations to that alarm, which has lately been expressed in many quarters at the seeming danger to British rule in the East. We may take his word for it that the Russians have "never been within many days' march of Charjui," and that they have never come within several hundred miles of Gumah, on the road from Yarkand to Khotan. As for the alleged appearance of a Russian officer with a surveying party in Afghanistan, it rests on no other foundation than the arrival of such an officer without a surveying party in Kashgar, which is much as if a foreign officer's appearance in Galway were to justify

the assertion that a surveying party had been examining the Chiltern Hills. In the Khanate of Bokhara the Russians have never advanced beyond Bokhara and Karshi. After restoring the latter to the Ameer, from whom it had been wrested by his rebel son, they fell back to Samarkand and two small places near it. Samarkand being divided from the Jaxartes by a tract of difficult desert, it is far from unlikely that they will fall back for a time to Khojend. For some time to come Samarkand may be taken as the limit of Russian progress from the west. On the side of Eastern Turkistan they have no post nearer Cashmere than a small detached fort on the Narain, at the head of the river Syr, the classic Jaxartes, about a hundred and sixty miles from Kashgar, with the Tian Shan Mountains rising between. This same outpost lies so far away from all support "as really not to be an advanced post in the ordinary sense at all." Between Samarkand and the Narain stretches the whole of still independent Khokan, besides "a huge mountain knot of thinly-peopled country."

To talk of such a position, held at the utmost by a few thousand troops, as if it meant serious danger to British India, does seem a little absurd. To use Mr. Grant Duff's comparison, it is just as if Italy were threatened with invasion, because some other Power had 2,000 troops quartered at Clermont in the heart of Auvergne, 1,000 men at Zurich, and 1,000 more keeping up a roundabout communication between those two posts by way of Augsburg, the point corresponding to Fort Vernoi on the river Ili. Under such conditions may we not for a long time to come sleep the sleep of the secure and the well-doing? What earthly reason have we to be afraid of 25,000 men, "for the most part scattered in lonely outposts" throughout the huge province of Turkistan? There is no need in this case to brag by way of keeping up one's courage. Russia no doubt is very strong, and might even hope some day to rival the Indian achievements of Alexander the Great. But only look at the vast difference between now and then. Behind the strongest frontier in the world are ranged the whole resources of a united Empire. So long as we have the strength to govern India, we have absolutely nothing to fear from any Power beyond the North-West. Russia on the other hand has still to get through the tedious business of consolidating her conquests in Central Asia, and how long she may be about it we may judge from the present temper of her revolted subjects in the Kirghiz Steppes. But suppose all that done, Samarkand would still, as Mr. Grant Duff observes, be more than six hundred miles from Herat. From Herat through Candahar and "the weary Bolan Pass" into Sindh would be a journey of eight hundred miles more, to end in meeting "a large and well-appointed army, able to choose its own ground." The shorter road from Bokhara, through Balkh and Cabul, to Peshawar would be still less practicable. As for the road from Khojend through Khokand, Kashgar, Yarkand, over the Kuen Lun mountains by the Chang-chen-moo Pass, "it might not be wholly impracticable to a man of the temper of Alexander the Great or Charles XII.," if every conceivable condition were in his favour. In other words, Russia has to all appearance the choice between three impossibilities; and so for at least another century we may sleep as soundly as we choose for all her desire or power to disturb our slumbers.

Has Russia even the desire? We have always expressed our scepticism on that point, and it is gratifying to see that both Mr. G. Duff and Sir C. Wingfield are of the same opinion. With regard to what Russia thinks aloud on the subject, it is enough to know on the best authority that our relations with her are just now of the most cordial kind, that she has no more desire to interfere at Kabul than we have, and that she has even thrown out some project for securing the neutrality of the States on our North-Western Frontier. The last piece of information came direct from Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Grant Duff's explanation of the motives which led to the meeting at Umballa should leave the Russian Government no decent grounds for suspecting us of undue interference in Afghan affairs. All we ask for is a quiet Afghanistan. There is no thought of

"erecting Shere Ali into a bulwark against Russia or against anybody else." Mr. Eastwick's objection to throwing away arms and money on the faithless ruler of a faithless people is fairly answered by a reference to the advantage of securing peaceful trade with the country of a neighbour strong enough to maintain order at home, and to help us in overawing the turbulent tribes along our common frontier, as well as in paralysing the arm of Mussulman fanaticism in the Ganges Valley. And it is impossible to deny that a non-aggressive Power, as British India now is, has everything to gain from the neighbourhood of peaceful, well-governed States. Only a Power bent on aggrandisement would welcome the continuance of such anarchy as that which provoked us into conquering the Punjab, or that which Shere Ali has now quelled, let us hope for many years, in Afghanistan. If a renewal of the terms which kept Dost Mohammed true to us in 1857 can help Shere Ali to keep Afghanistan quiet for some time to come, we shall have no reason to regret the meeting at Umballa, still less to see in it any departure from the policy theretofore pursued. As for taking Afghan faithlessness for granted, we are inclined to doubt, with Mr. Grant Duff, whether a fair review of our dealings with Afghanistan in the last forty years would leave so very large a balance of good faith on our side.

Another good result of Mr. Eastwick's motion was the declaration it drew from the Under Secretary as to the drift of England's future policy towards Persia. For our part we cannot see why the Persian Embassy should not be replaced under the Indian Government, with which Persia has many more points of contact than with England. But the next best thing to such an arrangement is to recognise the wisdom of friendly relations with a Power which can always affect us for good or evil, whether on the side of India or of Turkey. It may be doubtful whether Herat is more of a Persian than an Afghan city. But it is clear that the quarrels between Persia and Afghanistan are a source of annoyance to British India, and that misunderstandings between India and Persia must tell against English interests in the Persian Gulf. The increase of our trade with Persia depends on what help we can give her towards the maintenance of peace and the development of her resources. If India can spare officers to drill the Shah's troops, and if the Shah will pay them suitably, Mr. Grant Duff can "see no reason against letting them go." It is a pity that we have taken six years to find out the reasonableness of the Shah's request, and many more years to discern the wisdom of renewing a friendship which ought never to have been rent in twain.

## Correspondence.

### THE WAHABIES ON THE FRONTIER. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The remarks in the *Indian Mail* of the 30th June, 1869, on the subject of the Wahabies, lead me to offer, for insertion in your journal, a few observations on the same subject, which may or may not be useful.

First of all, the Mahomedan conspiracy against our rule, which exists and has for a very long time existed from one end of our Indian Empire to the other, is of very serious importance; nay, much more so than many people consider it to be, and whether plots be discovered to be existing at Vellore in the Carnatic, or in the Cis-Sutlej districts, or in the Deccan, or Ghewkies (as we have already seen), it behoves our Government to be continually watchful and on the alert. The discovery of a plot, here and there, with the consequent punishment of offenders, will not serve to extinguish a partially smothered flame, which will be ever ready to break out, and we should be prepared for it, more especially at times when we are engaged in foreign wars, and with so weak and unsettled a frontier on our North-west as we have at present.

At the termination of my command on the North-West Frontier of India in 1862, intercepted correspondence, which fell into my hands, disclosed the intercourse then being carried on, of a most incendiary nature, between the old sepoys of the rebellious army of Bengal and the subjects of the Nizam at Hyderabad, and by secret intelligence, from time to time, dis-



affection on the part of the Mussulmans of India towards our Government had been revealed.

The "pooh-poohing" system, in opposition to what is wrongly considered, in very many instances, the "alarmist's uneasiness," generally prevails, and so we jog on with a rod for ever hanging over our heads.

As regards the colony of Hindustani fanatics (to which allusion is made in your article referred to) on the Eusufzai border of our territory, with whom and with whose proceedings I have been so intimately acquainted, I will briefly explain how it happened that our army had to encounter the very dangerous conspiracy which led to our disastrous losses in 1863 in the Umbeylah Pass, of which we had previously received due and ample warning.

During the prevalence of the Mutiny of the native troops, in 1857 or in 1858, I proposed to Major James, the Acting Commissioner of Peshawar, to join me in establishing a passport and espionage system on the river Indus, which was for a time strictly carried out. With enemies long established in our front, and on both flanks, I had discovered that our weakest and most dangerous point in our very weak position at Peshawur (as it always must be under existing circumstances) was in our rear; as the emissaries of our disaffected subjects in Hindustan were crossing the Indus from thence, and were not only hovering about our disaffected forces on the frontier, but were proceeding beyond our territory, in support of the colony of fanatics on the Mahabun Mountain, with a view to a general rising against us of the hill tribes. An effectual stopper was put, for the time, on these deep-laid schemes of our enemies by the passport and espionage systems; but unhappily these necessary precautions were removed by order of the then Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, who stated that the passport system was anti-English, and could not be permitted. The passport system was accordingly taken off, but the espionage remained (as far as I was personally concerned), and I received intimation that no sooner was Sir John Lawrence's order to abolish the passport system carried out than our enemies set busily to work, and arms, ammunition, money, and men, as I was informed, were crossing the Indus to support and reinforce the fanatics on the Euzufzai border.

I sent off spies to the hills, and obtained certain information as to what was going on, and I strongly urged on the Government of the Punjab the necessity for immediate action. I had intended to move, if I had been permitted, with a very small force (1,500 men) into the Mahabun ranges, and by a surprise, as I had done before on a former occasion, nip in the bud a very dangerous conspiracy; and so confident was I that the Government would or must act, that I made my personal arrangements at Attock for the purpose; but nothing was allowed to be done; masterly inactivity prevailed, and the golden opportunity was lost. The colony of Hindustani fanatics, at or above Satana, was daily augmenting, and I was credibly informed that the Afghans, Swatees, and others were in communication with them, and all were combining for a general rising, which came off when our army encountered such unprecedented difficulties in the Umballa Pass in 1863.

I attribute the expenditure of blood and treasure in that sad affair, with the deplorable loss of prestige which ensued, to the delays which occurred in referring to the far distant Governments of India, to the want of energy or disloyalty of the Punjab police, and especially to the withdrawal of the wholesome restrictions (by the Punjab Government) which had been placed on the Indus by Major James and myself.

The Hill tribes on our North-West Frontier of India, and our fellow-subjects in general in India (more especially the Mussulmans), are as hostile as ever to our rule, although, as I am informed, the civil authorities of India are positively asserting the contrary. It is wicked in the extreme, as well as dangerous, to slumber and sleep in an Empire of such magnitude, because the "masterly inactivity" policy (as it is termed) infallibly tends to the destruction of friends as well as foes.

That a wide special Mussulman conspiracy against our rule in India exists at present throughout Asia few will deny. It prevails everywhere, and is promoted and encouraged by those who place implicit confidence in our present system, and who cannot bring themselves to believe that our mild and amiable rule is unsuited to races who have for ages been bound together by despotism alone.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SYDNEY COTTON, Lieutenant-general.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### FIELD OFFICERS AND THE STAFF CORPS.

The *Friend of India*, commenting on the rejection of the retiring scheme for field officers, remarks that the Secretary of State does not seem to have referred the very serious difference between Colonel Broome and General Hannington to a civil actuary. Even if General Hannington be correct, and if there be now many retirements, India will still be saddled with a large and excessive military expenditure for field officers, who give no adequate return, solely because of the military muddle which the abolition of the local army has caused. These officers are not to blame. So far from that they are to be compassionated for the folly which neutralises their great experience, and unnecessarily keeps them on in idleness in a tropical country. General Hannington is too able and conscientious to shut his eyes to the truth, as the Secretary of State does, on the principle that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. He distinctly says—"I do not mean to under-rate the financial pressure that is approaching." Year by year, he tells us, the expenditure will go on increasing up to 1896—more than a quarter of a century, and only then a "rapid diminution will begin and continue until the corps falls into a normal state." That is a pretty prospect, in addition to the burden which we already bear every year. No wonder that in spite of a serious and excessive reduction in the effective strength of the English army in India every year the military expenditure rises above sixteen millions sterling. We want fighting men and regimental officers, and we are presented with old generals and colonels, who are tempted to stay on in idleness at a vast and annually increasing cost. And after all we are coming back to the very system of a local army, which was extinguished by Sir C. Wood, to humour the "imperial" prejudices of the Court, in spite of all the warnings of General Durand and Lord Canning. The Blue-book which publishes the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of field officers contains minutes in which Sir W. Mansfield and General Norman, while discussing the Staff Corps—the latter somewhat apologetically—make serious statements regarding the paucity of officers and the unpreparedness of the army, in this respect, for a campaign. Nothing more condemnatory of the irregular system of seven English officers per regiment has ever been written by its greatest enemies. When the Commander-in-Chief complains, as he does elsewhere, that in past campaigns it has been difficult "to fill up the additional staffs which are immediately required;" that if the Abyssinian war had continued not another officer could have been sent from India; that if thirty or forty officers had been put *hors de combat* in the Hazara district, he did not know where men could be found to replace them, it is high time for the Government to act. Even the British regiments have been so straitened for officers, since Lord Hardinge reduced the establishment, that his Excellency a year ago urged the expediency of adding ten lieutenants to every infantry and six to every cavalry corps serving in India. It is impossible to reconcile Sir W. Mansfield's minute with his last dinner speech in Calcutta and his order on the Hazara campaign, except on the supposition that the minutes are meant only for Government, and the speech and order for the public and the army.

### INDIAN HEAT.

The *Pioneer* maintains that it is difficult to make any one who has never been in the North-West Provinces realise what the heat is at the present season. If you tell friends at home that you have to be all the day indoors with punkahs pulling, the natives (of Europe) say, "How delightful!" and if you add that the thermometer stands at 98 degs. Fahr., they say, "Almost more than it was at our ball, do you remember?" The best thing ever done in the way of indoctrinating the English on this subject was what Harvey Tuckett described in his Furlough Narrative in the "M. U. M." He there set forth that his reappearance at his paternal home took place when the family were assembled at the children's lunch, and was hailed with cries of, "What, *you* come home!" "Left the luxuries of the East." "Can you live on 7s. 6d. a-day?" and such like; till, in a fit of desperation, he asked them to come and see him in his lodgings over a baker's furnace, with all the doors and windows closed, a plague of flies, and half-a-dozen chimney-sweeps with bare feet walking in and out without knocking. It seems odd to the new comer that India should get hotter the farther north you go; so that Benares is hotter than Calcutta, and Peshawur hotter than Benares; but the hills are probably the cause, forming a southern wall against which we pant like garden-peaches in England. Hence it is that, in the latitude of Algiers, and with a lovely winter, the inhabitants of Northern India live for eight months in a radiation of heat, drought, vapour-bath, and general alteration of *jehannum* that covers him with boils, maddens him with prickly heat, destroys his appetite, impoverishes his blood, breaks down his temper, softens his brain, teaches him to drink, or drives him into matrimony. For this is the oddest part of the whole business. It has been asked lately, "Is a wife necessary for an infant?" But in this country the more pertinent, if more puzzling

inquiry is, "Whether a wife is necessary for an ensign?" The heat destroys your health and spirits, often kills you dead—the greatest of all objections to a country for living in—yet the cure for all seems to be to catch an unfortunate member of the opposite sex, and get her to share your lot. We cannot say whether heat is a thing which is capable of being divided between two persons, so as to lighten the burthen of each; we should have thought not; but it would really seem as if people thought it was. To our minds there are few more depressing spectacles in life than that of a young couple thus united in the bonds of Hymen and of caloric. Call upon them, and you will find one asleep at one end of the house and one at the other, and after you have waited a quarter of an hour in a room without a punkah, and just as your glare-blinded eyes have begun to distinguish the piano from the bookshelf, one enters from one door allaying cutaneous irritation on his back, and the other from another, vainly endeavouring with a handkerchief saturated with boxwallah's eau-de-cologne to conceal a shining red excrescence on her forehead about the size of a rhinoceros' horn. "I would go anywhere with Charles," said the headstrong girl six months ago to her aunt in England; but this life of atmospheric virus in a large mud-pie must be a sore trial to affection founded on the most delicate romance. There is one consolation about the heat which we should do well to bear in mind. Were it not for that ensigns would not be able to marry, nor would any of us command the incomes we receive. This may seem a small matter, especially under the former of its aspects; but that there are people who prefer heat and competence to starvation in the temperate zone is at all events a fact.

#### THE LOAFER.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks that there are two ways for the Government to deal with the loafer—one is to send him back at once to Europe, and the other is to treat him in this country. The obvious objection to the former is that to adopt it would practically be to put a premium at once on the profession of the beggar. Every man who wanted to get out of the country would know that he could do so at any time by becoming a loafer. The happy prospect of a return to England would serve to make loafers quite a popular profession. Those who advocate this mode of getting rid of the vagabond on the plea that, at all events, it would be a cheaper plan than the one of maintaining him here, urge also that it is utterly hopeless to expect to reform him in India. This latter point opens a very wide field for discussion, because we maintain that all experience in England goes to indicate the impossibility of reforming any man after he has gone through a certain course of vice. But we will not enter on this topic now. Let us consider the question in its other aspects. If our object is to prevent loafers, what measure of success will attend our efforts if we proceed on the principle of making it attractive? To deter men from crime it is found necessary to punish them. But with regard to the loafer, what is proposed to be done is practically to tell him that we do not want him here, and are prepared to pay his expenses to England. The loafer will be very glad to hear it, and will certainly not be induced to reform in consequence. But let us consider the matter as one of expense. It is quite true that it may cost less to send a man home than to maintain him for an indefinite period in India, but this is not stating the case fairly. If every loafer is put into jail and compelled to work for his living, and if the food and comforts given him are in proportion to his work, the expense of each loafer ought to be trifling. Moreover, if hard work is at the same time combined with some punishment in our treatment of the loafer, he will very soon see the necessity of adopting another profession. So that in the one case (*i.e.*, supposing loafers are treated in India) the number of men who live by this vagabond kind of life will be rapidly diminished; whereas in the other (*i.e.*, supposing every loafer is sent to England) the numbers will always be large. To establish, therefore, a fair comparison of expense, we must calculate what it would cost to maintain one man in India and what to send ten men to England. We venture to think that it would be cheaper to maintain the one man in an Indian jail. If so, it will not be worth while to give any further reasons why the plan of treating loafers in this country is superior to the one of sending them to England.

**A SUSPICIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.**—During a trial that is yet progressing in the High Court, a barrister, unusually well acquainted with the state of the country in the interior, said something which, we think, is deserving of public record, and, perhaps, inquiry. He stated that it was singular how the wards in Mymensing generally died off just before attaining majority, when power was left to adopt successors. An inquiry should, we submit, be ordered by the Lieut.-Governor into this untoward and suspicious state of affairs; and if it be true that the wards have generally died off just before attaining their majority, they should, wherever there is power given to adopt their successors, be removed at once to Calcutta. If true, it is strange that it should never have been brought before the public hitherto; and if not true, it is almost a criminal libel on many respectable families and a numerous class of *Amlahs*.—*Indian Daily News*.

## Bengal.

### THE CYCLONE AT CALCUTTA.

Lower Bengal has been visited by two cyclones within twenty-four days. The first took place on 16th May, and passed through the heart of Jessore; it will be remembered in connection with the loss of the *Cheduba*. The second commenced on the evening of the 8th inst., and raged throughout yesterday. The weather all day on Tuesday looked dark and threatening, and the barometer fell slowly and steadily. Towards the close of the afternoon a very heavy shower burst over the city and ushered in a broken stormy sky, with that ragged swift fleeing scud which is now so well known. By evening there were few who expected the night to pass without a storm. At three o'clock on the morning of the 9th the wind had risen to a strong gale, blowing from the north-east, and from this time it gradually increased in violence up to ten o'clock, at which time the barometer in our office had sunk to 29.80. It continued at this point till 1 P.M., when it began slowly to rise, and at four o'clock it was 29.10. The heaviest gusts were at noon, by which time doors and windows not securely fastened were torn away. The storm moderated about two, and the wind gradually shifted round to the south. At half-past four there was a slight oscillation. At this time the wind had veered round again to the west, and there was what seemed a renewal of the storm. We have not yet been able to ascertain the damage caused to life and property, but we learn that several boats on the river have sunk, and considerable damage has been sustained to property in the native quarters of the town.—*Englishman*, June 10.

The same paper of the 11th says:—

"The cyclone of Wednesday was more severe than that of the 16th May, and has done more damage. Calcutta, being on the western side of the centre, escaped the heaviest part of the storm. After four o'clock on Wednesday evening it settled down into a strong south-westerly gale, which continued raging till daylight yesterday morning. As the evening on Wednesday closed in there was a slight shock of earthquake. The following are the readings of an Elliott's aneroid barometer:—

"June 9.—6 A.M., 29.11; 7 A.M., 29.08; 8 A.M., 29.02; 9 A.M., 28.95; 9.30 A.M., 28.90; 10 A.M., 28.85; 10.30 A.M., 28.82; 11 A.M., 28.80, and then 28.78 lowest; 11.30 A.M., 28.80; 12 A.M., 28.84; 12.30, 28.86; 13, 28.90; 13.30, 28.94; 14, 28.97; 14.30, 29.00; 15, 29.02; 16, 29.05; 17, 29.08; 18, 29.15; 19, 29.20; 19.30, 29.24; 20, 29.25; 20.30, 29.28; 21, 29.30; 21.30, 29.32; 22, 29.34.

"June 10.—5.30 A.M., 29.40; 6.45 A.M., 29.45; 10 A.M., 29.49.

"We fear that we shall hear of great damage to property in the Jessore district. It is also likely, as the tide rose to an unusual height on Wednesday, that a second storm wave has visited the Soonderbuns. We think steamers might be sent out by Government to search the head of the bay and the sea face of the Soonderbuns, and that at the same time some inland vessels might visit the principal settlements ready to supply aid should it be required. The rule of never giving help until an urgent request has been preferred is at once cruel and impolitic.

"The damage done to house and land property in Calcutta was mostly confined to such minor injuries as broken venetians, verandahs, and doors. The most serious accident reported is the falling in of the roof of one of the sheds at the back of the pauper hospital at Sealdah, now used temporarily as a lock hospital. These buildings were erected a few months since by the Public Works Department, and were intended to be used as a small-pox hospital in the event of an epidemic. In the meantime they were made over temporarily as a lock hospital. There were 106 women in the hospital at the time. Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Wednesday morning the roof of one of the sheds fell in upon the unfortunates below. Two women were killed on the spot, three others very seriously wounded, and six slightly hurt. This occurred during the height of the storm, and the wounded women were with considerable difficulty taken into the building lately used as the Calcutta terminus of the Mutlah Railway.

"No approximate estimate can be given as to the loss on the river, but it is supposed that at least a hundred cargo boats, large and small, have been sunk. A considerable quantity of cargo and valuable property has been, and still continues to be, washed ashore, when it is taken charge of by the police until the proper owners come forward. No very great loss of life has been reported, nor have any bodies been washed ashore. The damage to the shipping is trifling. A few ships parted from their moorings, and fouled other vessels, but no damage of any consequence was done. The passenger boats suffered little, as the manjees had ample time to haul their boats high up on the bank as the violence of the gale increased."

#### STATION TALK.

ALLAHABAD, June 4.—This evening the mortal remains of Dr. Thomas Dillon, garrison surgeon of Allahabad, were conveyed to their last resting-place, in the Kydgunge Cemetery. It appears that on Tuesday morning last the unfortunate deceased was about to go

out for an early ride, but when he had only one foot in the stirrup the horse became so restive that he was thrown on the back of his head, and taken up insensible, breathing heavily, and with blood issuing from his nose and ears. The horse was a late purchase, and the poor doctor was not aware of the animal's tricks. The accident occurred in his own compound, and he was immediately carried inside by his servants, while medical assistance was quickly available. He lingered in a state of unconsciousness for a period of sixty-four hours, and expired at ten o'clock last night, without ever having spoken or recognised any one. From the *post mortem* examination it was ascertained that the skull was completely fractured, from base to crown, and the wonder is that he lived so long after the fatal accident. What adds to the sadness of the melancholy affair is, Mrs. Dillon is now at Simla, and though it is said that she was written to informing her of the accident, yet she could hardly have received the letter until to-day.

HYDRABAD, June.—I mentioned in one of my letters that the Small Cause Court at Khangaon in Berar was closed for want of a qualified officer to fill the post of judge. It is now said that Lieut. Woodhouse, who has been recently appointed to the Berar Commission, is nominated to fill the vacancy, in addition to his duties in the Educational Department. Lieut. Woodhouse belongs to the Bombay army, and has passed in Marathi. Considering the relations between Berar and Bombay, more of the Bombay element is required in the Assigned Districts. The Commissioner of the Akola division is at the sanitarium of Chickulda, in the Gawilghur range. There is a rumour that the Viceroy intends to visit the Berars for the purpose of deciding whether the branch line from Shergaon to Khangaon shall be constructed with Imperial funds. The Great Indian Peninsula Company seem to fight shy of the undertaking. The project was originally mooted four years ago, when a civil engineer took the necessary levels. The popular opinion seems to be that the surplus revenues of Berar cannot be applied to a more legitimate purpose. The increase in the revenue of Berar is without a parallel in Indian history. In the twelve years since the province came under British Government the revenue has risen to double that specified in the treaty with the Nizam. Just as I was closing this letter I heard a rumour of a serious affray having occurred at Akola between the constabulary and some men of the detachment of the Contingent stationed there. The origin of the disturbance has not transpired, but the soldiers appear to have been so exasperated that they resented the interference of the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police. In the end some twenty-four men are said to have been arrested, but how many of these are soldiers and how many police has not been reported. The trial of the men will take place before Mr. C. Davies. If all be true that is reported, the case will be a *cause celebre* in the judicial annals of Berar. It will, beside, afford the native the rare spectacle of the magistrate coming forward as prosecutor in the Court of one of his own subordinates.—*Englishman Correspondent*.

DELHI, June 8.—The heat yesterday and the previous night was almost unbearable; to-day there is a change, and the wind, although still westerly, is cooler. Perhaps we are going to have a change, which the parched-up vegetation would be only too grateful for. Major Tighe, it is said, is coming here to take up the duties of Commissioner during Colonel McNeile's absence, which will not be above a couple of months, I fancy.

NUSSEERABAD, June 8.—The heat during the past month has been dreadful, and what surprises me (pleasantly though) is that no deaths from apoplexy have occurred; but death in another and more dreaded form is amongst us; cholera, that scourge of the East, is claiming its victims. The Royals since yesterday have lost five men; one of the civil residents also lost a child. Prompt measures were and continue to be taken to keep the epidemic under by fumigating the barracks, but I much fear until we have rain the plague will not wholly disappear. I have been informed that the number of deaths in the Sudder bazaar averages from eight to ten daily. There was every indication of rain on Sunday last; the clouds from about 1 P.M. continued to hang over us in thick leaden masses, while low thunder could be heard at short intervals, but unhappily the wind was too high and boisterous, so that by 7 A.M. the clouds were scattered and carried away. Doubtless had a couple of dozen rounds been fired by the artillery the concussion in the air would have brought down a shower; however, let us hope that before another week closes over us the periodical rains will have set in. I hear that Captain Bruce, the Political Agent of Harraotee, was attacked with cholera a few days ago at Deolee. Famine still continues; flour at six seers for the rupee, gram eight, and other cereals proportionally dear, nor is there any likelihood of a fall in prices for some time to come.

CENTRAL PROVINCES, June 8.—By Captain Doveton proceeding on leave to England, Mr. Jacob, Deputy-Conservator of Forests, comes in for the charge of three offices—viz., Conservator's, for Captain Doveton (who got this step only the other day), and Deputy-Conservators for the northern and eastern division. Mr. Morris has returned to Nagpore from his tour amongst the famine-stricken in the Jubbulpore district; and some wretched sights he must have seen. All the better, as the bowels of his compassion must necessarily be the more moved to give further relief. The *Central India Times* now wishes the chief to take a run down to Raepore, where

there is not only distress from the famine, but epidemic cholera raging. I do not suppose many people would care to run the same risk as the lamented Captain Twyford ran, at the sacrifice of his life, as it turned out. Mr. Morris has probably a pressure of business at Nagpore, in connection with the annual reports, and in consequence of the approaching arrival of Mr. George Campbell from England. He has reviewed the criminal and civil reports for 1868. I find, but there is nothing very remarkable to gather therefrom. Most of the remarks might stand as stereotyped comments on the criminal administration of any province in India. The year does not possess any striking features in connection with crime. The little rain even that has fallen in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore has cooled down the atmosphere some five or six degrees; and it was near time, for the place was getting as bad as Kamptee for heat apoplexy. Some of the European troops have been out in camp on account of sickness appearing in the barracks; but the precautionary steps were taken in such excellent time that there has been no mortality to talk of. Lieutenant Boyes, Adjutant of the 2-12th, who has gone on leave to Cashmere, has written to say that, in regard to the heat, Jubbulpore is paradise compared to Meer Meer and other stations in the Punjab. Another traveller, from the Punjab to Jubbulpore, assures me that the heat is much milder in these parts than where he has come from. Three murderers were hanged at Jubbulpore yesterday morning. On this occasion the gallows was removed to a spot right out of the station, in consequence of a paragraph, which appeared in the *Jubbulpore Chronicle*, manifestly warning the residents not to come for their constitutional rides and walks in the neighbourhood of the jail on that morning. The removal of the gallows reflects much good sense on the part of the Deputy-Commissioner, Captain Ward, as such executions used to take place heretofore in the civil station. The transfer of Captain Thomas from Seonic to Jubbulpore is talked about. It is also rumoured that either Lieutenant Brooke or Captain Lugard, Assistant Commissioners of this Commission, will be transferred as Deputy-Commissioner to the Burmah Commission, in exchange for Mr. Russell, Settlement Officer in Burmah, who returns as an Assistant Commissioner to these Provinces.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent*.

## Miscellaneous.

SIMLAH.—At Simlah on the 8th June there were exceedingly heavy showers, and it was thought the rains had probably commenced. Lady Mayo and party returned to Simlah from their trip into the interior on Monday, the 31st May.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—We regret to learn of the death at Lucknow of the Rev. Mr. Trench, of the Church Mission Society, after a short illness. Mr. Trench was a very young man, and had only lately joined the Mission.

END OF THE "FEROZE".—It is said that the Government steamer *Feroze* has been condemned by the dockyard authorities at Calcutta as utterly unseaworthy. She is said to be completely rotten, and to be little more than a shell of a ship, fit for nothing but to burn, and, if not burnt shortly, will be eaten by white ants.

MORTALITY ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—We regret to hear that some more deaths have occurred on this line, by which the Railway Company have lost the services of some of their best contractors and servants. Within a few months the company have lost more than a dozen Europeans; men they could ill spare at this time.

SPORT IN CENTRAL INDIA.—The shooting party in Central India broke up camp the last week in May, having bagged twenty-one tigers, and a large number of bears, panthers, and leopards. The heat was almost unendurable in tents, and water was very scarce, and sometimes far from drinkable.

CIVIL.—Complete arrangements have been made for the settlement of the Peshawur district. Captain Hastings, who has for some time been the Assistant Commissioner of the Eusufzai district, has been appointed settlement officer. This very difficult post could not have been entrusted, we are led to believe, to better hands. Captain Hastings is a young officer of very great promise, and is well acquainted with Puthans and their language.—*Delhi Gazette*.

SHERE ALI AND HIS DOINGS.—The Ameer Shere Ali has constituted a vigorous municipality in Cabul, and is himself Bench, Commissioner, Controller, and Health Officer all in one. A halacoe cess has been established, to provide funds for the cleaning of the streets and lanes of the city, one rupee, a rupee and a half, or two rupees being demanded, according to the wealth of each landlord and the filth of his lane. This measure, as every reformer does in its day, has given great offence, but the Ameer "will take no excuses, but insists on the roads being kept clean."—The *Pioneer* announces that the Ameer Shere Ali is ostensibly using endeavours to effect a result, which, if achieved, may be held almost to prove the sincerity of his good-will towards us. He is said to be trying to open the direct Khyber route instead of that *via* Michnee now in use. This latter involves a *détour* of two long marches over a worse road than that which it is sought to re-open. It is simply a question of adequately subsidising the tribe, or rather, perhaps, of employing in the right proportion bribes and threats.

**LOSS OF A STEAMER.**—We regret to hear of the loss of the steamer *Vulcan*, which, we understand, foundered on Friday afternoon four miles to the S.W. of the Rangoon light ship. We learn that the captain and crew were saved by the steamer *Bassein*, which happened to arrive most opportunely on the scene of the disaster.—*Moulmein Advertiser*, May 18.

**NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.**—The Government of India has declined to accede to the prayer of a memorial from editors and proprietors of vernacular papers in the North-Western Provinces, asking for a reduction of postage on newspapers of light weight, for two reasons. The Viceroy cannot give one section of the press advantages which are not fully shared by all the other sections, and on the general question his Excellency has decided that financial considerations render it inexpedient to make any further changes in the rates of postage.

**CAPTAIN SLADEN.**—We regret to learn that our Political Agent at the Court of Mandalay has been at length attacked with a serious form of illness. It is stated that he has been seized with paralysis or palsy of one side of his person, and that it has become absolutely necessary that he should leave the capital for a season, in order to try the effects of a change of air. He has obtained permission to quit Mandalay as soon as possible, and Dr. Suffrien, now at Moulmein, who officiated for some time as Civil Surgeon of Rangoon, has been directed to proceed to Mandalay and assume temporary charge of the Political Agent's office there.—*Rangoon Times*, May 26.

**MORAR.**—Morar, already a very large place, is intended to be still larger. Barrack building is going on on every side. Barracks for a second regiment of European infantry are well advanced, and a site for the barracks of a dragoon regiment has been fixed. In the fortress, accommodation for a wing of British infantry and a battery of artillery is almost completed, and positions commanding the Lushkur have been chosen for the Armstrong guns with which the fort is armed. The picturesque fort of Gwalior is a fearful spot for the British soldier whilst the hot winds are blowing, the natural heat being greatly increased at night by radiation from the huge rock on which it stands; but in the rains and in the autumn months it has the advantage of catching every breath of air.—*Friend of India*.

**DEATHS FROM THE HEAT.**—We hear that a guard in charge of a train on the Jubbulpore line was found dead in the break-van on Monday last. The cause of death was probably heat apoplexy. Two passengers laid prostrate by heat apoplexy were taken out from the Sunday morning up-train, one at Allyghur and one at Toondla. On the same day a guard of the E.I.R. died at Toondla from heat apoplexy.—*Pioneer*, June 9.—We hear with regret of the death by heat apoplexy of Mr. George Ingram, foreman fitter of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, who expired after a very short illness of an hour and a half. He was quite a young man, only twenty-three years old, and bore a very good character for steadiness and hard work, and was very much respected by his fellow workmen, and appreciated by his superiors.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*.

**THE WAHABEES.**—We were somewhat premature (says the *Friend of India*) in stating last week that the regular trial of the many Wahabees now in jail had begun. The police have proceeded against one Peer Mahomed, of Dinapore, two noted Wahabees at Rajshaye, and a notorious Moulvie at Malda, who had sent several recruits to join the colony of fanatics across the frontier. The police have also succeeded in finding ample evidence against three persons in the district of Moorshedabad. These men are all safe in jail. Gradually the police are shutting up the influential leaders, who have hitherto collected money and sent the same to the fanatics on the Mahabun. Government has authentic information that the colony is in great distress, owing to want of money, and it is satisfactory to find that Mr. Reilly's labours are telling on its members. We hope they will soon be forced to disperse.

**SYLHET AND CACHAR FRONTIER.**—The following immediate arrangements for the protection of the Sylhet and Cachar frontier against the attacks of the Looshais during the approaching rains have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and approved by the Government of India. In Sylhet, on a frontier line of about fifty-six miles, four posts have been established, each consisting of two head constables and thirty constables, under the charge of two sub-inspectors. In Cachar, which has a frontier line of about forty-five miles along the Looshai country, four of the existing posts, consisting at present of two head constables, and sixteen constables, have been strengthened by the addition of twelve constables each to three of the posts, and eight to the fourth. Besides these, another strong guard has been established at Julna Cherra of four head constables and fifty men under a sub-inspector.

**CHOLERA AT RAIPORE.**—Accounts continue to reach us of the great havoc cholera is making at Raipore. We learn from a correspondent that no less than 63 deaths occurred on the 27th May in the town of Raipore. We have also news from Narsingpore under the same date, and the writer informs us that matters there too present a very gloomy aspect indeed. The people of that district are in a great state of alarm and excitement. Returns show that out of 220 cases, 160 deaths took place, and among the 50 European railway employees, 5 were attacked, and these latter all succumbed to the disease. Our correspondent also gives a sad account of the sudden death from the same disease of the District Engineer, Mr.

Smythe. This gentleman was a guest at a farewell dinner given on the occasion of the departure from that station of Dr. Raye, Civil Surgeon, on the 20th May. Mr. Smythe was an universal favourite, and by his gaiety and light-heartedness was the life and soul of the party. He was a particularly abstemious man. The next morning he was taken ill, and died the same day. His untimely death has cast a gloom over the small social circle of Narsingpore.—*Central India Times*.

**MUNDLA.**—On Sunday last, about two P.M., a fire broke out in Mundla, and two hundred houses were burnt down. The people are in great distress, as they had suffered from the cholera epidemic, and now they have lost all their property—grain they had stored for the rains, and their houses. Most of the people were away at their daily work, and could not save anything. The houses destroyed belong chiefly to Gondhas, Kutheas, Kullars, and Thalees. The distress of these poor people is very great. The Deputy Commissioner, Captain Grace, at once got up a subscription, with which it is to be hoped he will be able to relieve the immediate wants of the poor. Baboojee Ojah, Honorary Magistrate, with his usual liberality, gave Rs. 1,000 to be distributed, and informed the people that at his jungles of Khoorcaa and Amanaila villages, near Mundla, they are welcome to get wood and bamboos to rebuild their houses. On the 27th May 1,600 flying foxes were found dead in the old fort at Mundla. The same day the natives got some bygas and went through their poojahs, and that night there was neither a fresh case nor a death from cholera; so the natives have it that the goddess of cholera had come to Mundla to carry off a certain number of the inhabitants, but owing to the poojahs having been performed her wrath was appeased, and in order to keep her word she attacked the flying foxes.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, June 9.

**MILITARY.**—Lieutenant Pakenham, H.M.'s 17th Bengal N.I., is another victim of heat apoplexy. This officer was lately appointed to the Station Staff at Futtyghur, and had barely time to reach there, when he was struck down.—A sad accident is reported from Jutogh. As the Sergeant-Major of Captain Manderson's Mountain Battery was employed in drilling the men of his battery last week, the mule on which he rode galloped to the edge of a very steep khud, and then stopped so suddenly that the rider was thrown down the khud with such force that his head was smashed to pieces. The scabbard of his sword fell off, and was doubled in two, and the sword itself entered the body of the unfortunate man.—*Times of India*, June 15.—Dr. Dillon, Garrison Surgeon of Allahabad, met with a serious accident on the 1st June, and we now regret to learn of his death on the 3rd ult. It appears that a horse which he was in the act of mounting started before he was properly in the saddle, the result being that he fell heavily on his head, and was taken up insensible. The force with which he fell had caused severe concussion of the brain.—Private Waterhouse, 105th Regiment, who was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his comrade, was executed on Saturday morning last. His confession amounted to no more this—that he had no intention of taking the life of his comrade; but that, being maddened by drink, in a moment of temptation, he fired the fatal shot.—*Pioneer*, June 7.—Two soldiers of the 79th Highlanders died yesterday in the Meerut fort from heat-apoplexy; one was found dead in his bed.—*Mofussilite*, June 8.—A letter from Kussowlee informs us that the Farrier Major of the 5th Lancers shot himself on the 24th. It is supposed that domestic affliction was the cause.—*Mofussilite*, June 5.—A letter from Hazara informs us that the Supreme Government is again considering the expediency of amalgamating the Punjab Frontier Force with that of the Indian Army. The opinion of Colonel Wilde, C.B., C.S.I., has, we believe, been given in favour of its amalgamation. Such a step, however, will doubtless have many stern opponents. The existence of the Frontier Force under a separate head has always struck us as an anomaly which ought not to exist, but at present we hardly feel disposed to advise its entire amalgamation. The force might remain a separate branch of the service and yet be placed under his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; we should then have a force of officers and men used to frontier service always at the front; and yet the great anomaly of two Commanders-in-Chief, one civil and the other military, would cease to exist. We believe that such an arrangement would be popular with the officers and men of the Punjab Frontier Force.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 10.—We hear from Nussceerabad, under date the 8th June, that cholera broke out among "The Royals" on the night of the 6th. Up to the evening of the 7th there had been eight cases, with two deaths; during the night another case and one death.—We are glad to hear that there have been no cases of cholera in the camp to which a portion of the 2-12th Regiment were sent. The detachment was to have returned to barracks yesterday.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, June 9.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 4. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Akyab; Schah Jehan, Mollah, Malabar Coast; Comorin, Leich, Liverpool.—5. Talavera, Mays, London; Tennyson, Hawkins, Bombay.—6. Str. Clan Alpine, Hutchison, Hong Kong; Queensland, Montgomery, Rangoon; Roman Empire, Mather, London; Vanguard, Foster, Moulmein.—7. Str. Arratoon Apar, Smidt, Hong Kong; str. India, Baxter, Singapore.—8. Str. Candia, Fentiman, Suez.



## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Moulmein.—Messrs. J. Dickinson, R. Schumacker, Capt. J. Hath, Messrs. J. Halliday, H. H. Martin, G. B. Brown.  
 Per str. Clan Alpine.—Gen. Viangaly, Messrs. G. E. Noble, A. Sterling, G. F. Upward, T. Dogget.  
 Per Roman Empire.—Mr. T. A. Redpath, Mr. R. Swine.  
 Per str. India.—Mr. Barkers, Mr. Mannock, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Klubemann, Mr. Heetzin.  
 Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Anderson, Asst. surg. Reynolds, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Gouldsbury, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Berkeley, From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Phillips, Mr. Young, From SUZ.—Mr. B. Myers, Mr. E. Freeman, From MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Haswell, Capt. Williams, Mr. Violette, Mr. Rutter, Lieut. Col. Carleton, Mrs. Weber, Mrs. Daly and three children, Mr. Butler, Mr. W. C. Bailey, Mrs. Jeffrey.

## DEPARTURES.

June 5. Str. Rangoon; Thomas Wood, Lormoy.—7. Str. Surat; Dolbadern Castle, Bengollyun.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—Dr. and Mrs. Macnamara, Mrs. Maclean and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. S. Mackenzie and child, Mr. E. L. Beako, Mr. T. Rose, Master J. Bartou, Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Ansaldi and children, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey and child, Mrs. W. K. Waller, Mr. F. J. Crooke, Mr. E. James, Mr. Enjike, Mr. T. Bourne, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunlop, Miss Ricketts, Mr. H. Schumacher, Mr. Dickie, Mr. and Mrs. Buckmaster and infant, Major Shouldham, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. H. Kenny and child, Mr. R. Allardice, Mrs. Burbridge and child, Mr. O. Ratigan, Capt. and Mrs. Graham and children, Mr. Karr, Lieut. R. A. Barron, Mrs. Parkinson and infant, Mr. Martin, Conductor O'Connor.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, June 10, 1869.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ....	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 94 6 to 94 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock ....	Sa. Rs. 91	94 10 to 94 12
4 per Cent. P.W. ....	Co.'s Rs. 91	94 10 to 94 12
5 per Cent. P.W. ....	Co.'s Rs. 109	104 12 to 105 0
5½ per Cent. ....	Co.'s Rs. 114	114 2 to 114 4
5 per Cent., 56-57 ....	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 8 to 109 10

## EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ....	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.	
Bills with Docs. ....	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 13-16d. to 1s. 11½d.	

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Aggra Bank (Limited) ....	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ....	200	170 to 175
Bank of Bengal ....	1000	1635 to 1640
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ....	50	74 to 10 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ....	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ....	445	555 to 560 ex div.
Cachar Tea Company ....	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ....	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ....	700	460 to 490
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ....	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ....	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ....	200	85 to 90
Ditto New Shares ....	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ....	250	170 to 175
E. B. Indigo Company ....	100	36 to 38
East Indian Railway Company ....	218	239 to 240
East India Tea Company ....	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ....	80	25 to 32 pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ....	100	30 to 33
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ....	218	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company ....	250	187½ to 190
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ....	600	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ....	250	160 to 162½
Howrah Docking Company ....	500	260 to —
India General Steam Navigation Company ....	1000	420 to 430
National Bank of India (Limited) ....	125	137½ to —
New Fort Gloster Company ....	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ....	10	13 to 13½
Peoples Bank of India ....	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ....	1300	280 to —
Punjab Bank ....	100	90 to 92
Screwery Company (Limited) ....	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ....	500	590 to —
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ....	62½	202 to —
Thirkoot Indigo ....	200	56 to 58
Union Steam Tug Company ....	250	6 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company ....	£10	25 to 30

## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ....	£0 12 6 to £0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar ....	0 17 6 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice ....	0 17 6 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Seeds ....	1 15 0 to 2 10 0	Nominal.
Jute ....	1 17 6 to 0 0 0	1 13 9 to 0 0 0
Cotton ....	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 2 6 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

## MURDER OF LIEUT. BROOKING.

The event of the week has been the murder of Lieutenant A. Y. Brooking, adjutant of the 35th M.N.I., at Madras, by Abdool Raiman, the senior havildar of the regiment. The man was first on the list for promotion to the rank of jemadar in his regiment. A vacancy occurred, but, being considered unfit for the position, he was passed over and recommended for pension. He had seen thirty-two years' service, and had anxiously looked forward to the grade for which he was pronounced incompetent. This grieved him sorely, and, believing that the adjutant had everything to do with the disappointment he had experienced, he was determined to have his revenge on that officer. So at daybreak on the morning of Monday, June 7th, when the regiment had assembled for parade, he carried his

resolve into effect. He appeared on the ground in his usual uniform, but without his havildar's sash and stripes, and taking his musket, went and lay in wait for the unfortunate officer in a lane which the adjutant was in the habit of taking whenever he attended parade. At the turn of the lane leading to the parade-ground is the cell of the regiment, and near it stands a sentry-box, in which the havildar lay in ambush. The adjutant soon arrived, when the havildar presented himself from his hiding-place, musket in hand; and on the adjutant asking what he was doing at the place, the havildar, raising his musket, fired at the adjutant and hit him, the report of the musket being clearly heard on the parade-ground. The horsekeeper of the Adjutant, the only witness of the murderous act, next saw the havildar turn down the lane, and walking up to a heap of stones which was hard by, there reload his musket. In the meanwhile the wounded Adjutant managed to guide his horse for about thirty yards, after which, being faint from loss of blood, he fell off, just opposite to the line of sepoy's drawn up for parade. The Quartermaster-Sergeant and Sergeant-Major of the corps perceiving what had happened ran up and found that the Adjutant had been shot through the body. The bleeding officer was immediately carried to the Sergeant-Major's quarters and there laid on a bed, and medical aid was at once sent for. On a search being made for him Abdool Raiman was found lying in the lane, weltering in his own blood and groaning. It now became apparent that the wretched man, after having secured what he considered as his revenge, had shot himself. He was also removed, and laid on the ground near the Sergeant-Major's quarters. Dr. Brett, the Sergeant-Major attached to the corps, and Dr. Colvin Smith soon arrived, and did all they could for the adjutant and the havildar. In the case of the adjutant the ball seemed to have entered the right portion of the back, and, passing through the liver, to have made its way out of the body; and in the case of the havildar the bullet entered the abdomen, and passing obliquely in a downward direction through the left portion of the back, struck a wall that was near. The havildar's pouch was examined, but no cartridges were missing from it; the cartridges he had used must therefore have been extra ones he had specially provided himself with. The havildar suffered a great deal, and he was, after a little time, conveyed to the regimental hospital, where he lingered till about half-past eight o'clock and died. The affair was reported to the police, and Major Tennant, the acting Commissioner of Police, arrived early on the spot, and the deposition of Lieutenant Brooking was taken. The havildar also made a declaration; he admitted having shot himself, but he denied having wounded the adjutant. He had shot himself, he stated, because he had not been promoted to the rank of jemadar. Some of the sepoy's of the regiment appear to believe that the havildar had a real grievance to complain of, and expressed their pity for what they considered his sad fate.

For Mr. Brooking the greatest sympathy was felt, and during the thirty hours in which he lingered, crowds of people from all classes of the community, from Lord Napier downwards, made the most anxious personal inquiries regarding him. Everything that medical skill could devise, with the kindest and most unremitting attention, were devoted to alleviate his suffering, and if possible to save his life, and some slight hopes were at one time entertained, from his calm and composed condition, that he would recover. Early on Tuesday morning, however, it was apparent that he was fast sinking, and a little after one o'clock in the afternoon he died, deeply regretted by all his brother officers and friends. His remains were followed to the grave this morning by a large concourse of people, and he was buried with military honours. He was only twenty-eight years old, and has left a widow and two young children.

—Madras Times, June 9.

## Miscellaneous.

WRECK OF THE "CHINA MERCHANT."—The crew of the wrecked schooner *China Merchant* arrived in town on Friday last. They were at Double Island since the vessel was wrecked, whither they proceeded in a small boat. They were brought up to town in one of the lighters that had conveyed stores to Double Island.—*Madras Standard*, May 25.

BISHOP FENNELLY.—We learn that Bishop Fennelly will shortly leave Madras for Rome to be present at the great Ecumenical Council to be held at the Eternal City on the 8th December next. Dr. Meurin, R. C. Bishop of Bombay, has already left for Rome. It is expected that Dr. Fennelly will be accompanied by the Right Reverend Bishops of Bangalore, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam.—*Madras Standard*, June 7.

OFFICIAL ECONOMY.—The Government of India have, we believe, been cutting and carving without mercy at the budget of the Madras Government. They have struck out three lakhs from the police estimates, two lakhs from the military estimates, and taken a good slice off the estimates for public works. Lord Mayo has evidently determined to be great in budgets, and without much knowledge of the actual requirements of the several local Governments he is resolved to make them abate their demands according to the exigencies of his own financial department.—*Madras Times*.



**A MODEL MYSORE VILLAGE.**—Our native fellow subjects in Mysore are "marching on." The village of Yellawankum, says the *Herald*, now boasts of a tavern, and the simple villagers flock to it, under the innocent impression that the beer and spirits sold are direct from "Yingland." In time, probably, the people of Mysore will become as great beer-drinkers as their fellow-subjects from the West. —*Madras Athenæum*.

**SICKNESS AT WYNAAD.**—We hear that on the morning of the 5th instant a Company of Sappers and Miners arrived here from Wynaad via Beypore, in a deplorable state. Nearly the whole of them, with their families, were suffering from fever and dysentery. When removing the sick from the train one of the women was found dead; it appears that she died between Jollepatt and this station. We also understand that before the company left Beypore six men and an equal number of women had died from the above diseases. —*Bangalore Spectator*, June 8.

**ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT MURDER.**—A private of the II Company H.M.'s 45th Regiment, named Conway, was brought to the Town Police Court, Madras, on the 8th of June, on the charge of having on the night of the 4th of June, attempted with a small sword to stab the Orderly Room Sergeant of the same corps. The case is under investigation, and will in all probability be committed to the next Sessions. It would appear that the prisoner was in Bombay not long ago convicted of an offence not very unlike that with which he is now charged. —*Madras Times*.

**THE WEATHER.**—On Saturday afternoon the temperature in our darkened upper-story room facing the sea, and hermetically-sealed landwards, with the punkah going violently, was 98 deg., with a rising tendency. About five o'clock a violent dust storm occurred, the direction of the wind suddenly veering round from S.W. to due N. This infliction over, rain began to fall, and continued steadily till late in the night. Yesterday the temperature was lower in consequence, and stood at a mild 85 deg.; but to-day the thermometer indicated 3 deg. less "blood heat." It is a decided comfort to know that this dry and hot weather is more disagreeable than unhealthy to the average man. —*Madras Mail*, June 7.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 2. Rancee, Lean, Pondicherry; Meinam, Guvann, Calcutta; Mary and Emma, Thompson, Mauritius.—1. Bleng, Logan, Gopaulpore; str. Candia, Fentiman, Suez; Blackwall, Corbett, London.—5. Peerless, Milledge, Liverpool.—6. Str. Satara, Beyts, Bombay.—7. Lady Rawlinson, Gahan, Calcutta.—8. Benefactress, Gibbs, Gopaulpore; str. Oriental, Day, Northern Ports.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—For Madras.—Mr. Hunt. For Pondicherry.—Major Hazelwood, Mrs. Bisy, Mr. and Mrs. Determes. For Suez.—Messrs. Tims, Lewis, Sultane, Martinell, and Lichillau. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Jansen, Mr. Woodward, Mrs. Ferto, Mrs. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. W. Butler. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Mr. McKenzie, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. D. Thomas, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Reide and two infants, Mr. Crawford, Mr. E. V. MacSwiney. From Marseilles.—Major and Mrs. Hearn, Mr. J. Rhode, Col. and Mrs. Saunders and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Haswell, Major Clendenen. From Suez.—Capt. E. S. Berkeley. From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mrs. Anderson, Asst. surgeon Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, Messrs. Gouldsbury, Donaldson, Berkeley, Phillips, and Young. From Suez.—Mr. B. Myers. From Madras.—Mr. J. Violette, Mr. Butler, Lieut. Col. Carleton, Mrs. Weber, Mrs. Daly and three children, Mr. W. Butler, Captain Williams.

Per Blackwall.—Capt. and Mrs. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and five children, Capt. and Mrs. Frowther and two children, Miss A. Frowther, Mr. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Howles, Mrs. Colville and one child, Miss Thurston, Mr. Bailey.

Per str. Satara.—For Madras.—Capt. Rutherford, Mr. Richardson. For Cocanada.—Mr. and Mrs. Frazier and three children. For Calcutta.—Messrs. A. S. W. Colnor, G. Morrison, and F. A. Ferrell.

Per str. Oriental.—Mrs. Duncan and three children, Mr. W. F. Lockhart, Quarter-master sergeant Hammond and three children, Mr. W. Elswatent, Mrs. Gumpertz, Capt. and Mrs. Beatty and three children, Messrs. Le Foucheur, Captain and Mrs. G. Royston, Mr. R. Smellie.

### DEPARTURES.

June 1. Wieland, Disken, Rangoon; Cherokee, Coffey, London.—3. Str. Meinam, Guvann, Galle; Favourite, Gahan, Cocanada.—6. Mirzapore, Didier, Pondicherry.—7. Mary and Emma, —, Calcutta.—8. Str. Satara, Beyts, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—For Marseilles.—Messrs. E. Baudry and Coleman, Captain Hunter, Mr. W. Maylor. For Alexandria.—Capt. H. O. Graham. For Galle.—Capt. Godman. For Pondicherry.—Rev. Denis, Mrs. M. Lurshay, Mr. Hathaway.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

Gogo, May 31.—To escape the fiery winds of May in the Central Plains of Gujerat I have brought my family here to enjoy the deliciously cool breezes of the sea. This is the third year in succession that I have pursued the same prudent policy, and have always gone away with the resolve to return the following year. Formerly however this pleasant little watering-place was rather dull and lonely for one naturally fond of the society of his countrymen. But this season has inaugurated quite a change in this respect; for whilst the healthful coolness of the climate is still as refreshing as before, there is the additional attraction of numbers of white faces and agreeable friends. Every bungalow and room at all suitable for English residence is occupied, and there are several white tents pitched on the

plain besides. It is nothing short of a wonderful sight to the quiet inhabitants of Gogo to see so many stout Englishmen and fair ladies promenading along the beach. "Better days for Gogo have come" is on the lips of every one interested in the welfare of his native village. A new commercial era seems about to dawn on Gogo. To-morrow, for the first, two hundred bales of cotton are to be shipped on board the *Jhelum* for Broach. This is hopeful. And if this excellent ferry gets fair play, and prospers, and a few cotton presses and ginning machines be established, as intended, we may fairly anticipate a rapid improvement in the affairs of this most important and fertile, but as yet unopened and unfavoured province. The new ferry has had much to do with the changes here, both present and prospective. It is almost exclusively owing to it that Gogo has been favoured with the presence of so many Englishmen this year; and greater things are expected of it. What a pity its spirited and energetic proprietor should not receive all the aid that Government can give. It is almost hoping against hope to expect that the ferry will be adequately supported by passengers and goods alone. And if this ferry prove a failure, there is hardly a chance of any other of a similar kind being set on foot again out of a private purse. What it wants to insure its permanency and success is the conveyance of the mails. This is still conducted by small boat service, which, even in the most favourable weather, brings the mails at least a day later than they could be landed by the steam ferry, and in unfavourable weather two or three days later. A rumour is afloat here that Government intends making no change in the mail service, and deprecates the idea of paying a subsidy to the new ferry on the grounds that the old mail boats, slow though they be, clear their expenses by passengers, and thus cost Government nothing. Surely Government cannot be so meanly and injuriously parsimonious as this. Besides, should the steam ferry continue, the old mail will not get a passenger, and must, therefore, be sustained by Government or stopped altogether. Anyone who has crossed the gulf by these boats knows how miserable the whole journey is, entailing as it does, not merely the horrid pitchings of the frail barks themselves, but the wearying and uncertain drive between Surat and Dandy, and the mud ordeal between Dandy and the boat. We must also bear in mind that throughout the whole monsoon, or for nearly four months of the year, these boats are the only means of communication or transit between the greater portion of Kattiawar and of Gujerat. Suppose that at any time during this part of the year it became necessary to hastily despatch a body of troops into these parts of Kattiawar, what trouble, expense, and delay there would be in getting ships from Bombay; whereas, by the present ferry a whole army could be taken across in a day or two, and not an hour's warning required for preparedness. But apart from such a consideration, it must be evident that the utility of the ferry will be immense, and that it is deserving of a little Imperial stimulus and a little fostering care at the outset. It wants immediately, and cannot do without, instant action on the part of Government, such as the placing of channel buoys and light towers, the deepening of shallow parts of the river, the providing of some kind of landing-place at Gogo, in short the clearing away of every obstacle which hinders the easy and quick passage of the steamers. All this would not cost Government much, and it ought to be done without an hour's delay. It would certainly seem that, not to lend a helping hand in this new and praiseworthy enterprise, but to stand by coolly watching energy expend itself, would be to ignore the claims of every British subject in this part of the province, and virtually deny to them the manifestly best means of improving their condition, and of opening up and developing the unknown resources of a large and fertile country. It is perhaps right to add that I have no connection with either the ferry or the cotton trade, nor am in any way an interested party. —*Times of India Correspondent*.

## Miscellaneous.

**MILITARY.**—We regret to learn of the death of Captain Armstrong, 1-11th Regiment, at Toondla, from heat apoplexy, on the 6th of June.

**COTTON AT KURRACHEE.**—The cotton shipped from Kurrachee during the month of May last amounted to 2,066,088 lbs., valued at Rs. 6,91,425. Of this as much as 1,156,816 lbs. was shipped to Amsterdam and 902,218 lbs. to Hong Kong.

**ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.**—The senior regimental officer of European troops stationed at Colaba for the time being, the Chaplain of Colaba for the time being, and Mr. H. Forman have been appointed trustees of St. John's Church, Colaba.

**ROBBERY OF MAILS.**—We hear that the mail from Bombay and Khundwah to Indore was robbed on the 1st June at eight o'clock in the evening, at the third mile-stone from Indore, by a band of forty men. The coachman and a native passenger were severely maltreated.

**HIGH COURT.**—Mr. Maxwell Melville arrived in Bombay on the 9th June from Kurrachee to take his seat on the Bench of the High Court, in succession to Mr. Newton. Great satisfaction is expressed in Sind at the appointment of Mr. Coghlan as Mr. Melville's successor.

**DISTRICT JUDGES.**—The proposal from the Government of Bombay that the pay of the district judges in this presidency should be equalised has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The Mofussil judges in certain districts at present draw Rs. 2,500, and in others Rs. 2,300 a month.

**A CARGO FROM ROTTERDAM.**—For the first time, we believe, in the annals of Bombay shipping, the port of Rotterdam figures as that from whence a venture has been made direct to Bombay. The good ship *Charlie Palmer*, Captain A. Hoffman, left the said port on January 7th with a cargo of the manufactures and productions of Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, nearly the whole of which cargo is consigned, we believe, to the firm of Messrs. Gumpert and Co. We hope the enterprise displayed in this new venture will be rewarded with no small success, and permanent commercial relations be established between our own and the time-honoured port of Holland.

**LOSS OF THE "JAMES CHILDS" BY FIRE.**—The following telegram has been received by the British India Steam Navigation Company from Bushire, dated 11th June:—"The *James Childs*, Kingcome, master, from Bombay to Bushire with coals, which put into Bushire on fire, has been totally consumed. Crew and baggage only saved." The *James Childs* was a vessel of 756 tons, and was engaged in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition. At the close of that engagement she left Bombay in command of Captain Sheen to take in a cargo at Kurrachee, but went ashore off the Kye mouth of the Indus on, singularly enough, the same date of last year as she seems to have put into Bushire on during her last voyage. She was bought by Mr. Crockett, and was now on her voyage with coals for the B. I. S. N. Company.

**MURDER OF A EUROPEAN AT BOMBAY.**—A savage case of murder seems to have occurred at Byculla on Friday night last, the victim being a fireman employed on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The man at present charged with the murder is named Hutchinson, and the circumstances seem to be these. The deceased, Charles Johnston, lived in a house in Nesbit-lane, Byculla, and supported a concubine named Mary Rozario, or, as she put it, he lived with her. A man named Hutchinson, who is now in custody, lived in the same locality—behind the Nawab's bungalow—and some jealousy seems to have existed between the two regarding the woman Rozario. There appears to have been some quarrel between the men about a week ago; Johnston told the woman that he had been abused and put out of the Byculla station by his opponent in her affections, and in consequence of this he did not return to his work. On Friday evening Johnston and Rozario were on the verandah of their house, and Hutchinson came there for some reason or other. A quarrel ensued, and the woman says that Hutchinson struck his antagonist a blow on the head with a hammer. She then gave the alarm, but ere she returned Johnston was dead, and Hutchinson was still by his body abusing him. A coroner's inquest has been held by Dr. Lumsdaine, and a verdict of "culpable homicide amounting to murder" has been returned.—*Bombay Gazette*, June 15.

**DEATH OF A PARSEE MERCHANT.**—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Dossabhoj, Merwanjee Wadia and Co., the well-known American merchants and agents in Bombay. The deceased gentleman returned from Poonah on Monday evening, and died about an hour afterwards at the family residence in the Fort, at the age of fifty-six. Within the last four years the firm of Messrs. Dossabhoj Merwanjee Wadia and Co. have lost three of its principal members—Mr. Dossabhoj, Mr. Dhunjeebhoj, the father of the present Master Builder of H.M.'s Dockyard, and now Mr. Cursetjee. From the high character of the firm, and the personal worth and urbanity of its members, it has long maintained its position among English, American, and native merchants who have had business relations with it, and among a large number of officers of the American navy who visited Bombay; and it is to be trusted that its prestige will not suffer at the hands of the surviving partners. A large number of Parsees assembled at the third day's funeral ceremonies performed in honour of the deceased's memory. Even foreigners showed sympathy for the loss the deceased's family had sustained, and among others Syed Tooke, the brother of the Imaum of Muscat, visited the deceased's relations in token of condolence.—*Times of India*.

**A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.**—We must caution our readers to secure a thorough control over their nerves before perusing what follows:—"We have just received information of a terrible tragedy that has occurred at Futtehgurh. The Judge was sitting in his Court, engaged in trying, on a charge of gang robbery, a band of eighteen notorious malefactors, who had long been the terror of the country for lawless violence. As usual they were but imperfectly guarded. As the trial went on a tremendous dust storm arose with unexampled suddenness. A few low growls and gusts of wind were all the notice it gave, when in a moment the storm enveloped the kutcherry. Instantly all was in confusion. The place was filled with whirlwinds of dust; nothing could be heard but the war of the wind and the rattle of the thunder; and the bright sunlight was changed into a lurid red, deepening after a few seconds into pitchy blackness. Instantly the convicts saw their opportunity. With a yell that could be heard above the elemental uproar they rushed upon the scanty and bewildered police guard and laid them at their feet. To scale the dock, to dash out the Judge's brains with a twisted manacle, to use the legs of the broken tables and chairs,

to disable or murder all the witnesses who had given damaging evidence against them, was the work of a second. Then with a simultaneous impulse, they made for the doors and—But no, our imagination has been too strong for us. What we have described is what would have happened if the prisoners had been British garotters or ticket-of-leave men. Being, as it happened, mild Hindoos, they did nothing at all, and when the darkness rolled away, the Judge found nothing changed, only a few feet of dust the more." Need we say we are quoting the *Pioneer*? What a talent lost to the *London Journal* and *Reynolds's Miscellany*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 8. King of Algeria, Graham, Liverpool; Scindia, Carr, London; Charlie Palmer, Hoffman, Rotterdam; Kenilworth, Butler, Liverpool; Forest King, Griffiths, Birkenhead; London, Young, Moulmain; Maggie Lauder, Thomas, Liverpool; Vice Adm. Tegethoff, Bonacich, Cardiff; Night Hawk, Banks, Liverpool; str. Golconda, Wilkinson, Suez; Futay, Ela, Nacoda, put back from sea; Futay Lilla, Nacoda, put back from sea; Richard Cobden, Berry, Rangoon; Hilja, Blomberg, Newcastle.—10. Thomas Mitchell, Simpson, Rangoon; Bedfordshire, Liverpool; Celestial Empire, Pandow, London.—11. Str. Rangoon, Baker, Suez; str. Burmah, Gray, Calcutta; Messenger, Hill, Boston.—14. Foundling, Varian, Liverpool; Prince of Wales, O'Grady, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Rangoon.—From Southampton.—Messrs. G. Burnell, R. Ballard, J. Aspin, R. Urquhart, C. Roberts, Staff surg. Simple, Mr. Wood, Mrs. Wood, Mr. H. G. Scott, Mr. C. Nixon, Mr. Floyd, Mrs. Floyd, Mr. E. T. Sealy, Mr. H. T. Mareco, Major E. D. Eales, Mr. J. R. Greenhill, Mr. M. H. Jay, Corporal Steavens, wife and child. From Marseilles.—Capt. and Mrs. Henochy, Mr. J. Wanchope, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. J. H. A. Poulton, Dr. Sinclair. From Suez.—Mr. O. Muller, Capt. Hall. From Aden.—Lieut. C. E. Bell.

### DEPARTURES.

June 8. Str. Ellora, Murray, Aden and Suez.—9. Carlisle, Shapcott, Liverpool; Weathersfield, Richardson, Liverpool; Shive Bloom, Leask, Liverpool.—11. Oberon, Sowill, Liverpool; Rathfern, Mitchell, Liverpool; Quorn, Rice, Liverpool; Mary Anne, Lovett, Rangoon; British Peer, Davies, Liverpool; Botanist, Edgar, Liverpool; str. Behar, Lockie, China; Indus, Hicks, London.—12. Prosperpine, Bogger, London; Courrier de Bombay, Heyne, Bordeaux via Pondicherry; str. Mahratia, Scott, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.—14. Esk, Nobbs, Hong Kong.—15. Mail str. Salsette, Tomlin, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ellora.—For Marseilles.—Mr. H. S. Ridings. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Salsette.—For Marseilles.—Mr. T. Nash, Mr. P. Chrysal, Lieut. W. Reynolds, Mrs. Ellis. For Southampton.—Messrs. J. S. Whitaker, J. F. Child, T. Simson, Hodder, Major Annesley, Mrs. Blunett, Lieutenant Simmons. For Suez.—Messrs. C. Doetjen, W. Klusmann, and E. L. Grandy.

## Commercial.

Bombay, June 7, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 9-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 11-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 13-16d. Docs.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	113 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	...	6500 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	par
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	28 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 30 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 57-4-4)	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	1100
Frere Land Company	...	65 per cent. pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	54 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	Rs. 1400 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	650 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 470 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	670 per share old
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	par
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	8 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. 98
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	" 98
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	" 95½
" " " 1842-43	...	" 95½
" " " 1854-55	...	" 110
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	" 114½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10 7-16
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	100½
Sycee Silver	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	per Tola. 16½
Gold Bars, English	...	16 13-16
Ditto Peking	...	16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 10s. to £1. 13s. 9d.; Seeds, £1.  
To London—Cotton, £1. 6s. to £1. 12s. 6d.; Seeds, £1. 6s. to £1. 10s.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ALLEN, Dr. J. B., is reappd. to offic. as principal asst. to the opium agent of Behar. June 2.

ANDREW, E. S., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Mymensing, is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the court of session or the high court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such court of session or high court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose. June 3.

BLUNDELL, W., is appd. to offic. as sub dep. opium agent of Bustee, dur. abs. on leave of Mr. H. Osborne. June 2.

BOSWELL, Rev. J. P.—The services of this gentleman, which were transferred to the Govt. of Bengal, are replaced at disposal of Govt. of India in the Home dept. June 2.

BRADBURY, E. A., asst. mag., &c., of Moorshedabad, is vested with magisterial powers within the cantonment of Berhampore. May 21.

BRIGHT, G., to offic. as civil and sess. judge, 24-Pergunnahs, dur. leave of Beaufort. June 5.

BROWNE, J. F., is appd. to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Gya, dur. abs. on leave of Lewis. June 2.

BUCHANAN, W. J., head master, zillah school, Gujerat, to offic. as head master of zillah school, Umritsur, dur. leave of Lindsay. No. 233.

CAMPBELL, H. F., is appd. to offic. as sub dep. opium agent of Cawnpore, dur. abs. on leave of Mendham. June 1.

CAPELL, A. J. L., supt. of 1st grade, electric telegraph dept., to be director of traffic in that dept., with effect from May 1. The designation of the supt. of construction in the telegraph dept. is altered to that of director of construction. No. 385.

COLEMAN, B., is app. a reserve accountant, to fill an existing vacancy in office of controller P.W. accounts, with effect from May 17. No. 3,077.

COOKERELL, R. V., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Hooghly during absence on deputation of Bright. June 5.

CRAVEN, J. A., dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Cox's Bazaar, to offic. as personal assist. to the comr. of Chittagong during leave of Pereira. June 3.

CROMMELIN, A. C., offic. supt. engr. 1st class, 2nd brigade, P.W. dept., assumed charge of the Northern circle on May 8.

DEEPHOLTS, L. T., overseer 1st grade, transf. from Midnapore to the Burhie div., Grand Trunk Road, which he joined on May 7.

DUKES, W. H., probat. sub overseer 1st grade, attached to 2nd div., Grand Trunk Road, is app. permntly. to lower subord. estab. in that grade. June 3.

ECKSTEIN, W., asst. engr., P.W. dept., N.W.P., joined the Chukrata div. on May 5.

EVANSON, Lieut., Madras staff corps, asst. comr. 3rd grade in British Burmah, services placed at disposal of home dept. for employ. as cantonment mag. of Rangoon. June 4.

FORBES, A., asst. mag. and coll., Burdwan, is transf. to Beerbhoom, and vested with powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class, and dep. coll. in the latter district. June 2.

FREEMAN, A., overseer, 1st grade, P.W.D., joined Ramghur div. on April 27.

GANTZER, A. H., overseer, 1st grade, attached to the Burdwan (local road) div., is transf. from the local to the imperial estab., and posted to the Burhie div., Grand Trunk Road, which he joined on May 27.

GARSTIN, Capt. E. C., staff corps, exec. engr., 4th grade, will offic. as exec. engr., 2nd div., Bareo Doab Canal, during abs. of Palmer. Capt. Garstin took over ch. of the div. from Lieut. Broadfoot on May 27. No. 1,466 e.i., May 27.

HARRISON, Lieut., exec. engr., 4th grade, P.W.D., is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the Hooghly Defences div. during abs. of Steel on special leave. June 2. [Grand Trunk Road, on May 12.]

HINDER, W., probat. overseer, 1st grade, P.W.D., joined the Burhee div., HOPKINS, J. A., asst. mag. and dep. coll. of Serampore, is vested with magisterial powers. June 2.

HUNT, Overseer J. S., att. to Chukrata div., P.W., N.W.P., is reduced to 2nd grade. June 4.

HUGHES, Lieut., cant. mag. of Rangoon, servs. replaced at disp. of the Govt. of India in the Foreign dept. No. 725, June 2.

IRVINE, W., asst. mag. and coll., Moozuffernuggur, is transf. in same capacity to Benares. June 2.

KIRKWOOD, T. M., offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll., Cuttack, is vested with magisterial powers within the cant. of Cuttack. June 2.

LATHAM, G., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to 3rd Presidency div., P.W. dept., Bengal, which he joined on May 21.

LAUGHTON, Capt., asst. comr., 2nd class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having availed himself on March 21 last of only 19 days of the priv. leave for 3 months granted to him on Jan. 20 last, the remaining portion of his leave is cancelled. No. 1,020.

McGOWAN, W. H., postmaster of Calcutta, is appd. to offic. for 6 months as asst. to the postmaster gen. of Bengal. No. 991, June 2.

McEvoy, W., temp. asst. engr., 3rd grade, British Burmah, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. in P.W. dept. No. 160, June 3.

MACLEAN, F. H., is app. an assessor of income-tax in Tirhoot, and to exercise the powers of a coll. for the purposes of Act 9 of 1869. June 2.

MACLEAN, A. T., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Backergunge during leave of Morris. June 4.

McWILLIAM, O. G. R., is appd. to offic. as dep. comr. of Cachar, in 4th grade, dur. abs. on leave of Edgar. Mr. McWilliam is vested with powers of a civil judge, and with powers under sec. 1 of Act XV. of 1862. June 2.

MANNERS, W. H., exec. eng. 3rd grade, P.W. dept., joined the Bhaugulpore div. on May 8.

MILLS, F. T., offic. extra asst. comr., Lullutpore, is invested with powers of an asst. comr. 2nd class. No. 240, June 5.

MONRO, H. R., asst. dist. supt. of police, Punjab, having failed to pass the proscribed exam., will revert to the supernumerary grade. Dr. Monro is app. to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police 1st cl., Punjab, v. Charde.

MORTON, Major, dep. comr. and subord. judge of Darjeeling, is vested with the powers of a moonsif in that district. June 2.

O'KINEALY, J., is app. to offic. until fur. ords. as mag. and coll. of Mymensing, in the 2nd grade. June 1.

PERCY, C., is appd. to offic. as postmr. of Madras during the abs. of Mr. Garratt. No. 965, Jan. 1.

PERKINS, Major E., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D., assumed charge of the Darjeeling div. on May 17.

PETERS, L., is appd. one of the assessors of income-tax in the Dinapore dist., and is vested with the powers of a coll. for the purposes of Act IX. of 1866. June 1.

FLOWDEN, C., asst. dist. supt. of police, Punjab, to carry on the duties of the office of dist. supt. of police, Kurnal, during Goldney's abs. May 30.

PORCH, R., is appd. an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Mymensing, and to offic. until further orders, as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of that dist. June 2.

PRICE, J. A., engr. apprentice, is posted on the 3rd presy. div., which he joined on May 31.

PUCKLE, Capt., Madras staff corps, exec. engr., 2nd grade, P.W.D., Bengal, assumed charge of Dinapore div. on May 22.

RATTRAY, H., dep. mag. and dep. coll., is transf. from Sonthal Pergunnahs to Backergunge. This cancels Mr. Rattray's appt. to Sherghotty, and Mr. C. F. Magrath's transfer from Sherghotty. June 4.

SHORT, W., is appd. to be an asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, with effect from May 17. [which he joined on May 4.]

SIMPSON, J. T., engr. apprentice, P.W.D., is posted to 1st presy. div., SMITH, R. T., prob. asst. engr., 3rd grade, P.W., is posted to the Dinapore div., which he joined on March 11.

SMITH, Conductor, attached to the office of the adjt. gen., is prom. to rank of dep. asst. comey. No. 599, June 2. [on June 1.]

SMYTH, Capt., exec. engr., 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Ramghur div.

SOUTAR, W. M., is appd. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Patna, and to offic. until further orders, as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of that dist. June 1.

SPEDDING, R. D., is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Banda dur. abs. of Sandys. May 31.

SUMMERS, H. S., accountant, 4th grade, on prob., attached to the Meer Meer div., is confirmed in his appt., with effect from May 12. No. 3,112.

TEMPLE, Capt., asst. polit. agent in Bundelkund, and cantonment mag. at Nowgong, to be a justice of the peace within the limits of the Central India Agency. No. 128.

TOLLEMACHE, Rev. C. R., junior chaplain on the Bengal estab., to be chaplain of Seetapore, in Province of Oudh, v. Viret. Notification No. 167, dated May 4, is hereby cano. No. 231.

WARD, J., covenanted dep. coll., has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. June 2.

WELLS, W., made over ch. of the office of asst. to the dep. comr. of paper currency at Kurrachee to Mr. Iugle, the treasury officer at that station, on March 31, and left Kurrachee for England on April 9. No. 898.

WESTMACOTT, E. V., is appd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Dinapore, in the 2nd grade, dur. the abs., on leave, of Larminie. June 2.

WINTER, C. D. C., asst. mag. and coll., Bancoorah, is transf. to Burdwan. June 3.

#### POLICE DEPARTMENT.

May 27.—No. 1,413.—Transfers.—Capt. W. W. Boddam, dist. superint. of police, from the Hoshiarpore to the Jullundhur district.

Lieut. J. S. Tait, dist. superint. of police, from the Jullundhur to the Hoshiarpore dist., but to continue to offic. at Lahore.

Appointment.—Mr. J. S. Christie, asst. dist. superint. of police, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Hoshiarpore.

No. 1,414.—Leave.—Mr. J. McAndrew, dist. superint. of police, Goordaspore, has obtained priv. leave of absence for 3 months, with effect from July 15.

No. 1,415.—Appointments.—Mr. O. Akridge, asst. dist. superint. of police, to officiate as dist. superint. of police, Goordaspore, during Mr. McAndrew's absence on leave.

Mr. J. Herdon to offic. as a dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, from July 15, v. Mr. McAndrew, on leave.

Mr. H. J. Teasdale to offic. as an asst. dist. superint., 2nd class, 1st grade, v. Mr. Aldridge.

Mr. R. S. Bruer to offic. as an asst. dist. superint., 2nd class, 2nd grade, v. Mr. Teasdale.

No. 1,416.—Examinations.—Committees will assemble for the examination of police assistants on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th of October next.

Officers desirous of attending are requested to intimate their wishes, to enable the inspector-general of police to determine in what circles the examination may be most conveniently held.

## POLICE APPOINTMENTS. BENGAL.

The following asst. supts. of police are prom. from the 2nd to the 1st grade, with effect from May 20:—H. Dawson, Sonthal Pergunnahs; H. G. Wilkins, Bhaugulpore; T. G. Charles, 24-Pergunnahs; E. M. Showers, Nuddea.

## COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUNJAB.

May 28.—No. 1,665.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following promotions, consequent on the demise of Mr. F. H. Cooper, C.B.: Lieut. col. W. McNeile, C.S.I., dep. comr. 1st class, to be a comr. Lieut. col. McNeile is posted to the Delhi div.

Lieut. col. R. Young, dep. comr. 2nd class, to be a dep. comr. 1st class. Major A. A. Munro, dep. comr. 3rd class, to be a dep. comr. 2nd class. Major J. R. G. G. Shortt, asst. comr. 1st cl., to be a dep. comr. 3rd cl. Major F. M. Birch, asst. comr. 2nd class, to be an asst. comr. 1st class. Mr. L. S. Saunders, settlement officer, is reapp. an asst. comr. 2nd cl.

## DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS—NON-REGULATION DISTRICTS.

June 8.—The following deputy commissioners in the non-regulation districts of Bengal are vested with the powers described in section 415a of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Acts 25 of 1861, and 8 of 1869):—

Major H. M. Boddam, dep. comr. of Hazareebaugh; Mr. A. L. Clay, offic. dep. comr. of Maunbhoom; Lieut. E. G. Lillingston, offic. dep. comr. of Singbhoom; Capt. R. C. Money, offic. dep. comr. of Lohardugga; Major R. Stewart, offic. dep. comr. of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills; Lieut. J. Gregory, offic. dep. comr. of Luckimpore; Lieut. J. Butler, offic. dep. comr. of the Naga Hills; Mr. T. Smith, offic. dep. comr. of Gawalparah; Mr. W. O. A. Beckett, offic. dep. comr. of Julpigoree; Lieut. W. J. Williamson, dep. comr. of the Garrow Hills; Major W. B. D. Morton, dep. comr. of Darjeeling.

## MILITARY.

BAZETT, Lieut., R.A., to offic. as 3rd class comy. of ordnance. No. 611. HAMILTON, Hon. ens., dep. asst. comy. of the army commiss. dept., having been declared by a medical committee to be unfit for further active service, is transf'd. to pension establt., with perm. to reside and draw his stipend in India. No. 605.

KNIGHT, Major, Bombay staff corps, to be paymr. and attached to the Poona Circle, in which he has been officiating. June.

MANNERS, Conductor, P.W. dept., is perm. to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, under the rules of 1868, with perm. to reside and draw his stipend in England. No. 604.

PROBYN, Capt. and brev. col., took over from Major James the comd. of the Central India horse, on May 17, and rec. ch. of the Western Malwa agency on 22nd idem. No. 177.

STEVENS, Lieut., unattached, late adjt., 32nd (Punjab) regt. N.I. (Pioneers), is removed from the service on the pension to which he is entitled, viz., 5s. a day, with effect from July 3.

YOUNG.—The Right hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to make the following appt. in the mily. account dept., with effect from May 5, being the date on which Lieut. col. Grant, Presidency paymr. of Bombay, exceeded the prescribed period of leave to Europe:—Major Young, Bombay staff corps, to be Presidency paymr. at Bombay.

## BREVET.

Simla, May 31.—No. 592.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major J. J. H. Gordon, Bengal staff corps, prom. to rank of lieut. col., and Capt. C. J. Hughes, Bengal staff corps, promoted to rank of major, from March 23 last, in succession to Lieut. gen. J. A. Howden, Madras inf., deceased.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 593.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major C. F. Browne, May 19.

Major E. W. F. Howard, May 21.

June 3.—No. 608.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut. G. J. Hare, of H.M.'s 103rd foot, 2nd wing subalt. 22nd (Punjab) regt. N.I., Feb. 26, 1868.

No. 616.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. W. G. G. Halkett, of H.M.'s 104th foot, 1st wing subalt., and offic. qmr. 22nd (Punjab) regt. N.I.

## HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

6th Infantry.—Capt. Metcalfe, of the Bengal staff corps, 1st wing subalt., 17th (The Royal Poorbeah) regt. N.I., to offic. as wing subalt. and adjt. during the absence on leave of Capt. Shaw and Lieut. Renick, or until further orders. No. 610, June 3.

No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery.—Lieut. Kelso, R.A., to be subalt., v. Capt. Pritchard, who vacates on promotion to the rank of capt. No. 611.

4th Cavalry.—Capt. Onslow, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in command, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major Hill. Lieut. Otley, squad. subalt., to offic. in addition as adjt., v. Capt. Onslow. No. 614.

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Sikh Infantry.—Asst. surg. McLaren, M.B., of the medical dept., to the medical charge, v. asst. surg. Thomson, M.B., appd. to the 1st Punjab cavalry. No. 613, June 3.

## MEDICAL.

PALMER, Surg., to offic. as med. insp. of labourers at Calcutta during leave of abs. of Macnamara; June 5. Also to offic. as prof. of chemistry in Calcutta Medical College, and chemical exam. to Govt. during furl. of Macnamara. June 5.

RATTON, Asst. surg., 40th Madras N.I., is (temp.) appd. to civil med. ch. of Nursingpore dist., in Central Provs. No. 2,501, June 1.

RAYE, Asst. surg. D.O.C., civil surg. of Nursingpore, in the Central Provs., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt., and his services are replaced at disposal of the mily. dept. No. 2,515. June.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## OFFICERS ABSENT ON FURLOUGH.

Adjt. gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Simla, May 25.—No. 142.—With the approval of the Government of India, the following Military Department letter, No. 861, of March 18 last, is published for general information and guidance:—

"I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 290c, of March 15, 1869, and to acquaint you, for the information of the C. in C., that the Gov. gen. in Council concurs in H.E.'s opinion that as a general rule, and unless on account of ill-health or some other urgent reasons, it is undesirable that the commandant and 2nd in command of a regiment should both be absent on furlough at the same time.

"But the Gov. gen. in Council considers this a point which does not require the establishment of any fixed rule, but one that must be judged of by the C. in C. on the merits of each case, as H.E. can decline to forward applications for furlough on private affairs, or, forwarding them, to inform Government why, in H.E.'s opinion, it is undesirable in any particular case to grant them."

## QUALIFICATION FOR PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

Simla, May 28.—No. 873.—The following letter to the Secretary to the Government of the N.W. Provinces, is published in the *Gazette of India* for general information:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,837, dated the 15th ult., and in reply to state that the Gov. gen. in Council concurs in the opinion of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. that the rule contained in the order of this department, No. 403, of Jan. 18, 1869, that an officer who, on his return from leave, 'is kept out of employment through no fault of his own,' is to count the period of his non-employment as service qualifying for privilege leave, is applicable whether the period of non-employment be long or short, because it is founded on the obvious principle that an officer returning from leave is on duty from the date on which he places his services at the disposal of Government."

## APPLICATIONS FOR FURLOUGH ON SPECIAL LEAVE.

June 8.—With reference to the notification dated Jan. 13 last, published in the *Gazette* of May 20, officers who wish to take furlough on special leave during the second half of 1869 are reminded that they should send their applications in to the Accountant-general in time to admit of his submitting them to Government before June 30.

## PRIVILEGE LEAVE, C.S.

No. 2,637.—With reference to para. 2 of notification No. 2,340, dated May 2, republishing for general information the order of the Supreme Govt., No. 101, dated April 24 last, in regard to privilege leave of absence, it is hereby notified for general observance that in all future applications for privilege leave, officers must certify that they have no present intention of taking another leave within a period of six months after the expiry of their privilege leave.

## QUARTERMASTERS' ANNUITIES.

May 21.—No. 563.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, H.E. the Governor general of India in Council is pleased to declare the following provisions of the Royal Warrant of August 4, 1865, applicable to India:—

"Quartermasters who, on being commissioned as such may be in possession of a non-commissioned officer's annuity for distinguished or meritorious service, shall, on surrendering the same, be granted a special annual allowance equivalent thereto."

## STAFF CORPS CANDIDATES.

No. 134.—Under instructions from H.R.H. the Field Marshal comdg. in chief, the C. in C. is pleased to notify that comdg. officers of British regiments throughout India are to give the fullest encouragement to officers under their command to prepare themselves for the staff corps, and to enter as probationers; and are upon no account to put any obstacle in the way of their doing so.

## TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

No. 140.—Under instructions from the Govt. of India conveyed in military dept. letters Nos. 379, July 21, 1868, 521, Feb. 11, 1869, and 513, April 23, 1869, H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to notify, that officers when ordered from one station to another for examinations for admission to the staff corps, shall be allowed to travel to and fro at the public expense.

## PORTS OF EMBARKATION ON FURLOUGH.

May 26.—No. 797.—Read the undermentioned correspondence regarding a proposal of the Government of Bombay that public officers serving in Persia or Arabia should, when proceeding on furlough, be allowed to select as their point of embarkation or disembarkation any port or frontier town in those countries, provided only that the journey to or from it shall not exceed thirty days:—

Endorsement from the foreign department, No. 623, dated March 25, 1869, and enclosure.



Office memorandum to the military department, No. 234, dated 28th ult. Ditto from ditto, No. 141, dated 8th inst.

**Resolution.**—The proposal of the Government of Bombay is sanctioned. In the case of a military officer, the certificate showing the date of embarkation or debarkation must be given by the British consul in places where such a functionary exists, and in other places by the officer himself.

#### VOLUNTEERING.

*Head-Qrs., Simla, May 25.*—1. With the sanction of Govt., H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that such men of the regiments [2nd 'drag. guards, 1st batln. 23rd foot, 82nd, 90th, 93rd, and 102nd foot] under orders to return to England as are desirous of extending their service in India, may be allowed to volunteer to regiments of the same arm, serving in India, excepting the following:—7th, 19th, and 20th hussars; 1st battalion 1st foot, 2nd do. 1st do., 1st do. 2nd do., 1st do. 7th do., 2nd do. 10th do., 1st do. 19th do., and 2nd do. 24th do.; 26th, 38th, 55th, and 59th foot; 3rd battalion 60th foot; 77th, 79th, 88th, 92nd, 95th, 103rd, 104th, 105th, and 108th foot; and 3rd battalion rifle brigade.

The numbers that can be received for each regiment will be communicated in a letter from the Adjutant general.

2. Their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay are requested to be good enough to issue the necessary orders for the volunteering of the regiments serving in their commands.

3. The following instructions will be observed with regard to the 93rd and 102nd regiments.

4. The volunteering will take place as soon after the receipt of this order as possible, under the rules and restrictions prescribed in the orders (G.G.O. No. 695 of 1863, p. 158 S.O., G.G.O. No. 496 of 1864, p. 115 S.O., G.O. No. 168 of 1867, G.O. No. 175 of 1867, G.O. No. 129 of 1868, G.O. No. 244 do., G.O. No. 324 do., and G.O. No. 390 do.), and will be open for three days. Regiments will not be reduced below one-half of the Indian establishment of all ranks, in addition to the probable number of invalids.

5. Field officers of British regiments are to be appointed to superintend the volunteering, and medical boards convened for the examination of the volunteers under the orders of general officers commanding. Neither the field officers nor the presidents of the boards will belong to the regiments concerned.

#### STAFF OFFICERS' EXAMINATIONS.

*Simla, May 21.*—No. 572.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 836 of Aug. 28, 1862, exempting one-half of the military staff of governors or C. in C. in the three Presidencies from the operation of the rule which prohibits the employment on the staff of any officer who has not passed the prescribed examination in the native languages. H.E. the Governor gen. in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the above order to the milly. staff of lieut. governors of Bengal, the Punjab, and the N.W. Provs., subject to the approval of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

**MOVEMENTS OF THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.**—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab having left Lahore for Murree, official correspondence, unless of a very urgent character, should still be addressed to Lahore, as usual.

**THE INDIAN MUSEUM.**—Col. H. E. L. Thuillier, Royal Art., F.R.S.A., has been nominated by the Gov. gen. in Council to be a trustee of the Indian Museum, to fill the vacancy temporarily caused by the appointment of Mr. E. C. Bayley as vice-chancellor of the Calcutta University.

**BANK OF BENGAL.**—The directors of the Bank of Bengal have made the following changes in connection with the Bank's establishment:—Mr. J. Gordon, formerly agent at Rangoon, to be acting agent at Mirzapore; Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, acting inspector of branches, to be agent at Rangoon.

**OFFICERS LEAVING FROM ILL-HEALTH.**—The Hon. the Lieut. governor is pleased to direct that whenever an officer is compelled, from ill-health or other cause, to leave his station before obtaining the sanction of Government, a report should at once be forwarded direct to the Secretary to Government.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Capt. (brevet major) G. T. Chesney, R.E., accountant gen., P.W. dept.; arrived at Bombay, May 8. Lieut. Dummer, R.E., asst. surveyor, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, lately deputed to England on special duty, returned to India on April 24 last.

**DEPARTURES TO EUROPE.**—The following officers reported their departure from India per *Mooltan*, May 11:—Mr. Wavell, C.S.; Mr. Armstrong, C.S.; Mr. Woodrow, educational dept. Per *River Krishna*, May 18:—Mr. Mills, survey dept. The Hon. Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., reported his departure from Bombay, on leave of absence, on May 9.

**EDUCATIONAL.**—Lieut. col. Stanley, and Mr. Lowe, 41st M.N.I., to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Cuttack. Mr. Porter to officiate as mag. and coll. of Rungpore in the 2nd grade during absence, on leave, of Mr. Glazier, or till further orders. Mr. Crawford to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Beaulah.

**CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.**—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor gen. in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. Hermann Heinrich Krüger as officiating consul for the North German Confederation at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Niebuhr; and Mr. M. F. Gerlach to officiate as consul for Austria at Akayab during the absence of Mr. E. Pandorf.

**EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned officers of the Mysore commission have passed the examination prescribed for assistant in that province:—By the Higher Standard: Mr. N. Tiroomalacharee. By the Lower Standard: Mr. Mahomed Ali. Mr. F. Kirby, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Kangra Roads div., passed the examination in colloquial Hindustani required of asst. engr. Capt. E. D. Gompertz, offic. cantonment mag. of Bangalore, has passed in the subjects prescribed for cantonment mags., with the exception of Canarese (May 31).

**MARRIAGE LICENCES.**—The under-named clergymen have been appointed by the Lord Bishop to be surrogates in the diocese of Calcutta for granting episcopal licences of marriage:—Rev. J. P. Boswell, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, junior chaplain; Rev. J. C. Ince, minister.

**NON-REGULATION DISTRICTS—COMMISSIONERS.**—The following gentlemen have been appointed (June 8) to officiate as extra assistant commissioners in the non-regulation districts of Bengal, and have been posted to the divisions specified against their names, viz.:—Mr. R. D. Hare, to the Chota Nagpore div.; Mr. R. Fisher, to the province of Assam; Mr. H. M. Hinde, to the Cooch Behar div.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe, on m.c., in May and June last, under the rules of 1868 (unless otherwise stated):—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—May 5.—Granting furlough to the undermen. officers:—Lieut. col. Chalmers, of inf., dep. asst. coms. gen., 2nd class, Major Boisragon, of the Bengal staff corps, comdt. 30th (Punjab) regt. N.I., for 2 years, under the regs. of 1868. May 12.—Furlough to the undermen. officers:—Surg. Sutherland, of the med. dept., for 2 years, under the regs. of 1868. April 27.—Furl. on m.c. to Major Hill, of the Madras staff corps, 2nd in command, 4th cavalry, Hyderabad contingent, for 2 years, under the regs. of 1868. The undermen. officer has reported his departure on the date specified opposite to his name:—Lieut. Marindin, of the royal (Madras) engr., Madras, per *Mooltan*, May 11, from Bengal. The undermen. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs:—Lieut. col. Briggs, of inf., for 6 months, without pay, under the regulations of 1854.

**CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers obtained leave of absence in May and June to Europe on m.c., under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise stated:—The Rev. J. B. D'Aguilar, chaplain of Syalkot, has obtained 3 months' privilege leave, with effect from May 3, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. A. W. Stogdon, asst. comr., Ambala, 1 month's priv. leave, with effect from Sept. 1. Capt. Goldney, dist. superin. of police, Kurnal, 3 months' priv. leave, with effect from June 1. Mr. G. G. Morris, judge of Backergunge, 3 months, from June 20. Mr. F. L. Beaufort, judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, 3 months, from June 20. H.M.'s Sec. of State for India has granted an extension of leave for 3 months to Mr. A. C. Howard, of the Bengal police. Mr. R. M. Towers, offic. judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Kishnaghur and Ranaghat, for 2 months and 16 days. Mr. C. E. S. Innes, asst. superin. of police, Cuttack, 3 months, from June 15. Mr. J. M. Lewis, offic. judge of Gya, 3 months, from June 25, or date of being relieved by his successor. Mr. C. P. Crouch, of the police, reported his departure from India on the steamer *Mooltan*, which was left by the pilot at sea on the afternoon of May 11. The privilege leave granted, under orders of Feb. 9 last, to Mr. H. C. Richardson, then civil and sessions judge of Tipperah, is cancelled at his own request. Lieut. Garbett, asst. comr., Lohardugga, for 1 month. Mr. J. W. Edgar, offic. dep. comr. of Cachar, for 3 months, from any date within 1 month of June 20. Mr. C. E. Mendham, sub. dep. opium agent of Cawnpore, for 18 months, together with 15 days' prep. leave, from June 2, in modification of the order published in *Calcutta Gazette* of May 26. Mr. G. Smeaton, asst. mag. and dep. coll. of Jajipore, for 3 months. Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, asst. comr. of Burhee, recently posted to Serajpore, for 3 months. Mr. W. R. Larminie, offic. mag. and coll. of Dinagepore, for 1 month. Mr. P. T. Carnegie, offic. dep. comr. of Kamroop, for 6 months. Dr. Collins, principal asst. to the opium agent of Behar, for 6 months, on private affairs, in India, from July 1. Major Innes, R.E., v.c., controller of public accounts, Punjab, 1 month's priv. leave, from May 17. Mr. E. L. Asher, exec. engr. 4th grade, Peshawur div., one month's priv. leave, from June 1. Mr. H. S. Ridings, asst. engr. 1st grade, Sasseram div., P.W. dept., for 4 months, on private affairs, from June 1. Mr. T. Garrett, postmaster of Madras, has 6 months' leave of absence, on m.c. Mr. W. B. Oldham, asst. mag. of Bettiah, is allowed 1 month's leave from June 12 to enable him to attend the exam. in Bengal by the high proficiency standard in July. Mr. E. C. Glazier, offic. mag. of Rungpore, for 2 months, from July 1. Mr. R. Pereira, personal asst. to the comr. of Chittagong, for 3 months, from June 18. Mr. M. W. Sandys, mag., &c., of Banda, is granted leave of abs. in 2 instalments—viz., from May 16 to June 20, and from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1. Mr. R. D. Spedding, mag., &c., of Banda, 20 days' priv. leave, with effect from June 21. Mr. J. B. Collison, civil surg. of Moradabad, 2 months' priv. leave, from July 1. Mr. H. B. Finlay, asst. mag., &c., of Etah, from June 1. Lieut. Maitland, exec. engr., P.W.D., N.W.P., was a passenger on board the steam ship *Carnatic*, which left Bombay on May 15. One month's priv. leave is granted to Lieut. Landon. Mr. W. T. Lindsay, head master, Zilla school, Amritsar, has 3 months' priv. leave, with effect from May 15.

## Madras.

#### CIVIL.

BALLARD, G. A., to be resident in Travancore and Cochin. June 4. BERNARDO, G. C. F., asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, transfd. from the Madras to the South Arcot district—to join. June 8. BRANSON, J. H., barrister-at-law, to offic. as registrar of the High Court in its original jurisdiction during abs. of Ritchie on leave. June 8. BRICKWELL, F., asst. engr. of 3rd grade, from the Godavery to the Cuddapah dist.—to join. June 9. DYKES, J. W. B., coll. and mag. of Nellore, delivered over ch. of the dist. to Mr. Hughesdon, acting sub.coll., on June 1. ELIOTT, E. F., civil and sess. judge of Salem, assu. ch. of the court from the sheristadar on June 4. GORDON, H. P., actg. judge of the court of small causes, Vellore, assumed charge of the court on May 31.



**HANNAN.**—The transfer of Mr. Hannan to the Cuddapah dist., which was ordered in the *Gazette* of May 25 is hereby cancelled.

**HEARN,** Major C. S., staff corps, to act as insp. gen. of Madras police during employment of Mr. Robinson on other duty. June 4.

**IRVINE,** G. D., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Coimbatore during abs. of Galton on leave. June 4.

**LODWIN,** R. W., dep. account. gen., to be a director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, v. Carpendale. June 9.

**MELVILLE,** R. J., acting coll. and mag. of Nellore, assu. ch. of that dist. from Hughheadon, acting sub coll. in charge, on June 4.

**PELLY,** C. R., to be civil and sess. judge of Calicut. June 8.

**REID,** J. W., Madras civil service, rep. his return to the Presidency, per steamer *Candia*, on June 4.

**REID,** J. W., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Calicut, dur. the abs. of Pelly on leave, June 8.

**SHAW—BLAKE.**—The acting appts. of Messrs. Shaw and Blake, notified May 4, are to have effect from April 28, the date on which Atkinson, dep. coll. of tea customs, availed himself of leave.

**THOMAS,** E. C. G., to be coll. and mag. of Malabar. June 4.

**WEDDERBURN,** A., coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, resu. ch. of the dist. from Webster, acting coll., on the forenoon of June 1.

## MILITARY.

**BAYNES,** Lieut., 2nd bat, 24th foot, probatr. for the Bengal staff corps, is (with the sanction of Govt.) apptd. 2nd wing subalt. 12th N.I. May 10.

**BLENKINSOPP,** Lieut., gen. list, adjt. 4th regt. N.I., is admitted to the staff corps from this date. No. 203, June 8.

**BLOOMFIELD,** Lieut., staff corps, qrmr. 19th regt. N.I., to act as sub. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to fill an existing vacancy, dur. the abs. on furl. to Eur. of Capt. Heath. No. 201, June 3.

**ELLIS,** Capt., 2nd wing subalt., 8th N.I., is apptd. officg. qrmr. 35th N.I., as a special case. May 14.

**FRAZER—GALLOWAY.**—G.O.C.C. dated Feb. 11 and April 22, confirming regtl. orders by officers comdg. 3rd and 4th light cav., dated Oct. 5, 1868, and April 5, 1869, apptg. the below-named officers to act as riding masters to their respective corps, v. O'Connell and Davis, are cancl. :—Cornet Frazer, Capt. Galloway.

**HAULTAIN,** Lieut. col., staff corps, passed the higher standard of exam. in the Hindustani language at Madras. May 3.

**ILES—HORNBY.**—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the following postings to the 2nd batn. 19th foot :—Capt. Iles and Lieut. Hornby. May 14.

**JOHNSTONE—LOWE.**—The following officers are permitted to resign their commissions in the Madras volunteer guards :—Lieut. J. W. Johnstone and Lieut. A. A. Lowe, No. 3 company. No. 204, June 8.

**MACDOUGAL,** Senior Lieut. J., 41st regt. N.I., to have the position of capt., v. Phillips, deceased. Dated May 26.

**NEWCOME—FORSTER.**—H.E. the C. in C. in India has been pleased to approve of an exchange of batteries between the following officers :—Capt. Newcome, No. 5 battery, 5th brigade R.A., and Major Forster, No. 2 battery, 5th brigade R.A. May 14.

**PUCKLE,** Senior Lieut. H. G., 28th regt. N.I., is prom. to the position of capt., v. Cunningham, deceased. No. 202, June 6.

**RISTON,** Lieut. col., 2nd in com. and wing officer 1st N.I. The leave of abs. on private affairs granted to this officer in G.O.C.C. of April 8 last, is cancelled at his own request. May 11. [May 14.]

**ROBINSON,** Capt., from 2nd wing subalt. 15th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt.

**WINTEROTHAM,** Lieut., now attached to 40th N.I., to be attached to 16th L.I., to join. May 11.

**WOOD,** Lieut., 103rd foot, is apptd. 2nd wing subalt. 15th N.I., and directed to join, with the sanction of Govt. He is also apptd. a probationer of Madras staff corps. May 11.

**WENCH,** Capt., staff corps, is attached to 31st L.I., to join. May 10.

## MEDICAL.

**BELLEV,** Surg., assumed charge of the Mint and Paper Currency dept. at Madras from Col. Carpendale. June 1.

**BLENKINSOP,** Asst. surg. (late arrived), is posted to dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. div., doing duty under the surg., 1st district. May 13.

**DICKINSON,** Surg., zillah surg. and supt. of jail, Tellicherry, to be zillah surg. of Rajahmundry. June 8.

**FRAZER,** Staff asst. surg., recently arrived from England, is apptd. to do duty under orders of dep. insp. gen., British medical service, Presidency circle. May 13.

**LUPTON,** Asst. surg. (late arrived), is posted to dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. and northern dist., doing duty at the gen. hospital. May 13.

**WRIGHT,** Asst. surg. (late arrival), is posted to dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presidency division, doing duty general hospital. May 13.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## THE TOUR OF THE GOVERNOR.

*Fort St. George, June 8.*—The Right Hon. the Gov. being about to proceed on a tour through the North Arcot district, the administration at the Presidency will, in his absence, be conducted as heretofore. All correspondence will be carried on, and the resolutions of the Govt. will continue to be passed in the name of the Gov. in Council.

The Right Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., Chief Sec. to Govt., will attend the Right Hon. the Gov. as sec., and during his abs. from the presy. the routine duties and all emergent business arising in the depts. under the Chief Secretary will be conducted by the Acting Secretary to Govt. in the rev. dept., to whom all letters in all depts. of the civil administration will be addressed.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank; arrived at Madras June 4 :—Major Clementson, staff corps,

offg. wing officer 15th N.I.; Major Hearn, staff corps, comr. of police for the town of Madras; Capt. Berkeley, staff corps, sub. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Capt. Gordon, staff corps, att. 37th N.I.; Capt. Prother, staff corps, att. 20th regt. N.I.; Capt. Bailey, staff corps, att. 31st regt. L.I.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The undermentioned officer and warrant officer are permitted to proceed to Europe :—Capt. Ryves, royal (Madras) engr., superintd. engr. 1st div., on m.c. for two years, under the furlough regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; this cancels so much of G.O.G. Dec. 22, 1868, No. 456, as granted furlough to this officer. Sub-conductor Whiffen, of the public works dept., sub engr. 3rd grade, on m.c. for one year, and to embark from Madras. Vet. surg. Cheesman, 23rd brigade R.A., has leave from April 2 to Oct. 2, on m.c. Ridingmaster Wilkinson, 20th brigade R.A., has leave from April 2 to Oct. 2, on m.c.

**CIVIL FURLOUGH AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have granted to Mr. A. M. Ritchie, registrar of the High Court, original side, 6 months' leave to Europe on private affairs, under the Uncovenanted C.S. Absentee Rules. The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—Major W. S. Drever, acting ins. gen. of police, priv. leave for 3 months, from June 6. Mr. G. S. Forbes, acting 2nd member of the Board of Revenue, 1 month's priv. leave, under C.S. Absentee Rules of 1868, from June 8. Lieut. col. Wilson, Govt. agent at Chepauk, and Persian and Hindoostani translator to Govt., priv. leave for 3 months, from the date of his availing himself thereof. Mr. G. A. La Fontaine, 2nd asst. to the mil. sec. to Govt., is granted priv. leave for 2 months, from June 16. The leave to Ins. Doyle, of Godavery dist., of June 1, has been cancl. at his own request. Privilege leave has been granted to Capt. Stuart, dep. ins. gen. of police, Central range, for 2 months. The Acct. gen. has granted Mr. R. E. Luxa, an auditor in his office, 2 months' privilege leave of absence, under Uncovenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules, and the financial resolution of the Govt. of India, dated Jan. 22 last, No. 495, from the date of availing himself of the leave. The Acct. gen. has granted Mr. C. A. Vint, supt. of post audit dept. in his office, 3 months' leave of absence, on m.c., from June 4, under section 11 of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules. The Insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines has granted to Mr. J. Wynne, 5th asst., ordnance office, privilege leave of absence for 1 month, from June 1 last, under para. 16 of gen. rules for regulating leave of absence. The Suptg. engr., 2nd division, grants 1 month's privilege leave to Sergt. Taylor, Taluq overseer in 1st or Nellore Range, from June 15 last.

## Bombay.

## CIVIL.

**ANDERSON,** G. W., to be 1st asst. coll. of Surat. June 5.

**AYERST,** G., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Surat. June 8.

**BERTHOE,** Major J. F., superintd. Govt. Cattle Farm at Alligaum, is inv. with powers of a mag. in the Poona district. June 5.

**CLERK,** F. B., probat. asst. superint., Mysore rev. survey, has passed an examination in Canarese. June 8.

**FRENNELL,** Rev. W. J., is app. actg. chaplain of Malligaum, visiting the several dependent stations. June 7.

**FOREMAN.**—The senior regtl. officer of European troops stationed at Colaba for the time being, and the chaplain of Colaba for the time being, and H. Foreman, Esq., are hereby appointed trustees of St. John's Church, Colaba. June 9.

**IZON,** C. B., to act as judge and sess. judge at Ahmedabad. June 8.

**LEIBSCHWAGER,** W., superint. preventive service, having resumed ch. of his duties on June 1, the unexpired portion of sick leave for one year granted to him on March 13 last is cancl.

**MELVILL,** Mr. M., to act as judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay during absence of Hon. Mr. Justice Newton on furl. June 8.

**MONK-MASON,** Mr. T., to be 1st coll. of Kulladgee. June 8.

**PHILLIPPS,** Mr., is invested with all powers of a dist. judge within the part of Poona dist. forming the sub collectorate of Sholapoor. June 8.

**PHILLIPPS,** Mr. S. H., to act, until further orders, as sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Poona, for detached station of Sholapoor. June 7.

**STOPFORD,** Lieut., is confd. in the appt. of adjt., Kolapoor local inf., and ex-officio asst. to the political agent, Kolapoor and Southern Maharatta country. June 9.

**TAGORE,** S. N., acting asst. judge and session judge at Sattara, made over charge of his office to the judge and session judge of that district, May 25.

**WALLER.**—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm Capt. Waller, v.c., in the appt. of 2nd in comd. Sawunt Waree local corps, and ex-officio asst. to the political supt. June 8.

**WIDDICOMBE,** Major, to act as judicial comr. in Sind, and judge of the sudder court in that province, till the arrival of Mr. M. Melville's successor. June 8.

## MILITARY.

**FOSTER,** Major, comdg. the Kurrachee depot, performed the duties of dep. judge advocate gen., Sind div., from April 14 to April 29. No. 441.

**HUNTER.**—Northern div. order confd., dated March 10, directing Lieut. Hunter, R.A., to act as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., v. Major Pottinger, on special duty to Rajpootana. No. 439.

**LUCKHARDT,** Lieut. 109th regt., is admitted to the staff corps, on probation. No. 442, June 9.

**TANNER.**—Sind div. order confd., dated April 7, directing Capt. Tanner, officg. wing officer 29th regt. N.I., to perform the duties of asst. qrmr. gen. of the div., v. Major Mallaby, proceeded on leave. No. 440.

WRIGHT.—The appts. of Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals A. Wright to be insp. gen. Indian med. dept., and of Surg. major Mahaffy, M.D., C.B., to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, notified in G.O., dated March 10, are to have effect from Feb. 28. No. 443.

#### MEDICAL.

DANN, Asst. surg., is appd. to act as professor of Materia Medica, Grant Med. College. June 8.

MAITLAND, Surg. major, assumed charge of the duties of civil surg., Belgaum, on May 17, from Surg. major Thorp. June 7.

YOUNG, Dr., assumed charge of the duties of acting professor of botany, Grant Med. College, on May 27.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

##### STATION OF DEOLEE.

Bombay Castle, June 3.—No. 435.—The station of Deolee is hereby declared a military cantonment, under Act III. of 1867.

##### COMMAND PAY.

Adj. Genl.'s Office, Heal Qrs., Poona, May 27.—No. 487.—The following G.O., by H.E. the C. in C. in India, is published for information and guidance:—

Head Qrs., Camp Umballa, March 20.—No. 76.—With reference to G.O. No. 92, dated May 4, 1867, it is notified that, under instructions from the Govt. of India, all claims of officers to comd. pay for services on passage and prior to arrival in India must be sent to the War-office for sanction, before they can be charged for by regtl. paymrs. and officers comdg. regts. and batteries of royal artillery.

FURLOUGH.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furl. to Europe for two years, on m.c., under the furl. regs. of 1868:—Capt. J. B. Leggett, Madras staff corps.

OFFICERS' TRAVELLING EXPENSES.—It has been ruled by the Govt. of India that officers, when ordered from one station to another for examinations for admission to the staff corps, shall be allowed to travel to and fro at the public expense.

ORPHANAGES.—The Government of India having decided that in consideration of the advantages the children belonging to orphanages in the plains would experience by change to the hills, the expenses of their removal on the first occasion shall be defrayed for any child for whose conveyance to an orphanage Government pays, although it may be from an orphanage in the plains in which the child may have remained for some time intermediately, the transfer of children in this Presidency similarly situated, to Mount Abo, will be effected at the expense of the State.

SMITH.—At Kishnaghur, May 28, Mary, wife of A. Smith, aged 44.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assistant apothecaries Francis (No. A13) and De Souza (No. A14) are attached tempy. to the Presy. and Kurrachee medical stores, respectively. Mr. Church, re-admitted into the service as asst. apothecary, will bear lapsed general No. 146. The undermentioned lads are admitted as hospital apprentices and native medical pupils in the subord. medical dept., and will bear the general numbers and be attached to the hospitals specified opposite their respective names:—W. F. Hudson, No. 903, civil medical dept.; A. Crosse, No. 904, British med. dept.; J. H. R. Aiken, No. 905, ditto; H. Coutler, No. 906, ditto; and G. B. Reynolds, No. 907, ditto.

MUSKETRY.—FIGURE OF MERIT.—Return showing the figure of merit obtained by the undermentioned corps in shooting during the year 1868 and 1869 (Poona, May 22):—

Corps.	No. of men exercised.	Regimental Figure of Merit.	Best Shooting Company.	Presidency Figure of Merit.
*2nd Dragoon Guards ...	304	35.89	...	...
†3rd Hussars ...	...	32.50	...	...
†1st Battalion, 21st Foot ...	...	147.29	...	...
*49th Foot ...	670	103.90	...	...
*82nd Foot ...	590	102.82	...	...
*95th Foot ...	566	102.63	...	...
§59th Foot ...	472	100.27	...	...
*1st Battalion 8th Foot ...	645	96.93	...	...
*2nd Battalion 1st Foot ...	712	82.82	...	...
†1st Battalion 23rd Foot ...	595	45.39	...	...
96th Foot ...	...	69.57	...	...
*1st Battalion 2nd Foot ...	780	64.78	...	...
*108th Foot ...	698	43.60	...	...

\* No return received. † Exercised in England. ‡ Only exercised up to 400 yards. § Exercised in Ceylon. || Proceeded to Calcutta in January.

### War Office.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 22.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Staff surg. H. C. Miles to be surg., v. W. A. White, M.D., app. to staff; June 23.

7th Foot.—Capt. A. G. Daubeny to be major, by purch., v. Hickie, prom. h.p. lieutenant col., by purch.; Lieut. H. W. L. Paddon to be capt., by purch., v. Daubeny; Ensign the Hon. M. Aylmer to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Paddon; J. T. M. Kirwan, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. the Hon. M. Aylmer; June 23.

38th Foot.—Capt. H. C. Evans to be major, by purch., v. the Hon. C. J. Addington, prom. h.p. lieutenant col., by purch.; Lieut. H. Beal to be capt., by purch., v. Evans; Ensign J. D. Thomas to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Beal; E. F. F. Cuppage, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Thomas; June 23.

45th Foot.—Lieut. A. A. Pollard, who has resigned his position as probationer for the staff corps in India, from supernum. list, to be lieutenant, v. J. T. Watling, a probationer for the staff corps in India; Feb. 17.

108th Foot.—Lieut. A. Erskine has been permitted to retire from the service; June 23.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. W. A. White, M.D., from R.A., to be staff surg., v. H. C. Miles, app. to R.A.; June 23.

The surname of the asst. surg. transf. from 109th foot to staff, in Gazette of Dec. 1, 1868, is "Grose," and not "Grosse," as therein stated.

#### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The commission as vet. surg. of the undermentioned officer to be ante-dated, as stated against his name, viz.:—

Vet. surg. (first-class) H. Sewell, 4th hussars; Jan. 31, 1855.

#### BREVET.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieutenant col., to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866:—

Lieut. col. J. C. Rattray, 90th foot; June 3.

Lieut. col. W. S. Furneaux, 103rd foot; June 14.

The undermentioned warrant officers to be granted honorary rank:—

To have the honorary rank of Captain.

Lieut. and Deputy comy. E. Postance; March 18, 1868.

Lieut. and Deputy comy. R. Vaughan; Ensign and Deputy comy. E. Quin; April 22, 1868.

To have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Ensign and Asst. comy. J. Doyle; March 18, 1868.

Ensign and Asst. comy. C. Palphreyman; April 22, 1868.

Ensign and Asst. comy. J. Lynch; Ensign and Asst. comy. M. M'Hatton; May 27, 1868.

To have the honorary rank of Ensign.

Deputy Asst. comy. W. Carroll; Deputy Asst. comy. T. Ryan; March 18, 1868.

Deputy Asst. comy. J. Tanner; April 22, 1868.

Deputy Asst. comy. H. Telfer; May 27, 1868.

Deputy Asst. comy. P. M'Dermot; June 24, 1868.

#### MEMORANDUM.

Lieut. col. J. P. Gore, h.p., late 1st foot, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of Feb. 15, 1861; June 23.

June 25.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. gen. the Hon. Sir A. A. Spencer, K.C.B., from 96th foot, to be col., v. Lieut. gen. Sir R. Garret, K.C.B., dec.; June 14.

96th Foot.—Major gen. G. T. C. Napier, C.B., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. Sir A. A. Spencer, K.C.B., transf. to colonelcy of 43rd foot; June 14.

June 29.

3rd Hussars.—Vet. surg. A. A. Jones, from the R.A., to be vet. surg., v. C. F. Phillips, dec.; June 30.

16th Lancers.—Cornet H. A. Reid to be lieutenant, without purch., v. R. T. Maillard, prom.; Nov. 26, 1863.

18th Hussars.—Paymr., with the hon. rank of major, L. Cassidy, from the 4th foot, to be paymr., v. Fielden, who exchanges; June 30.

19th Hussars.—Capt. R. Baring to be major, v. Brev. Lieut. col. R. Richardson, who retires upon a pension; Lieut. A. H. Chapman to be capt., v. Baring; Cornet J. Boulderson to be lieutenant, v. Chapman; Lieut. J. Nethercote to be adjt., v. Lieut. A. H. Chapman, prom.; April 1.

2nd Foot.—T. J. B. Dunne, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. G. E. Faulkner, who retires; June 30.

6th Foot.—Ens. A. J. O'M. Quin to be lieutenant, without purch., v. H. Marvin, dec.; June 12.

19th Foot.—Ens. W. A. Curtis to be lieutenant, without purch., v. J. F. J. Miller, a probationer for the Indian Staff corps; March 23.

23rd Foot.—Capt. J. Napier has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Ensign J. A. Millar has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; June 30.

37th Foot.—Lieut. H. E. Gaultier to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. G. J. U. Mason, who has retired; Feb. 1.

49th Foot.—Ensign T. C. A. Fox, from the Ceylon rifle regt., to be lieutenant, by purch., v. W. H. Thomas, prom. half-pay capt. by purch. June 30.

62nd Foot.—Lieut. T. J. FitzSimon to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. K. R. B. Wodehouse, who resigns that appt.; April 20.

88th Foot.—Ens. L. W. Ford to be lieutenant, without purch., v. R. L. Beatty, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; April 24.

95th Foot.—Staff Surg. W. L. Farmer to be surg., v. P. A. M'Dermott, appd. to the staff; June 30.

108th Foot.—Ens. E. B. Anderson to be lieutenant, v. J. R. Watson, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; April 14.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. P. A. M'Dermott, from the 95th foot, to be staff surg., v. W. L. Farmer, appd. to the 95th foot; June 30.

#### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vet. Surg. 1st class J. Collins, inspg. vet. surg. in Bombay, to be staff vet. surg. (India); Feb. 22, 1868.

#### BREVET.

Major and brevet lieutenant col. R. Richardson, 19th hussars, who retires upon a pension, to have the honorary rank of colonel; April 1.

Paymaster T. Huddleston, 12th foot, to have the honorary rank of captain; May 1.

Quartermaster W. Rae, of the 15th hussars, who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of captain; June 30.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut. gen. Sir R. Garrett, K.C.B., colonel of the 43rd foot, who died June 13, viz.:—

To be Lieut.-general.

Major general J. T. Hill; June 14.

## To be Lieut.-colonels.

Cpts. and brevet majors T. J. Maclachlan, R.A.; F. R. Maunsell, R.E.; L. F. C. Thomas, R.A.; R. H. Sankey, R.E.; J. F. Tennant, R.E.; J. G. Medley, R.E.; J. J. McL. Innes, v.c., R.E.; G. T. Chesney, R.E.; W. E. Warrand, R.E.; H. A. Brownlow, R.E.; J. St. J. Hovenden, R.E.; June 14.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. colonel, to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866:—

Lieut. cols. C. T. Aitchison, Bombay staff corps; Jan. 18. W. J. FitzM. Stafford, Bengal staff corps; Feb. 22. J. H. Cooper, 7th foot; June 21.

The undermentioned promotion to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the death of Major gen. J. Christie, c.b., Bengal staff corps, May 7.—

## To be Major-general.

Colonel R. Hamilton, Madras staff corps; May 8.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

## To be Major-general.

Colonel W. Richardson, c.b., Bengal staff corps; June 30.

## To be Colonels.

Lieut. cols. G. D'Aguilar, Bengal staff corps; J. C. Philpotts, Bengal infantry; W. C. Green, Bengal infantry, J. G. C. Fraser, Madras staff corps; June 30.

## To be Deputy Inspectors-general of Hospitals.

Surgeon majors C. B. Craske, Madras establishment; M. Kane, M.D., Madras establishment; June 30.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

BAILEY—At Madras, June 1, wife of B. C. Bailey, supt. Government telegraph dept., daughter.

BAYLEY—At Bankipore, June 6, wife of Stuart Bayley, son.

BEAMES—At Balasore, May 31, wife of J. Beames, C.S., daughter.

BECKETT—At Etah, June 7, wife of G. M. Beckett, civil asst. surg., daughter.

BEST—At Negapatam, June 3, wife of J. W. Best, C.S., son.

GOLDING—At Fyzabad, wife of Jackson Golding, son.

HOMER—At Dugshai, May 26, wife of Rev. F. W. Homer, son.

JONES—At Poona, June 13, wife of Col. J. Jones, R.E., son.

LINTON—At Allahabad, June 4, wife of Rev. H. Linton, son.

MCLEOD—At Vellore, June 4, wife of Capt. W. S. McLeod, son.

O'LEARY—At Bellary, May 30, wife of D. O'Leary, son.

QUADROS—At Mazagon, June 12, wife of J. V. de Quadros, daughter.

STAINFORTH—At Coonoor, Neilgherries, June 6, wife of Lieut. col. Stainforth, 2nd L.C., son.

SWINHOE—At Calcutta, June 1, wife of John Swinhoe, son, stillborn.

WALLER—At Madras, June 6, Mrs. John Waller, son.

WHIFFEN—At Calcutta, June 4, wife of C. P. Whiffen, son.

WILSON—At Calcutta, June 5, wife of James Wilson, daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

CHRISTIE—MULLIGAN.—At Poona, June 5, Miss E. A. Mulligan to A. D. L. Christie, Trigonometrical Survey.

TOMLINSON—JAMES.—At Bangalore, June 2, J. J. Tomlinson, Madras rev. survey, to Marian E., daughter of R. H. James, of Bangalore.

## DEATHS.

ALLEN—June 1, H. Allen, bailiff Small Cause Court, aged 69.

ALLEN—At Soory, Beerbhoom, May 25, W. Robinson, son of Rev. J. Allen, B.M.S., aged 6 months. [10 years.]

BARRON—At Lahore, June 6, J. Elizabeth, daughter of John Barron, aged 10 years.

BRUCE—At Deolie, Rajpootana, June 8, Arthur N. Bruce, capt. Bombay staff corps and polit. agent, Harrowtie.

CORBETT—At Calcutta, May 31, William Corbett, aged 25.

DOOLY—At Bombay, June 6, J. J. Dooly, Asst. Supt. Govt. Telegraph Dept., aged 25.

FERGUSON—At Morar, Gwalior, June 2, John Tate Ferguson, C.E., Asst. Engr., 2nd Gwalior Div., P.W., aged 29. [4 months.]

FOLEY—At Cawnpore, June 3, Richard C. W., son of R. Foley, aged 1 year.

MANSON—At Malabar Hill, June 10, Mary Ann, wife of George Manson, aged 19.

PENISTON—At Beere, May 27, W. M. Peniston, Resident Engr., G.I.P.R.

PHILLIPS—At Kamptee, May 25, Major J. G. H. Phillips, M.S.C.

POYNTON—At Calcutta, June 5, Janet A., wife of Samuel J. Poynton, aged 18.

SEADON—At Bandora, June 11, William, son of Thomas Seadon, aged 4.

TRONSON—At Dalhousie, May 24, J. C. Vaughan, child of Lieut. col. Tronson, B.S.C., aged 10 mo.

WOOD—At Mussoorie, May 31, William C. Wood, aged 61.

WRIGHT—At Mynpoory, N.W.P., May 22, Perceval C., child of F. N. Wright, C.S., aged 8 mo.

**DEBASTERS AT BOMBAY.**—The ferry steamer *Jhelum*, while crossing the bar of the Nerbudda, between Gogo and Broach, was broken in two. The number of passengers is stated to have been two hundred, of whom all but ten or twelve natives have been saved. The Kurrachee steamer *Euphrates* encountered a cyclone on her passage to Bombay, putting out the fires and carrying away the rigging. The steamer *Earl Canning* left Kurrachee on the 2nd June, and had not arrived at Bombay on the 15th. It is believed she must have encountered the cyclone.

## Home.

**LORD ALMONER'S PROFESSOR OF ARABIC AT OXFORD.**—The Sultan has appointed Mr. Thomas Chenery, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, to be a Member of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The biddings for £325,000 in bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £315,100; and to Madras, £9,990. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 66 per cent., above that price in full. The result shows an increase in the demand for remittance.

**THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.**—Amongst the competitors for the Queen's Prize is Ensign Dudley, of the Bombay Volunteers. This gentleman was the winner of a National Rifle Association silver medal in Bombay, and travelled without stopping to be in time to compete for the Prince of Wales's Prize. He missed that by a day; but arrived in time to take part in the great volunteer competition of the meeting.

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, v. EVANS AND ANOTHER.**—This was an appeal to the Judicial Committee, heard on July 7, from the Supreme Court for China and Japan, ordering the judgment of her Majesty's Court at Hankow in favour of the appellants be reversed with costs, and that the respondents be paid 10,029 taels and other moneys, amounting to about £3,000. The appellants were bankers, among other places, at Hankow, and the respondents the creditors' assignees of Mackellar and Co., who were merchants at Hankow, and claimed a sum of money in possession of the bank. The judgment was in favour of the bank, on which there was an appeal to the Supreme Court, where additional evidence was allowed, and the decision of the Court below was reversed. The present appeal was to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court. Lord Justice Giffard said their lordships were of opinion that the judgment of the Supreme Court could not be sustained, and the present appeal must be allowed with costs.

**INVESTITURE OF THE BATH AND THE STAR OF INDIA.**—The Queen held a private investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath at Windsor Castle on July 6. Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louise, entered the White Drawing-room at 3 o'clock, when the following Knights Grand Cross were severally introduced into the presence of the Sovereign and invested by her Majesty with the Riband and Badge of the Military Division of the First Class:—General the Earl of Lucan, Lieutenant-general the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, Lieutenant-general Sir George Buller, and Vice-Admiral Sir Augustus Leopold Kuper. The following Knights Commanders then in like manner received the honour of knighthood, and were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the Second Class of the Order: Vice-Admiral William Ramsay, Lieutenant-general Viscount Templeton, Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Clarence Edward Paget, Major-general Frederick Horn, Major-general Arthur Augustus Thurlow Cunyngame, Major-general Lord George Augustus Frederick Paget, Major-general Arthur Johnstone Lawrence, Major-general Horatio Shirley, Vice-Admiral Hastings Reginald Yelverton, Major-general William Jones, Rear-Admiral Bartholomew James Sullivan, Major-general John St. George, Major-general Edward Charles Warde, Major-general James Briud, Major-general the Right Hon. Percy Egerton Herbert, Major-general John Lintern Arabin Simmons, Major-general Archibald Little, and the Director-general of the Army Medical Department (Thomas Galbraith Logan). Her Majesty also held an investiture of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Major-general George Le Grand Jacob was introduced into the presence of the Sovereign by the Lord Chamberlain, attended by Mr. Albert W. Woods (Registrar of the Order), and received the honour of knighthood, and was invested by her Majesty with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, July 6.**—THE INDIAN BUDGET.—In answer to Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, Mr. GRANT DUFF regretted to say that he was not as yet able to fix any date for making the annual statement to the House on Indian affairs.

**EAST INDIAN ACCOUNTS.**—Sir S. NORTHCOOTE moved that the home accounts of the Government of India be referred to the Committee of Public Accounts. Mr. GRANT DUFF said that far from objecting to his right hon. friend's motion he was most happy to accede to it. It did not, under all the circumstances, seem quite proper that they should take the initiative in again this year referring these accounts to a committee upstairs; but there was no reason in the world why they should not be so referred, if one so able to form a sound opinion as his right hon. friend thought fit to press on that they should be. The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, July 8.—THE BARRACKS AT MORAR.—Sir D. WEDDERBURN asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was true that a large expenditure had been incurred in erecting permanent barracks at the cantonment of Morar, near Gwalior, with the view of making Morar the principal military station in Central India for European as well as native troops; and whether the Government were satisfied that the climate of Gwalior was such as to permit of the Europeans being safely quartered there in force.—Mr. GRANT DUFF.—It having been determined in 1864 by the then Government that for military and political reasons it was most desirable to have a strong British force cantoned at or near Morar, a very carefully composed committee was ordered to examine into the question of the site. A paragraph from the report of that committee is the best answer that I can give to my hon. friend, and will show that the extremely important point which he has raised has been carefully considered:—"The members unanimously concurred in opinion that the force should be located at the present cantonment of Morar, which must necessarily be greatly extended. In thus recommending the extension of Morar, they desire to place prominently on record the individual opinion of Surgeon-major Laing, not only because that officer's medical reputation stands so high that any professional opinion given by him on sanitary matters must, *per se*, be of great weight, but also because he, being a stranger at Morar, brings to bear on the subject a mind unbiassed and free from prejudice for or against the locality. After a careful examination this officer recorded his opinion that he had seldom within his Indian experience seen ground which, taken as a whole, possessed in a higher degree the essentials requisite for a healthy location for troops. Dr. Auchinleck, who has had two years' experience of the place, concurred in this opinion, and gave the weight of his testimony in favour of the salubrity of the place."

INDIAN APPEALS.—Sir C. WINGFIELD asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to a letter in the *Times* newspaper of the 25th of June from Mr. Forsyth, in which it is stated that, owing to the want of a sufficient staff of translators, a period of four or five years generally elapses after the admission of an appeal from India to the Privy Council before the report reaches England, and that at the present moment there are between 250 and 300 appeals from the Presidency of Bengal alone awaiting transmission to England; and whether it was the intention of the Secretary of State for India to direct any measures to be taken to expedite the transmission of appeals to this country. Mr. GRANT DUFF said the Secretary of State in Council lately called the attention of the Bombay Government to delays in the transmission of appeals from the High Court there, and he intended presently to address the Government of India as to the expediency of hastening the transmission of appeals from all the High Courts.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to the construction of railways in India, if he would include, with the despatches to be laid upon the table, the minutes of the members of Council thereon. Mr. GRANT DUFF said his hon. friend was evidently under a misconception. It was not the practice for members of Council to write minutes on despatches. They had the right to record dissents from proceedings in Council, and these dissents were entered in a minute-book. None had yet been entered with reference to this railway question. If his hon. friend was pointing at anything which existed he must be pointing at certain confidential opinions given long before these despatches arrived to the Secretary of State by members of Council for his information. These were private documents, just as private as anyone's private letters.

MEDAL FOR BHOOTAN.—Mr. KINNAIRD also asked whether there was any sufficient reason why the frontier medal should not be given to the officers and men engaged in the Bhootan war in 1864 and 1865, which medal had been awarded to officers and men engaged in the frontier wars of a similar character.—Mr. GRANT DUFF said the North-West Frontier medal, about which his hon. friend had lately asked him, was conferred at the suggestion of the Government of India, but the Government of India had not recommended the grant of any medal for the Bhootan war.

RELIEF OF REGIMENTS IN INDIA.—In reply to Mr. STACPOOLE, Captain VIVIAN said that it was impossible to bring home before 1872 all the regiments which were sent to India for the suppression of the mutiny in 1857, inasmuch as five regiments only were relieved each year. Every attention was being paid to the matter by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, July 9.—The long-impending discussion of the Central Asian question was raised by Mr. EASTWICK, in a long speech full of geographical and historical details. He drew the conclusion from it that Russia had become predominant as far as Bokhara, but he did not agree with the policy which would meet this by furnishing arms and money to the Afghans. He advocated rather the strengthening of our influence in Persia, and among other measures for this purpose he recommended the loan of English officers to drill the Persian troops, and the transference of our relations to the India-office. He concluded by asking the Government to lay on the table any recent despatches which have been received.—Sir C. WINGFIELD held that hitherto our policy of non-interference had

been the most judicious, and any departure from it would have precipitated an otherwise unnecessary collision. The recent transactions between Lord Mayo and the Ameer of Cabul he disapproved, as likely to be the commencement of a rivalry of intrigue between us and the Russians in Afghanistan, and he deprecated very strongly any engagement with that country.—The chief interest of the discussion centred in Mr. Grant Duff's statement of our Indian policy. After a passing allusion to the loss Parliament had sustained in the transfer of Sir H. Rawlinson to the Indian Council, and the death of Lord Strangford, he explained with much precision and lucidity the present position of affairs. Our relations with Russia were at present of the most cordial kind, and the communications which had lately passed between the two Governments with regard to Central Asia, communications to which undue importance had been attached, had been most friendly. Samarcand might be taken as to all intents and purposes the extreme point of Russian advance towards British India on the Afghanistan side for some time to come. Their farthest point of advance towards British India, on the side of Eastern Turkestan, was a small detached fort on the Naryn—that was, on the head waters of the great Jaxartes, far away from any support, so far away as really not to be an advanced post, in the ordinary sense, at all. The whole independent part of the khanate of Khokan lay between these points of advance, and in addition there was a huge mountain knot of barely peopled country. The idea of an invasion of British India by Russia was thus so preposterous that he could not for a moment entertain it. As to Shere Ali, a friend had said to him, "I am sorry you have given that money to the Ameer; you are only buying the air." Well, if the transaction were to be looked upon as one of sale and purchase, his friend was quite right, but that was just what it was not. The Government did not dream of erecting Shere Ali into a bulwark against Russia or against anybody else. Nature had planted bulwarks enough there in all conscience. What was wanted was a quiet Afghanistan, just as they wanted a quiet Burmah. The Government wished to stimulate commerce round the whole of the land and sea frontier, and it did not at all suit to have one of their trade gates locked up by a burning house, the cellars of which were known to be full of highly explosive compounds. They wanted Shere Ali to be strong for the suppression of lawlessness, and rich, if possible, into the bargain. They wanted no assistance except that which a civilised Government must always derive from being known to exercise a pacifying and semi-civilising influence around its own borders. The policy of the Government with reference to Central Asia might be thus summed up:—First, they desired to live on the best possible terms with all their neighbours. Secondly, they intend to strengthen, in every possible way, our north-western frontier; they intended to make and were making Kurrahee as good a port as modern engineering science could make it; they looked forward to the completion, at no very distant period, of the missing link of railway in the Indus valley; they were already pushing the railway on towards Peshawur. Thirdly, they meant to give every reasonable encouragement to the extension of trade with Central Asia, and the exploration of the countries to the north-west as well as to the north-east and east of our dominions. Lastly, they were firmly persuaded that if we could believe in the possibility of any danger from the side of Central Asia threatening us in India, our best protection lay in the good government of India.—Sir S. NORTH-COTE highly approved the discussion, for there ought to be no mystery about our policy in this matter, which was not Central Asian, but purely Indian. He was decidedly in favour of keeping out of all entangling alliances, and particularly out of the imbroglia of Afghan politics; but the advances of Russia had been forced on her by the anarchy of the States in front of her, and to strengthen Afghanistan would be to deprive Russia of any temptation to interfere in its affairs. He agreed with Mr. Duff that our best security was to promote peace and order among our neighbours, and to admit the natives of India as far as possible to a share in the government of their country.—Mr. GLADSTONE summed up the discussion by remarking that it would be useful in showing that the policy of England was to rule her subject countries in the manner most beneficial to them. He assured the House that Lord Mayo's interview with Shere Ali did not involve anything in the nature of an engagement, and also that Russia had expressed an opinion that Afghanistan should be regarded as a neutral zone between her own and British influence.

PETITIONS PRESENTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.—By Lieut.-Colonel Windsor-Clive, from Lieut.-Colonel John Mackillop Mackenzie, late Bengal Army, and Lieut.-Colonel W. F. N. Wallace, late Bengal Army, praying for relief and compensation; by Sir W. Lawson, from Major Waddilove, praying for redress of loss suffered through the amalgamation of the Indian with the Royal Army; by Mr. F. Stanley, from Captain Christian (late Bengal army), relative to loss sustained by the abolition of the bonus system; by Mr. Mills, from Lieut.-Col. L. M. Mackenzie, praying for compensation for loss of regimental bonus, in consequence of the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian armies; also by Mr. Stavely Hill, from Major-General Freeman, of the Madras Army; and by Mr. I. T. Hamilton, from Brevet Major Watson, of the Indian Army, to the same effect; by Mr. Pemberton, from Colonel Wade, late Royal Madras Artillery, praying inquiry into circumstances attending his re-



tiement, in order that adequate compensation may be granted; by Mr. Bouverie, from Lieut. Colonel Bouverie Campbell, late of the Indian Army, complaining of grievances as to his retirement; by Mr. W. E. Forster, from the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, in favour of the Government of India Act Amendment Bill, with certain amendments; by Mr. Graves, from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, praying that a clause may be inserted in the Government of India Act Amendment Bill to secure that a fair proportion of the India Council, henceforth to be nominated by the Crown, shall be fully conversant with the needs and requirements of British trade, and capable of advising on all matters affecting the industries of the United Kingdom in connection with the Asiatic portions of the empire; by Mr. Baines, from the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, asking for one-third of the new Council of India to be commercial men, and for a separate department of trade connected with India; by Mr. Hardcastle, from Mr. John O'Brien Saunders, proprietor of the *Calcutta Englishman* newspaper, complaining of the conduct of Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice of the High Court, in summoning him for contempt of Court, at an expense to him of £450, though the proceedings were ultimately withdrawn by the Chief Justice, stating that such proceedings on the part of a judge would be fatal to the freedom and independence of the press in India, and praying for redress; by Mr. J. G. Talbot, from Lieut. Col. James Edward Thompson, Retired List of Bengal army, praying for compensation for loss of bonus; by Colonel Corbett, from Henry John Childe Shakespeare, Lieut.-col Bengal Retired list, late commanding Nagpore Irregular Force, praying for compensation for loss of bonus on retirement consequent on the amalgamation of the Queen's and Hon. East India Company's armies.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, July 12.**—THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.—Sir S. NORTHCOTE, who had on the paper a question relative to the appointment of Government officers to act as directors of the Presidency banks of India, said that at the request of the hon. gentleman opposite he would postpone it, but he gave notice that in the next session of Parliament he should call attention to the relations between the Government of India and the Presidency of Madras, and move a resolution thereon.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE SUEZ CANAL.—Mr. GOURLEY asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if any negotiations had been or were intended to be entered into with his Royal Highness the Sultan of Turkey, or with his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, relative to the navigation of the Suez Canal by vessels of the British naval and mercantile marine; if so, the terms upon which British and foreign vessels were to have the use of it.—Mr. OTWAY said:—The sixth article of the original concession to M. Lesseps, which is still binding, provides that the rates to be levied on the canal shall be the same for all countries, and that no particular exemptions shall be made in favour of any one nation. No negotiation has yet been entered into on the subject, but as the opening of the canal is a matter of deep interest and importance to foreign nations, and to none more than to England, it is impossible to say that no negotiations will take place on the subject.

## India Office.

July 10, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. P. W. Sutherland; Asst. surg. J. C. Whishaw; Capt. C. Shuttleworth, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. M. Mackenzie, Art.; Major J. J. Eckford, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. Reid, Staff Corps; Major J. F. Sherer, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. Major J. B. Fleming; Col. A. Place, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. T. Bell, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. B. Myers, Staff Corps; Major G. N. Laughton, Staff Corps; Major R. Wallace, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. T. G. Glover, Eng., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. T. H. Wilson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. A. B. Melville, Inf., 4 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. K. F. Stevenson, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. T. M. Lowndes, 6 mo.; Lieut. M. M. Carpendale, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. C. Need, Inf.; Major S. D. White, Staff Corps; Capt. W. W. Hume, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. J. White, Staff Corps; Major W. M. Parratt, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. F. W. Jones, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

#### BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT.—Mrs. Arthur Arbuthnot, of a son, at 9, Burton-street, Eaton-square, July 9.

BOYCE.—The wife of J. H. Boyce, Esq., Sukkur, of a daughter, at 55, Stanley-street, Pimlico, June 30.

DE LA FOSSE.—The wife of Major De la Fosse, 101st Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Gosport, June 30.

HOWEY.—The wife of Capt. W. Howey, Bengal Army, of a daughter, at 41, Warwick-gardens, Kensington, July 5.

MALDEN.—The wife of Percival D. Malden, Esq., Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, July 8.

OAKES.—The wife of Major R. E. Oakes, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at 7, Mansfield-street, July 6.

RAIKES.—The wife of the Rev. Charles H. Raikes, of a daughter, at the Vicarage, Chittoe, near Chippenham, Wilts, July 6.

RICHARDSON.—Marion, wife of William P. Richardson, Esq., C.E., Irrigation Works, Central India, of a daughter, at Albert-terrace, South Hackney, July 4.

ROBERTSON.—The wife of Capt. C. Robertson, of a daughter, at Abbey-view, Boyle, Ireland, July 3.

### MARRIAGES.

ASHTON—WETHERALL.—Tudor Ashton, Captain 14th (King's) Hussars, to Katharine F., daughter of the late Major general Sir Edward R. Wetherall, C.B., K.C.S.I., at St. George's, Hanover-square, July 6.

BOONE—WAVELL.—Frederick B. Boone, Esq., Captain Madras Staff Corps, to Mary F., daughter of the late Major general Wavell, K.F., K.C.S., at St. Mark's, Surbiton.

GRANTHAM—BUTTEMER.—Thomas H. Grantham, Esq., son of the late Capt. F. Grantham, H.M.'s 98th Regt., and grandson of the late Col. Cox, Madras Army, to Kate, only daughter of George J. Buttemer, Esq., at St. Nicholas's Church, Sidmouth, July 8.

GRAY—BUTT.—W. Gray, M.A., of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.'s Service, Mazagon, Bombay, to Louisa E., daughter of C. M. Butt, Esq., of 2, Bouverie-street, at the Parish Church, South Hackney, June 30.

HARDY—ISACKE.—John Hardy, Esq., Major 9th (Queen's) Royal Lancers, to Margaret L., daughter of Robert M. Isacke, Esq., Commander late H.E.I. Co.'s Maritime Service, at the British Embassy, Paris, July 6.

PELLEW—ANDERSON.—Fleetwood H. Pellew, Esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, to Dora, daughter of the late Rev. Philip Anderson, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, at Colaba, at the Parish Church, Brighton, July 3.

PLEDGE—TAYLOR.—The Rev. Ebenezer Pledge, Baptist Minister, to Georgiana, daughter of the late William Raynsford Taylor, Esq., Madras Civil Service, July 6.

SALMON—MYERS.—Frederick G., eldest son of Col. Salmon, late of the Madras Army, to Amelia Eliza, daughter of the late Henry Francis Myers, Esq., of Clifton, at Norbiton, July 7.

### DEATH.

MASSON.—William P. Masson, Esq., late H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, at Sans Souci, Blackrock, Cork, Ireland, aged 59, July 4.

## Shipping.

#### ARRIVALS.

July 3. Helen Burns, Rangoon; Baroda, Calcutta.—5. Sadowa, Bankok; Black Prince, Rangoon; F. C. Clarke, Rangoon; Ceres, Akyab; Woodville, Moulmain; Achilles, Java; Indus, Rangoon; Shackmaxon, Rangoon; Flying Venus, Bombay; Sandringham, Bombay; Lady Agnes, Colombo.—6. Berkshire, Rangoon; Patricia, Calcutta; Elizabeth, Rangoon; City of London, Kurrachee; Alumbagh, Madras; Sam Mendel, Bombay; Modesty, Java; Jessie Jamieson, Rangoon.—7. Raproot, Calcutta; Underley, Colombo; Excelsior, Cochin; Eureka, Bankok; Yeavering Bell, Cochin; Berlin, Bassin; British Sceptre, Bombay; Star of Scotia, Calcutta; John Elliott, Bombay; Russell, Colombo; Euterpe, Colombo; Edith Marion, Colombo; Jane Leech, Colombo; Helenslee, Colombo.—11. Pythonus, Rangoon; City of Richmond, Bombay; Macedon, Bombay; Kirkham, Colombo.

#### DEPARTURES.

June 29. St. Hilda, Calcutta; The Tweed, Bombay; Cochin, Calcutta; Norham Castle, Singapore; County of Argyle, Batavia.—July 1. Winchester, Calcutta; Elizabeth Nicholson, Shanghai.—2. Johanna Maria, Yokohama; Otter, Singapore; Neva, Calcutta.—3. Humber, Calcutta.—4. Jahwar, Bombay.—5. Howden, Bombay.—7. Muntah, Mauritius.—9. Rudama, Calcutta; Queen of the North, Madras.—11. Bates Family, Bombay; Gertrude, Calcutta; Gianna, Calcutta; Beth Shan, Kurrachee.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

##### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Massilia, July 10.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Yule, Mr. E. Fairland, Mr. R. D. Jenkins, Mr. R. Iddon. For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. D. McAllum, Mr. R. F. Stack. For MADRAS.—Mr. R. Walkey, Mr. W. H. Crigg. For Ceylon.—Mrs. Halliley, Mr. H. Skrine, Mr. W. B. Ainger. For HONG KONG.—Mr. F. Cumberland, Mr. J. E. Ewart, Mr. G. Thomson, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Bergman, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. Mosley.

From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. M. Ross, Mr. J. J. Guise. For BOMBAY.—Major H. Fraser, Lieut. col. de S. Burrow, Mr. C. Gandon, Capt. C. Way, Mr. F. C. Harris, Mr. Bishop. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Wood. For CEYLON.—Mr. F. R. Sabonadiere, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sweeting. For HONG KONG.—Mr. R. E. Southwell.

#### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

LONDONERRY, July 10.—The Lennon (smack), of and from Londonderry, for Bombay, drove ashore near Suze, west of Malindi, yesterday; crew saved.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Aspen (British brig), hence to Pitou, is ashore on Tangier Island, and has been condemned and ordered to be sold.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

##### JULY 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Wiley, and Capt. Malcolmson. MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. D'Oyley, and Mr. J. Elphinstoun. SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. F. Prevost.

##### JULY 24.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. E. M. Mackenzie. SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Hamilton. MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Miss Nordmann, and Mrs. S. Nordmann and infant. MARSEILLES TO BATAVIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Pietermaat. SUZE TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Badé, and Mr. Dreyer. MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.—Mr. Carver.

##### AUGUST 7.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Dr. Barker. MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. S. Hogg. SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. J. F. Dodd.

AUGUST 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. W. D. and Mrs. Bishop.  
MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Campbell.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Tucker, and Capt. and Mrs. Matthias.  
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Cursetjee.  
SUZ to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith.

AUGUST 28.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Weinhold.  
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Steuts, and Mr. Auderle.

SEPTEMBER 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Bell, Mr. O'Connor, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Tween, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, and Miss Drummond.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Boustead and two children.  
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Miss A. Peachey, and Mr. G. Simmonds.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. C. R. Matthews, and Mrs. Loch.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Harrison, Capt. C. D. Broadbent, and Lieut. J. A. Temple.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Hockin.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. J. Lindsay.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Handyside.

SEPTEMBER 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Williams, and Mrs. R. F. Halahan.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Savill, Major Chapman, and Mr. S. Bird.  
MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cow.

## H.M.'s REGIMENTS AND BRIGADES STATIONED IN INDIA.

CORRECTED TO THE 1ST JULY, 1869.

REGIMENT.	Where Stationed.	Station of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
4th Hussars	Meerut	Canterbury	Oct. 16, 1867
5th Lancers	Lucknow	Canterbury	July 23, 1863
7th Hussars	Sealkote	Canterbury	Aug. 27, 1867
11th "	Muttra	Canterbury	July 25, 1866
19th "	Benares	Canterbury	—
20th "	Kamillpore	Canterbury	—
21st "	Umballah	Canterbury	—
1st Batt. 3rd Foot	Dugshale	Shorncliffe	July 24, 1866
1st " 5th "	Ferozepore	Shorncliffe	Aug. 25, 1866
1st " 6th "	Rawul Pindoe	Colchester	Dec. 10, 1867
1st " 7th "	Saugor	Shorncliffe	July 20, 1867
1st " 11th "	Fyzabad	Parkhurst	July 16, 1864
2nd " 12th "	Jubbulpore	Parkhurst	July 19, 1864
1st " 14th "	Cawnpore	Chatham	Nov. 1, 1863
1st " 19th "	Rawul Pindoe	Preston	July 21, 1867
2nd " 25th "	Bareilly	Preston	July 29, 1863
26th Regt.	Fort William	Dundee	July 24, 1866
36th "	Peshawur	Pembroke	Aug. 1, 1863
37th "	Shahjehanpore	Pembroke	July 18, 1866
38th "	Sealkote	Chatham	Aug. 4, 1867
41st "	Subathoo	Colchester	July 24, 1866
55th "	Chuckrata	Preston	Nov. 10, 1863
68th "	Allahabad	Pembroke	July 18, 1864
2nd Batt. 60th (Rifles)	Seetapore	Winchester	Sept. 15, 1867
62nd Regt.	Lucknow	Pembroke	Dec. 28, 1866
77th "	Agra	Pembroke	June 17, 1867
79th "	Roorkee	Stirling	Aug. 10, 1867
85th "	Meean Meer	Shorncliffe	Jan. 30, 1863
88th "	Nowshera	Parkhurst	July 15, 1867
92nd "	Jullundur	Aberdeen	Jan. 25, 1868
*93rd "	Jhansie	Perth	June 6, 1867
96th "	Dum Dum	Colchester	June 25, 1866
102nd "	Lucknow	Shorncliffe	—
103rd "	Morar	Shorncliffe	—
104th "	Peshawur	Shorncliffe	—
105th "	Meerut	Shorncliffe	—
106th "	Umballah	Shorncliffe	—
107th "	Hazareebaugh	Preston	—
109th "	Mooltan	Chatham	—
3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade	Dinapore	Winchester	July 26, 1867
<b>Royal Artillery.</b>			
A. Horse Brigade	Meerut	—	July 13, 1864
F. " "	Umballah	—	—
8th Foot	Lucknow	Woolwich	July 6, 1866
18th "	Barrackpore	and	—
19th "	Peshawur	Warley	—
22nd "	(Morar) Gwalior	—	—
24th "	Meean Meer	—	—
25th "	Allahabad	—	—
<b>MADRAS.</b>			
16th Lancers	Bangalore	Canterbury	Sept. 9, 1866
18th Hussars	Secunderabad	Canterbury	June 18, 1864
1st Battalion 1st Foot	Cannanore	Chatham	July 28, 1867
2nd " 10th "	Secunderabad	Shorncliffe	Jan. 11, 1860
2nd " 19th "	Bangalore	Preston	Aug. 24, 1863
2nd " 21st "	Bangalore	Shorncliffe	July 11, 1863
2nd " 24th "	Secunderabad	Preston	Mar. 12, 1860
45th Regiment	Fort St. George	Chatham	Feb. 14, 1863
3rd Battalion 60th Rifles	Bellary	Winchester	Aug. 20, 1867
76th Regiment Foot	Tonghoo	Colchester	Oct. 23, 1863
*90th "	Kamptee	Winchester	Apr. 16, 1867
<b>Royal Artillery.</b>			
D. Horse Brigade	Bangalore	—	—
5th Foot	Madras	Woolwich	Oct. 15, 1867
20th "	Kamptee	and	—
23rd "	Secunderabad	Warley	—
<b>BOMBAY.</b>			
*2nd Dragoon Guards	Mhow	Canterbury	July 25, 1867
3rd Hussars	Ahmednuggur	Canterbury	Nov. 14, 1863
2nd Battalion 1st Foot	Nusserebad	Chatham	Aug. 16, 1866
1st " 2nd "	Poona	Chatham	July 10, 1866
1st " 8th "	Poona	Chatham	Oct. 10, 1863
1st " 21st "	Kurrachee	Shorncliffe	Feb. 15, 1869
*1st " 23rd "	Bombay	Shorncliffe	May 23, 1867
46th Regiment Foot	Deesa	Colchester	Aug. 29, 1865
60th "	Poona	Chatham	Sept. 5, 1867
*82nd "	Aden	Chatham	May 20, 1867
95th "	Mhow	Pembroke	July 28, 1867
108th "	Belgaum	Chatham	—
<b>Royal Artillery.</b>			
E. Horse Brigade	Kirkee	—	—
6th Foot	Mhow	Woolwich	Jan. 10, 1869
*14th "	Ahmedabad	and	—
18th "	Kurrachee	Warley	Sept. 13, 1869

\* To return home in the season of 1869-70.

NOTE.—The Regiments and Brigade to embark for India this season are as follows:—16th Hussars, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, 1st Battalion 17th Foot, 39th, 66th, 83rd, and 90th Regiments of Foot.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R	Actual Sales.	
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	56	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	56	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	56	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	824 1/2	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	924 1/2	
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54	—	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	924 1/2	
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	1014 1/2	102
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1856-57	—	
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	2100	1064 1/2
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1858-60	—	1104 1/2

## India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 dis.	1 dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 1/2 d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	5s. 0d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11 1/2 d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock		207 1/2
	India 5 per cent.		111 1/2
	India 4 per cent.		100 1/2
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.		92 1/2
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872		106 1/2
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879		110 1/2
	India Stock Debentures, 1868		—
	" " " 1869		—
	" " " 1863		—
	" " " 1864		—
	" " " 1864 or 1866		—
	India Debentures, 1873		104
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100
	India 5 per cent. for account		—
	India 5 per cent., 1870		104
	India 4 per cent., 1868		100 1/2
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104 1/2
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864		—
	India Bonds (£1,000)		4s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		2s. to 3s. m.
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104 1/2 to 105 1/2
Stock	East Indian	100	107 1/2 to 108 1/2
20	Ditto L Extension	all	1 1/2 to 2 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
20	Ditto (new)	10	1 to 1 1/2 pm. xd.
20	Ditto	4	1 to 1 1/2 pm. xd.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 22; Agra, June 19; Calcutta, June 18; Madras, June 16.

Nothing certain has been heard of the missing steamer *Cheduba*; but there are one or two circumstances recorded which seem to leave the fact of her destruction beyond a doubt. The crew of a brig wrecked on the Chittagong coast saw some bodies cast on shore, two of which were those of women, and two women were on board the *Cheduba*. The *Moulmain*, sent out to look for her, could find no trace of the missing steamer. The captain of another ship reports seeing a dismantled brig at a time and in a position which indicate that she must have been caught in the centre of the cyclone and foundered.

THE heat in many parts of India is still reported as very severe. Rain in some places had followed the late cyclones, but only to generate steam instead of dry heat, and the regular monsoon, already behind its time, was still conspicuous by its absence in Bengal and Madras. As for the Central and Upper Provinces, they were furnaces varied by hotbeds of disease. The cholera of which we have lately heard so much has extended its ravages to the troops at Agra. All through Rajpootana it has stalked along in the track of the famine, sweeping away whole villages in some of the States. Bundelkund has suffered, but in a less degree. There is no more fear of famine for the present, but the loss of life on the whole must have been very great, and even now a hundred thousand poor people are being daily relieved in the Punjab alone. In the Patna district nearly half-a-million are said to be in utter want, and about as many are receiving relief in the North-West Provinces.

LITTLE is known for certain of the damage done by the last cyclone, and we may hope that the loss of life and property has not been very great. Nobody however ever seems to know how

many natives are killed on these occasions. On one estate alone about 170 persons and 2,000 head of cattle are said to have perished, while the destruction of their huts and other property has reduced the bulk of the survivors to beggary. From Dacca we hear of rice crops utterly destroyed, and of cattle suffering for want of fodder. Port Canning, the centre of the cyclone, seems to have suffered no great damage, although the gale at one time blew at the rate of 114 miles an hour, as indicated by a pressure of 65lbs. to the square foot. Some of the indigo has been more or less damaged.

MR. GREY has appointed a Committee of Inquiry into "the affairs and position of the Calcutta Port Fund." It is to be hoped that the result of their labours will end in finding some better remedy for the fruits of past mismanagement, than the doubling of the port dues, against which all Calcutta is crying out. One would think that the charges for that port were already high enough to check the full development of its trade, without the addition of another thirty or forty pounds to the skipper's bill.

THE Indian Government has greatly disappointed the many who had been looking forward to a reduced postage on newspapers. It is pleaded that the reduction of postage would lead to a small reduction in the postal revenue. No doubt it might at first, but the plea in these days is hardly worth answering. Every decrease in postal charges has hitherto brought a compensating increase in the number of articles sent by post. The present high rate of newspaper postage merely kills the circulation of native and starves that of English journals. It is also surely unfair to make important reductions in letter postage and leave the tax on newspapers untouched.

SHERE ALI is said to have failed so far in his negotiations with the Khyber chiefs. He had offered them a subsidy if they would allow him and the English to place a few troops in commanding positions at either end of the Pass. This the Khyberies decline to do, and for the present the Pass is closed. Meanwhile the Ameer is building roomy barracks at Kabul and Jellalabad, and carrying out other reforms with a steady hand. Herat is safe for the present; Turkistan quiet; and the ex-Ameer, with his nephew, having failed to shake the neutrality of the Shah, is said to have betaken himself to the Russian frontier.

WE hear by telegram that the Simlah Exhibition was opened on July 14; that the Government has offered to buy the property of the Elphinstone Land Company for about £1,600,000, to be paid by a 4 per cent. stock issued at 93; and, lastly, that "a review of the whole army will be held at Agra next January." The truth of the last assertion we take leave to deny. A part of the army will no doubt be reviewed, but no one in his senses would dream of mustering the whole even on the wide plains about Agra.

A STRANGE story comes from Assam. Some months ago a discharged native convict persuaded the ryots of Kamroop and Durrung to proclaim a Raj under his leadership. Some 4,000 gathered at Govindpore and swore to pay no rent to the "Sirkar." They then proceeded to form a government and send agents to other places. Mr. Campbell, the Assistant Commissioner, being a man of pluck and promptitude, harangued the mob, explained the nature of the taxes they objected to, and seized the ringleaders with the help of a few police.

The mob dispersed, and the threatened danger at once passed away.

A GOOD deal of uncertainty hangs about the origin of the Wahabie fanatics of British India and Sittana. Their name suggests the idea of some connection between them and the Arabian Wahabies, followers of Abdul-Wahab of Nejed. But it is not unlikely that the name was given them from some fancied resemblance between their tenets and those of the Arabian reformer. Be that as it may, the Indian sect seems to have been founded by Syud Ahmad, a native of Bareilly, who entered the service of the Nawab of Tonk in the days of that chieftain's independence. After his subjugation Syud Ahmad took to preaching and making converts at Delhi. He also collected from all parts of India a body of troops who followed him into the field against Runjeet Singh. After two years' fighting, the Syud in 1831 was defeated and slain. His followers either got back into British territory or made their way to the Yusufzai country of Sittana, where they formed a rallying point for all the discontented spirits of British India. Another centre was meanwhile established in Tonk, whence a number of Mussulman refugees kept up a regular correspondence with their fellows beyond Peshawar. Moslem emissaries preached the Syud's doctrines and fanned the flames of disaffection through all parts of India, the most of their recruits and money for the frontier colony being drawn from Delhi, Bareilly, Agra, Alighur, and Patna, all noted centres of Mohammedan society. These Moslem Puritans are to be found in Dacca and Calcutta, and now they seem to have been preaching or plotting mischief in Vellore. During the mutiny their numbers in Sittana were largely recruited by fugitive sepoys. The Hazara campaign drove them further into the hills and probably clipped their wings for some time to come, while the police-raid at Patna must have shed some timely light on Wahabie plottings in British India. That these fanatics find plenty of recruits and wellwishers within our borders seems to us a matter of course, a necessary result of the change from Mohammedan to British rule. The same sort of thing happens wherever the Government is foreign to the mass of the people or distasteful to particular classes. We must keep an eye of course upon these gentry, but there is no need to magnify the danger, or see an enemy in every Mussulman. We may leave rulers like Louis Napoleon to affect or feel alarm at the plots of French Wahabies in Brussels and Leicester-square.

WHICH is the right way of educating the hill tribes of Chittagong? Shall they be taught the language of their English masters or that of their Bengali neighbours? This is the question which has lately been argued between the Bengal Government and its officers in Chittagong. Captain Lewin, Deputy-Commissioner for the Hill tribes; Mr. Clarke, Inspector of Schools; and Lord Ulick Browne all agree in recommending the use of the English in preference to the Bengali tongue, because the Bengalis of that district are the lowest of their race and morally incapable of teaching the Hill men anything but evil. They are better artisans and farmers, but that is all. Leave the hill people to the civilising influence of English officers, missionaries, and schoolmasters, but keep them as much as possible aloof from the Bengalis, with whom they have very few dealings as it is. The Lieutenant-governor on the other hand deems it more to the interest and convenience of the hill men, that they should learn their own language through the Bengali characters, and for their second language should be taught Bengali rather than English. To do otherwise would, he thinks, be to create an artificial barrier between the two races, a result incompatible with any attempt to civilise the hill people. You cannot raise their standard of worldly comfort or improve their mental condition by shutting them off from free commercial intercourse with the plains, and leaving them to the sole direction of a few English officers living in their midst. Any extension of intercourse with outsiders would soon lead the hill-men to learn Bengali for themselves. His Honour therefore decides in favour of the Hindu tongue against his own. To us the arguments on neither side seem quite convincing. A few Englishmen can sometimes leaven the life of a ruder race, and on the other hand there must be many things which these hill-men might learn with profit from their neighbours in the plains. Nor does it follow that contact with the Bengalis would cause much, if any, moral harm to a people distinct from them in race and mental character. On the whole however we incline

to agree with the Lieutenant-governor, looking at the question as one of general convenience. But might not all Indian languages be taught in the Roman character, according to the method first propounded by Sir W. Jones?

DURING the greater part of this year negotiations have been going on between the India-office and the Admiralty with regard to the provision of a suitable fleet of ships for the Persian Gulf and other of the Eastern waters. We are glad to learn that the question is very near its final settlement. There is reason to hope that arrangements will soon be made for placing the requisite number of vessels in those waters. The projected service will stand on a footing of its own, somewhere between the old Indian navy and her Majesty's; the Indian treasury contributing a fixed proportion of the expense, in harmony with the statement made some time back in the House of Commons. We cannot quite see the policy of these hybrid services. Why not restore the old Indian navy at once? India ought to have her own fleets and armies, if she is ever to hold her proper place in the East.

THE promised papers on the future of Indian railways have not yet been issued from the India Office. But rumour has already foreshadowed their general purport, and the hints obtainable from various quarters enable us to make a pretty correct guess at some of the arrangements embraced in the official scheme. The old system of guaranteed lines will not altogether cease with regard to new railways. Existing companies will be free to extend their business within limits under existing conditions. But the railways of the future will for the most part be carried out directly by the State, at its own cost under its own supervision. The reason given for the change has nothing to do with any alleged failure of the guarantee system. But it is hoped that the simpler form of State interference with railways will also prove the cheaper, and the experiment is felt to be anyhow worth the making. It will have of course to be carried on with the greatest circumspection, and to that end a searching reform must first be made in the Department of Public Works, which has not hitherto been famed for discharging its duties in the cheapest and most expeditious way. Before the end of this week the public will know what new lines the Government propose to undertake.

A SURVIVOR of the Bhotan campaign has been complaining in the *Times* of the unfair arrangement, which excludes the troops employed in a very trying warfare on the North-Eastern frontier from the honours at length dealt out so liberally among the troops engaged on the Punjab frontier. People in general know little, he says, of what our troops went through on the former occasion, "at one time fighting their way inch by inch into almost inaccessible hill-forts, or obstinately defended stockades;" at another time encamped for months together, "during the hottest part of the year, in the midst of the deadliest jungle in the world, while fever and cholera rapidly thinned their ranks." A like complaint appears to-day in our own columns. It does certainly seem strange that in the general scramble for medals and clasps, the men who encountered death or disease for their country in a peculiarly unwholesome climate should not be allowed to take their proper part. It is an oversight that clearly ought to be remedied according to the principle on which medals are now apparently awarded. If every soldier who saw or heard a shot fired against a gang of Afreedie or Yusufzai robbers is deemed worthy of a medal, *a fortiori* should one be given to the much-enduring heroes of the Bhotan war, who lost by wounds or sickness about a hundred times as many men as Lord Napier lost before Magdala. But, says the same writer, "it may be objected that those who took part in other campaigns, such as those in Sikkim and the Khasiah Hills, would want medals too." No doubt they would, and why should they not have them if they please? Fighting is fighting, whether on the North-Western or the North-Eastern frontier. We are not speaking of Umbeylah, for which under any limitations a medal might fairly be claimed. But when honours are showered indiscriminately in one direction, let us have fair play in the other. Of course there is no knowing where to stop. It will be only fair to decorate in their turn the soldiers and policemen who lately went in chase of the Loshais, and made a successful capture of their poultry. The Madras troops who last year put down an armed rising in a corner of Orissa may also put in their claim for a bit of silver and a



coloured ribbon. Why not? They suffered severely from the climate, if not from human foes. The shortest way to settle the difficulty would be to let every one who wanted have his medal, and then we should be free to reconsider the whole system of granting decorations for particular services.

**CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.**

H.M.'s Forces.—Major Reeve, 73rd foot, at Ceylon, killed by a fall from the verandah of his house.  
BENGAL.—Lieut. McNally, unattached Bengal list, at Kussowlie, June 3.  
BOMBAY.—Capt. W. L. Pascal, master attendant Madras, at Vizagapatam, June 2;  
Rev. B. Haigh, LL.D., of Bramham College, near Tadcaster, at Holmforth, aged 65, July 12.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.**

From BOMBAY.—Mr. Smith, Mr. Tippet, Mr. Porter, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Jervis, Mr. Hare, Lieut. Hewett. From ADEN.—Lieut. Mockler. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Maclean, Mr. Roche, Mr. Dobria, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. and Miss Roberts and five children.

**EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.**

Per str. Nyanza, July 22.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Smith, Mr. Jervoise, Mr. Benson, Mr. Canz.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1869.

**EDUCATION IN BENGAL.**

THANKS to the influence of a paternal despotism, all India will soon, we hope, be blessed with a cheap system of popular education, maintained more or less largely by local cesses. In the Punjab, Bombay, the North-West, and British Burmah, this system, first projected by Mr. Thomason and sanctioned by Lord Dalhousie, has for some time been successfully at work. Madras and Bengal however have hitherto been content to depend on State provision, supplemented by voluntary aid. Against this shiftless policy the Indian Government last year made a resolute stand. Sir J. Lawrence then decreed that no time should be lost in bringing Bengal and Madras up to a level with the other provinces in respect of the education of the poorer millions, of whom in those two provinces not more than five per cent. can read or write their own language.

From Madras, according to the *Friend of India*, no official answer has yet been received. But there is no doubt of the readiness of so enlightened a Governor as Lord Napier to carry out the instructions of the Supreme Government on this matter. He has already admitted the failure of the local Act, which empowered villages to tax themselves for the maintenance of village schools, and the Director of Instruction for Madras seems to have been sharply lectured for paying so little heed to that part of his duties which deals with primary education. Lord Napier and his Council have also been considering a "comprehensive measure for providing funds" to that same end. We may therefore soon expect to hear that a one per cent. cess has been deducted from the land revenues of Madras for the purpose of teaching the ryots to read and write.

Bengal however is less submissive. The zemindars, who owe all their own prosperity to the permanent settlement which has impoverished the mass of ryots, not only begrudged the payment of one per cent. on their overgrown incomes for the benefit of their untaught countrymen, but denounced the notion as a breach of faith on the part of their rulers. Of course the accusation was a mere cloak for evading a just demand; but they cried out loud enough to mislead the Lieutenant-governor himself. In reply to the pressing instructions of the Supreme Government, Mr. Grey appears to have written what amounts to a flat rejection of a reasonable demand. This is all the more unfortunate, since the Lieutenant-governor has hitherto won high repute for administrative energy and sound discernment. It seems however that he is one of those who are slow to change opinions slowly formed, and that in the present instance his opinions have been formed on the advice of others rather than

his own experience. We can only trust that a mind naturally upright and open to fair argument will not long retain its attitude of resistance to a reform which has worked successfully wherever it has been tried, and the need for which is really most urgent in a province where the landowners are the wealthiest and the peasantry the poorest and most ignorant in British India. If the former will give nothing voluntarily out of their abundance towards the schooling of the millions who have made them rich, it is time for the Government to see justice done to the latter at their cost. It is absurd to suppose that the Permanent Settlement puts any legal barrier in the way of such an arrangement, which would simply transfer to the right shoulders their due share of a burden hitherto unfairly borne by the rest of British India. It may be true that Bengal pays her full share towards the higher-class schools; but this is a question of vernacular instruction, with regard to which Bengal has done next to nothing. As for the injustice of access, it is enough to say that Mr. Grey has already sanctioned a land cess for roads.

**RAILWAYS AND COAL IN INDIA.**

It was only natural that much should be expected in India from so new a broom as Lord Mayo. A change of rulers is generally regarded in much the same light as a change of air. People are supposed to feel all the better for the mere sense of something new to think about; and for a time, no doubt, they are often the better, even under conditions otherwise unfavourable, until the charm of novelty has worn off, and the hopes inspired at the outset have turned sour in presence of proved realities. Had Lord Lawrence been the very greatest of rulers, his successor would still have been received with open arms by all who were tired of jogging along the old road or of rendering homage to the old idol. But it is useless to deny that the late Viceroy was less popular with some classes than he might or should have been; and so Lord Mayo enjoyed the double advantage of his predecessor's personal shortcomings and his own good repute at home, enhanced of course by the accident of his hereditary peerage, and perhaps by the excessive outcry which political opponents raised against his election. Be that as it may however, he has hitherto done much to justify the hopes engendered by his appearance. His management of the business which led to the Umballa meeting gave equal satisfaction to his own countrymen and to Shere Ali. He has made good use of his eyes and opportunities both at Calcutta and during his upward journey to the Hills. He has already overhauled the Public Works Department, and taught railway managers the virtues of punctuality and regard for the public convenience. If his predecessor appeared somewhat slow to develop the railway system of India, Lord Mayo at any rate has shown no want of energy in that direction. Last week we heard of his having ordered the making of a railway between Delhi and Rewari, which will pass through the heart of the Sultanpore salt-fields, and so cheapen the price of a necessary, whose excessive dearness has of late caused much suffering to millions of grain-consuming natives. This railway in due time will connect Bombay with Rajpootana, the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The engineers are to take counsel with the Irrigation Department, so that the new line may not interfere with the levels and the natural drainage of the surrounding country, a condition which was unfortunately overlooked in the case of Lower Bengal. The need for this precaution in the present instance is increased by the fact of certain schemes for joining the Western Jumna with the new Agra Canal being already on the point of execution.

In the next cold season the works will be begun, all preliminary inquiries being vigorously pushed in the meanwhile. No pains will be spared in building a solid permanent way, with an eye to future extensions. Very little money is to be spent on stations and such like adjuncts, which are of small consequence to a line meant chiefly for the carriage of heavy goods at a low rate of speed. The track for the present will consist of a single line of rails of the usual Indian width. Agra and Delhi will

have each its branch to Jeypore. In the course of time the new line will divert much of the traffic with the Punjab and the North-West from the valley of the Ganges to Bombay.

For the consequent loss to Calcutta however there is large compensation in store, if the Indian Government will undertake or stimulate the construction of railways and waterways between Bengal, Oudh, Assam, and British Burmah. An interesting pamphlet by Mr. T. Login, a civil engineer who lately held a high post on the Ganges Canal, indicates several cheap and easy ways of developing the trade of these provinces.\* Mr. Login's proposals embrace a wide network of navigable canals, and of embankments that might easily be turned into tramways and light railroads, at very small expense to the Government, with very great advantage to the districts whose local resources would furnish the principal means for their construction. His calculations show that such modes of conveyance, while good for sanitary and agricultural purposes, would be far cheaper than the ordinary cart-roads, or even the cheapest of existing railways, for all goods that could afford to take their time on the passage. The railway companies themselves would find their profit in making some of the navigable canals and charging half the railway rates for their use.

In the interests of cotton also the new Viceroy has done wisely by sanctioning the construction of a branch line from the Central Indian Railway to Khangaum, the rising cotton-mart of Berar. On the 1st of June the order for the work went forth, and the first sod has already been turned by the wife of the Assistant Commissioner for Khangaum. By next February the new line is expected to be in working order, ready for the transmission of the next cotton crop. Another branch line—namely, to Oomrawattee—will probably be undertaken next year. The Khangaum branch is described as the first of the "Imperial railways"—that is, of lines to be constructed at the cost and under the sole management of the Indian Government. It has long been rumoured that the old guarantee system was doomed, and in all likelihood the rumour will prove substantially correct. That system, however suited to the time of its first adoption, has certainly tended to double the cost of construction as estimated by Lord Dalhousie, and the temptation to waste money on scamped work involving endless repairs has been greatly enhanced by the certainty of drawing some part of the yearly five per cent. from the Indian Treasury, so long as the railways failed to yield that minimum of profit. It may be pleaded that, but for the guarantee system, India would have had by this time few, if any, railways, instead of some four thousand miles; and it is not quite clear that railways made by Government will needs be much better managed or more cheaply made than railways properly overlooked by Government officers. The experiment however of State railways is worth the making, in view of the need that grows daily more visible for a very large and early increase to the railway mileage of India, an increase hardly attainable under the present system alone.

Besides more railways, India wants cheaper coal. Fifty to sixty shillings a ton is a very discouraging price for so important a necessary. And yet that is the price which India will continue to pay, so long as she has to depend on Australia and other countries in aid of her own supplies. Indian coal at its best falls far short of English or Australian for its combustible virtues; and most of the coal-fields hitherto discovered differ from each other only in the degree of their practical worthlessness. Raneegunge offers a rare instance of fields at once fertile and worth the working. If a recent telegram however may be trusted, another Raneegunge may yet be found for Western India in the Chanda coal-fields, which are said to prove "very encouraging." A good deal of the coal now lying waste might be turned into blocks of artificial fuel, if the proper means of binding it together could only be discovered. Pitch and tar, which are used in Wales, would be too costly for Indian coal. Experiments have been made with ground

potato starch and carbolic acid; but the blocks thus made are affected by water and exposure to the air. Common rice-water has also been tried with results more or less discouraging. We are informed however that Mr. Oldfield has not been discouraged by past failures, but still looks forward to assured success. The cost of proper machinery for making patent fuel is another hindrance to the carrying out of the needful experiments. This question and others connected with coal might well employ the leisure moments and spare rupees of the Indian Government. Lord Mayo in his zeal for promoting railways will not, we imagine, forget the price of fuel.

## Correspondence.

### MEDAL FOR BHOOTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—It seems rather hard that those who served in the Bhootan war should have been excluded from participating in the honours of the Frontier Medal, lately given by her Majesty's Government. Considering for what trifling services some officers have received the "Mutiny Medal," to have permitted the survivors, too, of Bhootan to wear the Frontier Medal would not have been any great stretch of generosity. It is well known that in Bhootan the troops underwent a great deal of exposure and hardship, and that the losses from sickness, &c., were very great, besides those killed and wounded. The war also resulted in a large addition to the British territories, besides the release of a number of captives.

Surely, under these circumstances, to exclude the officers and men who served from the Frontier Medal is an unnecessary and uncalled for slight.—Yours truly,

JUSTICE.

## Notices of Books.

*Critical and Historical Essays.* By Lord Macaulay. A new Edition. London: Longmans and Co. 1869.

The issue of another cheap edition of Macaulay's "Essays" seems to argue the abiding popularity of a work which very few can read for the first or even second time, without being carried away by the force of a glowing, straightforward, clear, antithetic style, through which the writer pours out the riches of his varied learning, his wonderful memory, his ripe acquaintance with the world, and his manly, if not very far-darting intellect. This new edition, in one volume, is very neatly printed in small but clear type running across the page—an improvement, we are inclined to think, on the double-column form of the last popular edition. That however is a matter of taste; but of the neatness of the type—so far as young eyes are concerned—and the goodness of the paper, there can be no doubt.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE STAFF CORPS.

The *Friend of India* points out that the problem after the extinction of the local army was how to provide for its four thousand officers. The idea of massing the élite of them who had been accustomed to civil duties in a staff corps was likely to effect a vast improvement on the old system, if it were certain that the corps could be recruited from British regiments, that additional wrong would not be done to the regimental officers, and that the revenues of India would not have an intolerable burden laid upon them. Unfortunately, the new and chaotic system, for which, not General Norman, but the author of the extinction of the local army was responsible, resulted in an enormous increase of military expenditure, which will go on and culminate only in 1896. It seemed just that promotion involving pay in many cases should be more rapid in the Staff Corps than on the old system, so long as the corps consisted of officers on civil and staff duty. But there was no necessity for giving colonel's allowance on such ruinously easy terms, and justice could be done to the less fortunate of the local officers only by admitting them also to the Staff Corps. As to the certainty that the corps, if continued in existence, will be recruited by young British officers, that remains to be proved by time. Everything has been done to tempt such officers, and to fit them for an Indian career which, in power, promotion and ultimate pay, if not pension,

\* Roads, Railways, and Canals for India. By T. Login, C.E., F.R.S.E., &c. London. Spon. 1869.

falls short only of that gained for himself by the covenanted civilian, and is offered by no other army or country. The future of the Staff Corps depends on the readiness with which such recruits will come forward when the demand will become as great as it has hitherto been trifling, and on the nature of the new organisation likely to be given to the British army itself, which is now under discussion in England. On the 1st January there were 3,359 officers in the Staff Corps, only 180 of whom were from British regiments. Allowing one-fourth of the whole number to be on leave, the army requires 2,060 officers and the Civil Service 888, or 2,940 in all. There is thus an excess of 419 officers, many of whom have been waiting on to be tempted by a bonus and increased pension. Of these, several will now retire, and some will probably be forced to go, being disqualified for the public service. Still colonel's allowances and the pension list alike will swell our military expenditure for the next quarter of a century. Of the 3,359 members of the Staff Corps 1,199 were field officers, eighteen months ago, and only 409 such officers are required.

#### THE POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

The *Englishman* maintains that the reasons on which the late decision of the Government of India on the subject is founded are so trifling and unstatesmanlike that we cannot but still hope that a reduction will be conceded. The proportion borne by the rates of postage on newspapers in India, not only to those prevailing in England and America, but to the Indian rates for letters, has now become most anomalous; and the anomaly is aggravated when we consider the peculiar position of the press here. If the development of private correspondence is mainly a result of the spread of education, increased newspaper circulation is one of the most important causes of that spread; and to reduce the letter postage without at the same time extending the relief to newspapers seems very like commencing at the wrong end. If indeed the Government wish to recoup themselves for the loss sustained by the late change in the rates of letter postage, a similar reduction on those of newspaper postage will probably contribute indirectly to that end more than any equally inexpensive measures that could be named. Looking at the position of the press itself, it is worthy of consideration that the total circulation of the whole of the Indian newspapers is less than one-fourth that of a single first-class paper at home. The result of the small circulation of individual papers is necessarily that they should be comparatively dear, and the weight of a high rate of postage falls, under these circumstances, with especial severity upon both proprietors and readers; on proprietors because, though (with the exception of ourselves) they charge their readers with the postage, their circulation is kept down by the necessarily high cost of their papers; upon readers because they have already to pay much more for the papers than they would under other circumstances. Consider the liberal policy of the American Government which, with much less necessity for encouraging this instrument of popular education, carries tons of newspaper matter free of charge, and for the rest charges only two cents per four ounces; so that for one dollar and twenty cents the reader can get his 310 daily newspapers a year, while in India a Mofussil subscriber has to pay about twenty rupees a year for postage on a single paper. Surely if the Indian Government can afford to carry heavy samples at a special low rate, they can afford to reduce the existing high postage on newspapers. The loss to the revenue would be, even at first, so very trifling, that the disinclination of the Government of India to incur it in addition to that which they anticipate in consequence of the reduction of the rates for letters, really possesses very little force. In the case of the vernacular newspapers we have no hesitation in saying that the present rates of postage are an almost absolute bar to their circulation. In the case of a daily paper they alone would amount to more than the mass even of educated natives can afford to pay; and to this fact alone, we have no doubt, is to be attributed the circumstance that we have not yet a daily vernacular newspaper.

The *Madras Times* is sorry to find that the Government of India has not made so much progress as had been supposed towards conceding a reduced rate of newspaper postage. The proprietors of the *Friend of India* six months ago memorialised that Government in favour of reducing newspaper postage to eight pie, or half an anna, and a few days ago they received a reply to the effect that "his Excellency in Council is not prepared at present to grant any further concession in the matter of postage." We believe that some time ago the Director-General of the Post-office was disposed to concede a half anna postage to native newspapers, but that he was afterwards convinced that no distinction ought to be made between English and native newspapers. It was supposed at the time that this conversion would have had the effect of obtaining the expected reduction for all newspapers, but it now appears that its effects have been to delay the concession to all. We say delay, for we have no doubt whatever that the reduction must come, and that pretty soon. From the statistics of the Post-office it appears that the immediate loss to the revenue by the reduction of the newspaper postage to half an anna would be Rs. 1,68,888, and that a reduction to eight pie would cause an immediate loss of Rs. 84,444. When we compare these sums with those spent upon direct educational efforts, they

sink into utter insignificance; and public opinion is now agreed, in England at least, that there is no educational power equal to that of the newspaper. But the loss to the revenue would be only temporary. The increased circulation of newspapers would soon recoup the revenue besides performing a great educational work that it is in the power of no other institution save the newspaper press to accomplish.

At present the cost of postage for a newspaper in India frequently exceeds the cost of the paper itself. This is not the case with the larger English newspapers in India, but it is so with many native newspapers, and the smaller and cheaper English ones. It may fairly be presumed that a reduction of postage would in time cause a large increase of the circulation of such papers, to the great advantage of educational progress. There are some people, we know, who think that cheap newspapers must be nasty ones, but that fallacy has been exploded by English experience. When it was proposed to repeal the stamp duty and the paper duty in England, the imaginations of many worthy people immediately conjured up visions of horrible penny papers disseminating sedition and blasphemy over the length and breadth of the land. The actual result is that the British public now get for the sum of one penny a paper better in every respect than they formerly got for sevenpence. Those newspapers are distributed in enormous numbers, employ the most perfect machinery, and have revenues that would have made their sevenpenny predecessors mad with envy. The effect of a reduction of postage would probably be not only to extend greatly the circulation of the cheaper sort of Indian newspapers, but in time to cause the present high-priced newspapers to reduce their rates of subscription. The present comparatively high rates of Indian newspapers are maintained because they have not a large enough field to enable them to make lower rates pay. There is, under present circumstances, but a limited public to which they can appeal, and no effort made by themselves alone can greatly extend that public. But a decrease in the postal rates would open up to them a wider field which they would, no doubt, hasten to occupy; and with a low rate of postage, and perhaps a lower rate of subscription, there is no reason why the Anglo-Indian newspapers should not acquire a large circulation among the rapidly increasing class of natives who have some English education. The educational advantages to be derived from the extended circulation of English newspapers among the natives need hardly be pointed out. In fact, we believe it would do more for the cause of real education than all the other educational efforts put together. Government spends enormous sums of money in teaching native lads to read the English of two or three centuries ago, and lets them pass into a world where they have not the slightest inducement to apply their knowledge to the affairs of every day life. If they read at all it is probably the obscene and idolatrous poetry that they might have read without English education. The extended circulation of English newspapers among English-reading natives would not only preserve and improve their knowledge of the language, but it would do what all their previous education had failed to do—that is, give them real living ideas. To plunge a man into the living discussions of to-day is a very different thing from letting him potter over dead history, and we venture to think the perusal of a newspaper containing matter of real and personal interest to him would do more to develop the intellectual and moral power of a native than any amount of mere learning.

HOW TO UTILIZE GENERAL-DUTY WALLAHS.—A tiger has been ravaging the Cuddapah district, has already killed ten persons, and, thinks the acting collector, is likely to kill many more, unless effectual measures are taken for its destruction. The acting collector himself has tried to put in force the "effectual measures" he desiderates, and, accompanied by three other gallant gentlemen, sallied out to shoot what Government very rightly call "this terrible animal." They tracked the brute to a place where he was eating the carcase of a shepherd whom he had killed, but, somehow or other, he "did not afford them a shot!" As none of the quartette "could afford to stay away from their offices indefinitely," they prudently returned to them, and the acting collector wrote a long letter to the revenue board setting forth their exploit, and requesting a sanction of 300 rupees for the destruction of the man-eater. The question then was who would slay this uncircumcised son of a tiger? And Colonel Chrystie, who is doing general duty at Waltair, gallantly replied, "I will undertake the duty, and will leave by the first steamer." The services of the gallant sportsman were, therefore, placed at the disposal of Government by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to enable him "to proceed to Cuddapah to kill a man-eating tiger." There are more man-eaters than one in the Madras Presidency, and there are many field officers doing general duty throughout the same space. It would, perhaps, be a good thing if the services of these gallant gentlemen were placed at the disposal of Government for a similar employment to that for which Colonel Chrystie has volunteered. It would, at any rate, give them something to think about, and as their turns for wings or commands of corps came round they might be recalled from their occupation, and others who have attained the same position in the army sent out instead. We fancy that few of their juniors would object to this arrangement.—*Madras Athenæum*.

## Bengal.

### IRRIGATION IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The report of the Irrigation Department, North-Western Provinces, for the year 1868, shows extraordinary progress. We find that the land irrigated in 1868 exceeded that irrigated in 1867 by 195,000 acres, made up as follows:—Sugar-cane, 11,000 acres; rice, 12,000 acres; Indian corn, 43,000 acres; cotton, 44,000 acres; and miscellaneous, including all inferior grains, 85,000 acres. The increase of cotton is attributed to the market, and that of Indian corn and inferior grains is regarded as proof that the instructions of Government to push that cultivation as far as possible have been kept constantly in mind. Good crops have been raised on nearly 500,000 acres; and 2,000,000 acres have been preserved from pressure of famine. The khurree irrigation is 64 per cent. more than that of the previous year. Major Brownlow, Superintending Engineer, and twelve other officers, are specially brought to notice for good and zealous services amid many difficulties.

Sir William Muir considers these results highly gratifying. His Honour, in a minute dated the 19th February last, writes as follows:

"The aggregate result is that there were irrigated from the canals 483,000 acres, which, without this blessing, would for the most part have altogether failed. It is satisfactory to find that the increase has been mainly in food crops not hitherto ordinarily irrigated; cotton is the only exception, showing an increase from 8,000 to 52,000 acres. The addition to the irrigated rice area (from 98,000 to 110,000) is not so great as might have been expected; but this arises from the fact that rice is a crop for which the people, excepting in unusually favourable seasons, invariably use canal water. There remain Indian corn and miscellaneous crops, the area of which rose from 18,307 acres in 1867 to 147,000 in 1868. The area under these heads is especially large in the Etawah division, and illustrative of the rivalry between indigo and food crops in that quarter.

"I wish to have a detail of the figures belonging to the entry 'miscellaneous other crops,' showing separately garden land, bajra, joar, urhur, and such other main heads. Anything bearing on the readiness of agriculturists to use water for the commoner autumn crops is interesting and useful. The considerable area irrigated for this purpose is a hopeful symptom. Although the water was taken too late in some cases to be of any great service, it generally saved the crop, and (as I have myself observed) often produced luxuriant fields both of grain and fodder. It remains to be seen whether the advantages thus secured will lead the people to recognise the benefit, and introduce the practice, of regular irrigation for the commoner khurree crops; or whether they will, as heretofore, wait on in expectation of the periodical rains.

"The benefits rendered by the canals, both in saving such extensive areas of the more valuable staples, and in giving irrigation to an area (including rice) of 217,000 acres of food and fodder crops, are beyond all calculation, whether we look to the revenue, or, what is of higher import, the saving of life and the general prosperity of the country.

"I have already repeatedly placed on record my high sense of the devotion and energy with which all ranks in the department have met the emergency, and I cordially join with the chief engineer in now bringing to the notice of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council the names of Major Brownlow and other officers enumerated by Colonel Greathed, as deserving the best acknowledgments of Government for able service at the late most trying crisis."

### STATION TALK.

**SIMLA, June 14.**—Weather delightful. A few days ago Simla was gladdened by a downpour of rain mingled with hail, which lasted for more than hour, and we have since had a few slight showers; this has cooled the atmosphere very considerably; the fall in the thermometer was about 20 degrees. Everything has had a good washing and looks quite clean, the trees and plants quite fresh and green. Sickness of all kinds seems to be prevalent here this season; two deaths (children) among the European community have occurred within the last few days.

**NYNEE TAL, June 14.**—Since my last I have experienced two great difficulties in getting money. The first and greatest is in cashing currency notes, which Government led the public to believe would be cashed anywhere within their circles; yet on presentation to the Treasury here you are quietly told the cash balance is too small to admit of a few notes being cashed. Just fancy the Government Treasury cash balance too small to admit of Rs. 5,000 worth of notes being cashed. The other difficulty is, that on receiving your pay from the plains by Treasury order you are obliged to send it to Almorah for the civil officer's order for payment, receiving it back in some four or five days, merely with an order that could have been made by the civil officer in charge of Nynsee Tal. Surely something is wrong. Can the Accountant-General know of all this? Of a truth the administration of these provinces is wonderful and much to be thought of.

**MEERUT, June 14.**—From daylight to seven o'clock this was one of the most enjoyable of mornings, more like a June morning in old England than one in the burning plains of India. The cool breeze must have come from south-eastern regions, where the ground has been blessed with rain. Small-pox has prevailed in the 36th Native Infantry, and within a few days two men of the 4th Hussars have been carried off by the same complaint; but there are no new

cases, I believe; and up to this date no cholera has appeared. Sanitary measures are carried out here with admirable strictness. During the last few months we have had an unusual number of marriages, and rumour says there are some more on the tapis. But it is melancholy to drive on the deserted mall of an evening. The band wastes its sweetness on the desert air. Every one who could get away is on the hills, and others are going. We have nothing at present in the way of amusement. Only a feeble dinner party here and there drags its slow length along. The best item of recent news is the establishment of an ice-machine in the Begum Kotee. Officers of regiments going away are already beginning to arrange for the disposal of their equipages, goods, and chattels. Kutcherry business is now transacted in the morning, and all Meerut, civil and military, retires to rest from breakfast-time to sunset, lively temperaments alone excepted. The winds have been so variable that tatties do not work well this season. In the hospitals, though they are provided with thermantidotes as well as tatties, the heat has been far above the usual mark. Yet there is not much serious illness the doctors say. Long may they be able to make the like report!—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**LADY MAYO.**—Lady Mayo, the *Friend of India* understands, will not return to England until the close of the Durbar festivities in January next.

**THE C-IN-C.**—Sir William Mansfield, who had been residing at Mahassoo, in the neighbourhood of Simla, for about a month, was to have returned to Simla on June 17.

**ACCIDENT TO DR. GRAY.**—We regret to hear that Dr. R. Gray, officiating Inspector-General of Prisons in the Punjab, was recently thrown from his horse at Murree, and dangerously hurt.

**MURREE.**—We hear from Murree that heavy rain had fallen there and in the vicinity as early as the 5th or 6th of June, and some of the residents and visitors appeared to believe that the rainy season had actually set in.

**PUNJAB BANK.**—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Punjab Bank, held at Rawul Pindee on the 17th ultimo, a dividend was declared at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and Rs. 20,000 added to the reserve fund.

**UNITED BANK OF INDIA.**—The United Bank of India has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1868. The directors report that the bank has been making satisfactory progress, and that a reserve fund has been formed.

**CHRISTIAN CONVERTS.**—The Bishop of Calcutta has written to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel stating that he has received into the communion of the Church of England, at their own request, 7,000 native converts at Chota Nagpore, and has re-ordained four Lutheran ministers who had sought episcopal orders.

**JUDICIAL.**—Owing to the great increase of business in the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Government of India in January last recommended to the Secretary of State the appointment of a third Judge to that Court on a salary of Rs. 3,500 per mensem, and the Secretary of State has sanctioned this recommendation in his financial despatch, dated April 8, 1869.

**JUBBULPORE.**—We are glad to learn that sickness is on the wane at Jubbulpore; but they had no rain at that station, worth speaking about, up to the 10th instant. At ten o'clock on the night of the 10th instant a sharp current of rain passed over the station in the short space of ten minutes. Probably it was the tail of the storm which visited Allahabad on the same day, as the current set in at Jubbulpore from the N.N.W.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 19.

**PESHAWUR.**—Complete arrangements have been made for the settlement of the Peshawur district. Captain Hastings, who has for some time been the assistant commissioner of the Eusufzai district, has been appointed settlement officer. This very difficult post could not have been entrusted, we are led to believe, to better hands. Captain Hastings is a young officer of very great promise, and is well acquainted with the Pathans and their language.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**CAPTAIN THACKWELL.**—We (*Lucknow Times*) are happy to state that from the last accounts from Baraitch we have heard that Captain Thackwell, who recently met with the sad mishap with a tiger while out shooting at Bulrampore, is quite out of danger, and is fast recovering from his wounds. We hear that the animal that mauled him was a tigress, who had with her two cubs, which Captain Chaffey managed to secure as trophies, and purposes bringing them into Lucknow.

**CHOLERA AT AGRA.**—The Agra paper records the appearance of cholera there. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th June seven cases occurred in the right wing of the 40th Native Infantry, of which four terminated fatally. At the same time there were perhaps a dozen cases in all towards the city and the civil lines. The wing of the 40th went into camp on the 12th; since then it has been free from the disease, and no other cases have occurred in cantonments. In the city there have been a few, but they are considered "doubtful." H.M.'s 77th and the Artillery have not had any cases.



**SIMLAH.**—A correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Simla on the 14th June, states that, beyond the very heavy showers which fell there on the 8th, there had only been three or four light falls of rain, and that to all appearance the regular rainy season has not set in yet. Sufficient rain had, however, fallen to refresh the parched-up streams and lower the thermometer from ten to fifteen degrees.

**THE AGRA DURBAR.**—A contemporary gives the following as the troops that are likely to be present at the festivities at Agra in January next; we cannot vouch for its accuracy:—Royal Artillery. —C-A Brigade, B-F Brigade, and C-F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; C-8th Brigade, H-8th Brigade, and F-19th Brigade Royal Artillery; and one Garrison Battery, probably the 7-22nd Brigade. British Cavalry.—5th Lancers, 11th Hussars, and 21st Hussars. Bengal Cavalry.—2nd Bengal Cavalry, 8th Bengal Cavalry, and 14th Bengal Cavalry. British Infantry.—1-11th Foot, 1-19th Foot, 77th Foot, 79th Foot, and 93rd Foot. Bengal Infantry.—1st N.I., 6th N.I., 8th N.I., 13th N.I., 14th N.I., 22nd N.I., and 40th N.I.

**AFGHANISTAN.**—The latest news from Cabul, says the *Pioneer*, is reassuring. The Khans of Turkistan have all expressed their willingness to become faithful and obedient subjects of the Ameer. Meer Jehandar Shah, the ruler of Badukshan, has expressed his regret for his former conduct. Shere Ali has held an inspection of his army, which lasted three days, after which the troops were minutely inspected by Sirdar Yakooob Khan and General Feramoz Khan. Yakooob Khan and Ismael Khan are said to have become reconciled. The inhabitants of Cabul are not allowed to walk the streets after ten o'clock at night and before four o'clock in the morning. A gun is fired at each hour, so that the people may have due warning.

**SINDIAH.**—A correspondent thus writes to the *Friend of India*:—"Sindiah, as you know, is a remarkable man. His army is the only object on which he spends his money freely, and is his favourite toy. I have seen a field-day of his, which certainly would not have disgraced Aldershot as far as conception went, and of which the execution was also very fair. As a prince, he is close-fisted to a degree, and he has done hardly anything to relieve the fearful distress prevailing all over his dominions. I should judge him to be a morose man, much given to pondering over the grievances and annoyances he sustains, or believes himself to sustain, at the hands of the British Government. His Court is very curious, and would be quite a study to those who would take the trouble to analyse its members."

**THE FINE ARTS AT SIMLA.**—The Simla—or rather Indian—Fine Art Exhibition of last year (for all India was invited to contribute) succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. This year the Exhibition will commence with all the prestige of assured success. Not only, as we hear, have applications for space in the display of September next already become very numerous, but the pictures themselves have commenced to arrive. Lord Mayo has consented to become president and patron of the Exhibition, and Sir Henry Durand vice-president. The former gives a prize for the best painting in oil or water-colour by any lady amateur resident in India (*place aux dames*, as becomes a gallant nobleman); the latter a gold-medal for the best water-colour. The society will offer a gold medal for the best oil painting, a silver one for the best set of three water colours, and another for the best series of three photographs.—*Pioneer*.

**MILITARY.**—We regret to learn that Lieutenant McNally, of the Bengal Unattached List, died suddenly at Kussowlie, on the 3rd instant. He had been ailing for some time, though no one thought him seriously ill.—The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* mentions that Captain Chinn, of the 2-12th Regiment, is dangerously ill. He has been ill for some time, and was to have left the station on Saturday, the 12th, en route to England on medical leave, but became worse the previous night, and could not undertake the journey.—It is stated that Dr. J. C. Bow, Garrison Surgeon of Chunar, has been appointed to the same office in Allahabad, vice Dr. Dillon, deceased.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that Lieutenant-Colonel Gore, of the 88th Regiment, who served at Agra for a short time a few years ago, and who was subsequently sent home on sick certificate, is in a state of health which causes much anxiety to his medical attendants.

**RELEASE OF OLD CONSPIRATORS.**—Shortly before the first Sikh war a conspiracy was formed at Lahore to murder the Regent, Tej Singh, and the British Resident, the late Sir Henry Lawrence, to put an end to all British influence at Lahore; and with this view, to seduce the British sepoys from their allegiance. This is the conspiracy so well known by the name of its leader as the "Prema conspiracy." It was, however, detected in time, and all those concerned in it were tried and found guilty by a court, which included among its members the foremost Punjab nobles of the time. The principal plotters were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and were eventually transferred as State prisoners to the fortress of Chunar. In March, 1868, one of the prisoners, Lall Sing, was released, in consideration of his old age and infirmities. The Government of India has now thought fit, as an act of grace, to release the remaining prisoners, Prema Sing and Maun Sing, and to permit them to return to Jummoo. The brothers of Prema Sing have agreed to be responsible for his future good conduct, and have given a written agreement to this effect to the Maharajah of Cashmere.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**YARKAND.**—A few Yarkandi traders have arrived at Simla; they complain that the Kashmir officials, in defiance of the promises that have been made, continue to obstruct them in every way; they state that they left Yarkand on the day of arrival, under great demonstrations of honour, of Mr. Shaw; Lieutenant Heyward was also being well treated, but the Yarkandis, who first considered him a spy and placed him under surveillance, now look upon him as a common-place "shikari" Sahib. Mr. Shaw's mission to sell tea, they, on the other hand, perfectly further in every way, for Yarkand, with the rest of Central Asia, is in great want of tea, which, as well as sugar, are the greatest and rarest luxuries of these countries. The dissensions with China have, it will be remembered, cut off the tea supply from the usual quarter, and give India an opportunity, such as should not be neglected, of providing that commodity. There are, no doubt, prospects of trade with Asia, if we have our own road skirting, but not entering into the Kashmir territory. Central Asian traders have good reason for distrusting the Kashmir Government, and no amount of promises will ever induce them to forget their past experience, or to have confidence in the Dogra management for the future.—*Indian Public Opinion*, June 15.

**THE MISSING "CHEDUBA."**—The *Englishman* says that whilst the *Maulmain* was at Chittagong the crew of a country brig which had been wrecked on the coast arrived and reported that after being washed on shore they saw several dead bodies of Europeans and natives floating about and thrown up on the beach, and that amongst the Europeans were two who appeared to be females. These most probably were the bodies of the passengers and crew of the *Cheduba*, as two ladies were amongst the passengers of that unfortunate vessel. Captain Anderson, of the steamer *Alexandra*, who was sent out by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah to search for the *Cheduba*, has reported that he met a native vessel, the *nacoda* of which informed him that he had seen the missing mail-boat about a hundred and twenty miles off the Sandheads, on the day of the gale. That was probably the last seen of the steamer.—We are indebted to the chief officer of the *Alexandra* for the following:—The *Alexandra* communicated with the *Moulmain*, in Akyab, on May 31st. Captain Ewart, of the *Moulmain*, said, while in Chittagong, two days previously, he had seen a brig, which had arrived there dismasted. The commander of the brig told him that on the morning of the 16th May, a gale of wind blowing at the time, he saw a brig-rigged steamer standing to the southward. The same afternoon the brig was dismasted; this was, according to their account, in lat. 20 deg. N., long. 90 deg. E., position not to be relied on. If it were the *Cheduba* that was seen, and she kept on to the south-eastward, she must have met the centre of the cyclone.—*Rangoon Gazette*, June 8.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 11. British Sovereign, Reed, Bombay; Hippogriffe, Beans, Moulmein.—12. Charles Maureau, Cone, Liverpool; Oriana, Russell, London; Lake Lemon, Malcolm, London; Lutterworth, Phillip, Newcastle; Connemara, Hughes, Bombay; Mary and Emma, Thompson, Mauritius; Cutch Merchant, Cader, Muscat; Florine, Stoba, Bombay; City of Perth, McKelvie, London.—13. North-East, Copeland, Liverpool; Lord Cauning, Bannison, Liverpool; Monte Rose, Thomas, Liverpool; Indomitable, Rice, Jedah.—14. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Chittagong; Jamsetjee Cursetjee Botelbhai, Buks, Kurrachee; Simla, Edmond, London; Robin Hood, Winstorlow, Liverpool; str. Meinam, Gaurava, Point de Galle; Ganges, Quinn, Liverpool; str. Madras, McKirdy, Moulmein; str. Sattara, Beyts, Bombay.—15. Ganges, Funnell, Bombay; Reine des Anges, Bruu, Marseilles.—16. City of Naukin, Maun, Glasgow.—17. Lord Lyndhurst, Bain, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Connemara.—Mrs. Hughes and child.  
Per Mary and Emma.—Mrs. Thompson.  
Per str. Moulmein.—Capt. E. J. Butler.  
Per Ganges.—Mr. T. J. Morton, Mr. E. Shiteebury.  
Per str. Sattara.—Mr. A. S. W. Connor, Mr. G. Morrison, Mr. R. A. Farrell, Mr. J. W. Maxwell, Major Cox, Mr. G. Joachim.  
Per str. Madras.—Mr. J. Findlay, Mr. J. C. Nesfield, Mr. W. Hellen.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per str. Deccan.—Col. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. C. Arroll, Staff surg. and Mrs. Tyler and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Weston, Mr. Robertson, Col. and Miss Maxwell, Mr. Gomez, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Strand, Mr. Vutch, Dr. and Mrs. Lock, Master Cable, Mr. Allison.

### DEPARTURES.

June 11. Marian.—12. Bianca, Soukar, City of Edinburgh.—13. Flower of the Forest.—14. Strs. Penang, Busheer; Colubus, Premier.—17. Str. Ethiopian.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Busheer.—For RANGOON and MOULMEIN.—Mr. E. Mack, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Haswell.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, June 17, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ....	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 94 5 to —
4 Do. Transfer Stock ....	Sa. Rs. 91	94 12 to 94 14
4 per Cent. ....	Co.'s Rs. 91	94 10 to 94 12
5 per Cent., P.W. ....	Co.'s Rs. 108	104 12 to 105 0
5½ per Cent. ....	Co.'s Rs. 114	114 0 to 114 2
5 per Cent., 56-57 ....	Co.'s Rs. 104	100 8 to 100 12

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ....	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 9-16d. to 1s. 11½d.	
Bills with Docts. ....	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d.	

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ...	200	170 to 175
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1033 to 1040
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	73 to 10 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	555 to 560 ex div.
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	480 to 490
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	85 to 90
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	160 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	38 to 38
East India Railway Company ...	220 or	239 to 240
East India Tea Company ...	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 32 pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	30 to 36
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	220 or	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	187 to 190
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	160 to 162
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	260 to —
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	420 to 430
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	137 to 138
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	13 to 13 1/2
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	85 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100	90 to 92
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500	580 to —
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62 1/2	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	56 to 58
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	210	25 to 30

## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 10 0 to £0 12 6	Nominal.
Sugar ...	0 10 0 to 0 12 6	Nominal.
Rice ...	0 15 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Seeds ...	1 13 9 to 0 0 0	1 10 0 to 1 12 6
Jute ...	1 15 9 to 0 0 0	1 10 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 0 0 to 2 2 6	2 0 0 to 2 2 0

## Madras.

**LORD NAPIER.**—The Governor of Madras, attended by his secretaries and other members of his staff, was to leave the Presidency town on Tuesday, June 15, on a tour to North Arcot.

**AUSTRALIAN PRESERVED MEAT.**—It is understood by a Madras contemporary that there is very little probability of the preserved meat of Australia being imported to this country for the use of the troops.

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**—We hear that Mr. W. King will be appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey (Madras), in succession to the late Mr. C. Oldham. Mr. King acted for Mr. Oldham when the latter went on leave to Europe.—*Madras Mail*.

**HARBOURS.**—A duly qualified marine engineer will be shortly sent to Madras from England for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the principal harbours in Southern India, beginning his investigations at Cochin. It appears to be the intention of the Government to create harbour accommodation at Carwar, Calicut, Cochin, and at the mouths of the rivers Godavari, Kistna, and Mahanuddy. The Madras Harbour scheme is still engaging the attention of the authorities.—*Indian Daily News*.

**LAW COSTS.**—Law is a luxury for the rich, though barristers in Madras are as numerous as blackberries. In the recent Shivagunga case in the Madura District, the leading counsel was three days in court, received a fee of Rs. 15,000, say £1,500, and another gentleman who did nothing was pleased to accept a retaining fee of Rs. 2,000, say £200. Another suit in connection with the succession to the Zemindary comes on for hearing in the Local Court in August, when the legal luminaries will doubtless again reap a harvest.—*Madras Mail*.

**THE DECCAN.**—The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Englishman* says:—"The rumour is current that Sir Salar Jung has at last resolved to punish the Aurungabad city officers who were the other day convicted of bribery. The Nazim, or Governor of the city, has been heavily fined, and he has been ordered to confine himself to his native village. Here he will be under surveillance. The minor offenders have been fined and placed in custody. Some cases of extortion are reported from Khangaon, arising out of a confederacy to keep down the price of cotton."

**MILITARY.**—Captain T. Ross Church is, we learn, to act as Presidency Paymaster, in the room of Colonel Greenlaw, who acts for Colonel Touch as Examiner in the Pay Department.—*Madras Mail*.—It is understood that Captain J. M. Williams, A.I.C.E., late Engineer to the Bhaman expedition, who has just arrived in Madras, is to succeed Major Chrystie as assistant to the Chief Engineer in Mysore.—It is reported, says the *Madras Mail*, that H.M.'s 45th Regiment, at present garrisoning Fort Saint George, is to be ordered off to Bangalore about the end of the current year, to relieve H.M.'s 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, which returns to England about that time, they having completed their service in India.

**SAILORS' HOME AT RANGOON.**—The Indian Government has granted Rs. 10,000 towards the erection of a Sailors' Home at Rangoon, and also a monthly allowance of Rs. 100, and a free grant of land; but other Rs. 29,000 are required to erect the building, and subscriptions are being called for.

**FOREST DEPARTMENT.**—The Government of Madras, according to the *Madras Mail*, has finally decided against the introduction of the Forest Act into that Presidency. "We doubt not," remarks our contemporary, "that there were grave reasons against it, which may justify the Local Government in thus flying in the face of the strong hints of the Secretary of State for India, and the testimony of Dr. Cleghorn that 'in seven provinces where it had been introduced it had worked extremely well; but we regret that there would appear to be no intention of legalising the Forest Conservancy Department, and settling the powers of its servants by the introduction of a Bill in the Local Council suited to the requirements of this Presidency. Until this is done the position of the Forest Department and its officers must continue to be unsatisfactory.'"

**THE 16TH LANCERS AND THE 18TH HUSSARS.**—It seems now pretty certain (writes the *Bangalore Herald*) that the authorities have more than half made up their minds to send her Majesty's 16th (Queen's) Lancers to Hyderabad, and the 18th Hussars back to Bangalore. The Hussars came to Bangalore in 1864. The 1st King's Dragoon Guards, whose time was nearly up for going home, were sent to Hyderabad, and the Hussars remained here only for a year. At the end of that time the Dragoons were marched back again, the 18th went up to the Deccan, and the Lancers were put up in Bangalore. Much adverse comment was elicited by these movements. We fear a similar move is again about to be attempted. No cavalry regiment comes out to Madras this season, and yet because a little sickness is reported in the 18th, the military authorities are determined on spending an immense amount of money in transferring two regiments in the same presidency, with a total disregard of other arrangements. When the 15th Hussars arrived in Bombay they might easily take the place of the 18th Hussars at Hyderabad, the latter regiment marching to Mhow—quite as healthy a station as Bangalore. Until a cavalry regiment is due in the Madras presidency we do not see the slightest necessity for the Lancers moving on to Hyderabad. It is simply a sheer waste of public money.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

June 19. Str. Surat, Greaves, Calcutta.—11. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle.—12. Str. Punjab, Parker, Rangoon; H.M.'s Bull Finch, —, Trincomalle.—14. Corsair, Sanders, London.—15. Copenhagen, Cowie, London; Medusa, Plant, Mauritius.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Messrs. Bourne, Kerr, and Batigaw. For GALLE.—Mr. Martin. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Crooke. For SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Ansable and two children, Mr. J. Dickie, Mr. Schumacher, Dr. and Mrs. Macnamara. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Palmer, Mr. Beake, Mr. and Mrs. Humphry and two children, Lieut. Barrow. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Walker, Mr. James, Mr. Egalke, Miss Ricketts, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunlop, Master Barton and infant, Mrs. Buckmaster and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and two children, Mrs. Kenny, Mr. B. Bourconde, Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. J. Carter, Mr. Squires, Mr. B. Coombs, Mrs. Burbridge and child, Mr. Allardice, Mr. Shouldham, Mr. Buckmaster, Mrs. Parkinson and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Graham and two children, Mr. Rose, Mr. O'Connor. From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Captain and Mrs. Ryves and child, Mrs. and Miss Sibley, Mr. R. Smellie, Mrs. Brodrick. For MARSEILLES.—Col. and Miss Haines, Capt. Barclay. For SYDNEY.—Major W. Barber, Mr. Elsworth. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. H. Coates, Mrs. Coates. For MELBOURNE.—Capt. Stuart, Messrs. Nicholas, Newton, W. Higdon, and J. Johnson. Per str. Meinam.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Diety, Mrs. Faciollie and infant, Mrs. Sica, Mr. Dunn. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Callaghan. Per str. Punjab.—Lieut. col. Morton, Lieut. Goselin, Capt. Litchfield, Captain Williams, Messrs. Vaughan, Grubb, Comyn, Modeliar, Rusbury and child, Mrs. Williams and four children, Mr. Hermankilder. Per Copenhagen.—Mrs. McKee, Mr. McKee, jun., Misses McKee (four), and Master McKee.

## DEPARTURES.

June 11. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; str. Surat, Greaves, Aden and Suez.—12. Bleng, Logan, Gopaulpore.—14. Corsair, Sanders, London.—15. Dunphale Castle, —, London.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. M. Jordon.

## Bombay.

## STATION TALK.

**KURRACHEE, June 14.**—Contrary to general expectation, Colonel Woolloombe, C.B., is not to continue in command of the Sind division during the absence on furlough of Major-General Sir George Malcolm. According to official information received here, Brigadier General John Forbes, C.B., of the Cavalry branch of the Bombay Army (not "Major General Forster, R.A.," as announced by the local press), has been selected to act for Sir George, and is expected here by tomorrow's mail steamer. This officer is not quite a stranger to the province, for he served with the Sind field force of 1843, and was present at the battle of Hyderabad. Instructions have been received from Army head-quarters to direct Staff Surgeon Major F. Cogau—at present on general duty in Sind—to proceed by the first opportunity to Nowshera, and assume medical charge of the 88th Foot, during the absence on sick leave of Surgeon A. H. Fraser, M.D., of that corps. The following temporary arrangements have

been made by the Commandant-in-Chief, Frontier Field Force, subject to the confirmation of his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief:—Captain Stevens, acting second in command of the 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, to perform the duties of second squadron officer in addition to his own, *vice* Lieutenant Hogg, appointed to the Aden troop; Lieutenant Peat to act as second in command 3rd Regiment Sind Horse in addition to his own duties, *vice* Lieutenant Reynolds, who has gone home on furlough; Lieutenant J. Coulson, third squadron officer 1st Sind Horse, to act as second squadron officer; and Cornet C. A. Lucas, second squadron subaltern of the 2nd Regiment, to act as third squadron officer of the 1st Regiment. The ship *Glencoe*, 746 tons, arrived here from London last Friday, under the command of Captain Stewart, but minus her bulwarks and maintopsail, which she lost in a violent gale which she experienced a few days before she entered this harbour. She was one hundred and fifty-three days on her passage, having left London on the 10th January. Her cargo consists of general merchandise and a quantity of malt liquor for the troops in Sind.

**BROACH, June 12.**—It will be long before the people of Dhollerah, Bhownuggur, Gogo, and Broach will forget last Sunday and Monday, two days fraught with such a catalogue of disasters off the Gulf of Cambay as to render a comparison with the dreadful cyclones of Bengal not out of place. Besides the sad loss of the *Jhelum*, no less than thirteen pattimars, all laden with cotton, and bound for Bombay, are supposed to have gone down, and in most instances, it is feared, all hands have perished. Out of thirty pattimars which I saw sail out of Gogo one afternoon the beginning of last week, I fear not more than half-a-dozen, if even this number, have been able to make Bombay. From Bulsar to Damaun almost every railway station has been inundated with cotton from those boats which were fortunate enough to escape total wreck by running into the different creeks along that coast. It was a beautiful sight, and one nearly all Gogo turned out to see—thirty pattimars glide away so quietly one after the other under full sail and a fair wind, giving every promise of a safe and speedy voyage to Bombay. Alas! what a reflection now to those who were witnesses of this interesting scene, and what a sad ending to so many of those poor fellows, who thus gaily sailed away from friends and homes they little dreamt they should never see again. Of all the disasters, however, which have resulted from this cyclone, the fate of the unfortunate *Jhelum* deservedly commands our deepest sympathy. It appears that when she left Gogo on Monday morning, the sea was perfectly calm, the horizon giving no indication of a coming storm. She had not, however, been gone above an hour when the sea began to run heavily, continuing to increase in violence as she neared the bar, and causing the steamer to roll frightfully, as wave after wave swept over her decks in quick succession—one of which, I am informed, carried five passengers with it, to be as promptly rescued by the gallant captain, who still pressed on to gain the inside of the bar, where he would have been quite safe against the storm raging outside, had he been successful in his efforts. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Captain Kingcome for his noble conduct throughout that trying day, and if any one ever earned the Albert Medal certainly he did on Monday last, since it was mainly owing to his herculean exertions that so few lives were lost. Whether this disaster would have occurred had the river been buoyed at the bar is hard to tell. The captain says he would at least have had a much better chance of escape had such been the case, since he would have been able to have gone considerably further south, and thus have had a more direct course to steer for the channel. There are many wise-after-the-event people, who say the *Jhelum* never was meant for the work assigned by Mr. Shepherd, and that they are not at all surprised she came to grief, and so on. Now such remarks, I consider, are as unfair as they are uncharitable. Doubtless she was of very great length, carried heavy engines, and drew but very little water; still she was strongly put together, and would, in my opinion, have easily weathered anything but a cyclone, against which, I need hardly say, it is not every vessel that can successfully contend. But, besides being unfair and uncharitable, I am bound to consider such remarks to be either ignorant or untrue, since she was, if I mistake not, passed by Government as perfectly sea-worthy and safe. — *Times of India Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

**CIVIL.**—Surgeon A. M. Rogers has been appointed Acting Presidency Surgeon, 1st District, and Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College.

**JUDICIAL.**—We learn that Mr. Justice Bayley has been advised to pay a flying visit to Europe for the benefit of his health; and that he will start on an early day. We believe that Mr. White will act for Mr. Bayley, Mr. Scoble for Mr. White, and Mr. Green for Mr. Scoble. — *Bombay Gazette.*

**"IN MEMORIAM."**—The *Guzerat Mitra* mentions that a monument has been erected at the expense of the Talookdars of Kattiyar, on the Tober Hill near Manchurda, in memory of the late Captains La Touche and Herbert, who, our readers will remember, gallantly fell in a recent skirmish with the Wagheers.

**LOSS OF THE "INDUS" STEAM FERRY.**—As if the total loss of one of their steamers was not enough to test the perseverance of the promoters of the Nerbudda steam ferry, the other steamer has also come to grief. On the 16th instant, a week after the *Jhelum* was wrecked on the Nerbudda bar, the *Indus* ran aground on a sand bank, some two miles below Broach, and so strained herself that she must come to Bombay to undergo repairs.

**MILITARY.**—It is understood, says the *Poona Observer*, that the Imperial Government have ordered home several officers connected with the late Transport Corps in Abyssinia, in order that they may be examined by the recently appointed Commission of Enquiry, with reference to the accounts and other matters relative to the expenses of the expedition. Several names have been mentioned as of those who will be thus sent home, but as changes may occur in the list, it may be as well to withhold further particulars for the present.

**A MURDERESS OF HIGH DEGREE.**—In October last a cruel murder was perpetrated on the person of Thakooranee Pertab Bai, of Muttwarh, a small State under the supervision of the Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Bhopawur. She was the elder widow of the late Thakoor Oonkar Sing, and managed the State on behalf of her infant son, the present Thakoor. The chief instigator of the crime was Sooruj Bai, the younger widow of the late Thakoor, who was jealous of Pertab Bai, and wished to have the management in her own hands. Sooruj Bai and three men, viz., Hur Govind, Soobha Ram, and Gholab Khan, have been sentenced to suffer death as principals in the murder; while four others, Jighoree, Davedeen, Gungadeen, and Kullian Sing have been found guilty of abetment of the murder, and sentenced to transportation for life. Sooruj Bai was recommended to mercy by the Bheel Agent, who tried the case, on the ground of her sex, but the Governor-General in Council agreed with the agent at Indore, and could not accede to the recommendation, as this person was considered to have been the most guilty of all, and it was necessary to convince the native community that persons of whatever rank or sex, who plot and conduct cold-blooded murders, will not escape the just sentence of the law. — *Bombay Gazette.*

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 15. Str. Martaban, Hibbert, Kurrachee; Ooldingham, Whyte, London; Egidia and Pauline, Hoogland, Newcastle; 18. Annie Fleming, Garrick, Liverpool; str. Pearl, Baldwin, Juddah; H.M.'s str. Earl Canning, Tolputt, Kurrachee; 18. str. Carnatic, Coleman, Suez; 19. Lord Clyde, Walker, Rangoon; 21. Str. Oriental, Day, Calcutta; Athena, Hutchinson, Liverpool; Aleppo, Fleming, London; Sagamore, Richardson, Boston; str. Viscount Canning, Gottlieb, Bankok.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss C. Coombs, Mr. A. Withers, Mr. C. Woods, Mr. J. M. Evans. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. J. Albuquerque. From MARSHALLS.—Col. D. Vanreuen, Lieut. col. Denuiss, Mr. R. H. Rothenburg, Mr. R. Shiers, Mr. A. Dweck.

### DEPARTURES.

June 15. Kooria Moorla, Hildreth, Moulmein; Bayard, Jackson, Liverpool; Hermione, Johnstone, Liverpool; Foun Naukville, London; str. Salsotte, Tomlin, Aden and Suez; 18. Sylvia, Peterson, Callao; Sapphire, Leiders, Liverpool; 17. Mary Scott, Wilson, Point de Galle; 18. Astracand, Wilson, Havre; Vicksburg, Strachan, Liverpool; str. Scotia, Avern, Carwar, 19. Str. Martaban, Hibbert, Kurrachee; Belle Isle, Fenwick, Callao; Meeru Hossain, Crockett, Penang and Singapore; 21. Glenduror, Warland, Batavia; Star of the South, Smith, Colombo; 22. Mail str. Rangoon, Baker, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Salsotte.—For MARSHALLS.—Lieut. Joyce, Lieut. Smith, Mr. Grant. For SUEZ.—Mr. O. Muller. For ADEN.—Lieut. Hogg. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Rangoon.—For SUEZ.—Mr. Westlake, Mr. J. Findlay, Dr. H. M. Greenhow. For MARSHALLS.—Hon. Justice Bayley, Messrs. T. S. Hare, C. Canz, S. Smith, &c., H. H. G. Tippet, Parker, and Jervis. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Smith, Mr. Jervoise, Mr. Benson. For ADEN.—Assist. Apothecary Cahill.

## Commercial.

Bombay, June 21, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—  
6 months' sight, per rupee ... .. 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 9-16d.  
6 ditto ditto ditto ... .. 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 11-16d. Credit Bills.  
6 ditto ditto ditto ... .. 1s. 11½d. Docts.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	117 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	6500 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	par
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	26 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 30 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...
Mazagon Reclamation Company	710
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 140
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New 420 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Frederic Land Company	...
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 10s. to £1. 15s.; Eggs, £1.  
To London—Cotton, Nominal; Seeds, £1. 8s. to £1. 10s.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ADAMS, A., asst. engr. 2nd grade, from the Kangra Valley Roads division, transf. to the Peshawur division. No. 3,168, June 3.

ALEXANDER, N. S., to officiate as mag. and coll. of Furreedpore, during the absence on deputation, of Maclean. No. 450r, June 4.

ANDERSON, C. F., offic. district supt. of police, assumed charge of the Chanda police from Insp. Lima on June 3. No. 299.

ATKINSON, C. W., to offic. as asst. district supt. of police at Raepore, v. Elliott, transferred to the Berars. No. 289, June 5.

BRIGHTON, T. D., to be secy. to the local committee of public instruction at Mymensingh. June 5.

BELL, Cornet, of the 5th lancers, services placed, as a temporary arrangement, at disposal of Govt. of Madras, for employment with a native regt. in British Burmah to qualify for civil employment and staff corps. No. 629, June 8.

BOSWELL, Rev. J. P. (arrived May 10), is appd. to be chaplain of the town of Rangoon, in succession to West, on other duty. No. 244, June 10.

BURTON, Lieut., Bengal staff corps, appd. to offic. as additional asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. in Central India for boundary settlements, assumed charge of his office on May 26. No. 1,092.

DE WET, Mr. J. V. D., Govt. Advocate at Moulmein, is appd. to be Govt. Advocate, Rangoon, v. McLeod, dec., with effect from date on which he entered on the duties of the office. No. 783, June 11.

DRYSDALE, Mr. W. McG., is appd. to offic. as an asst. district supt. of police, 1st class, v. Hatchell, and is posted to Delhi. No. 1,503, June 3.

CAREY, J. J., exec. engr. 3rd grade, P.W., is transf. from the Central Provinces to Hyderabad, posted to Khamgaon (State) branch railway in West Behar. No. 168.

CHICHELEY-LOWDEN, T. J., asst. mag. and coll. 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Beerbhoom. June 12.

CHISHOLM, J. W., offic. settlement officer of Raepore, is appd. to offic., in addition to his other duties, as dep. comr. of that district, in the grade of dep. comr. of 3rd class, with effect from May 20, and assumed charge May 22. Nos. 297 and 1,087.

CLERK, F. B., probationary asst. supt. in revenue survey, Mysore, having passed the prescribed departmental test, is prom. to grade of asst. supt., with effect from April 14. No. 1,056.

CUMBERLEGE, Major, dep. comr., returned from special duty and assumed charge of the Sumbulpore district from Bowie, offic. deputy comr., on June 1. No. 296.

EVANSON, Lieut., Madras staff corps, asst. comr. 3rd grade, in British Burmah, to be cantonment mag. of Rangoon. No. 770, June 9.

HARE, Capt., asst. to political agent, Bhawalpore, having resigned that appt., is reappointed asst. comr. of the 2nd class, v. Hastings. Capt. Hare will offic. as dep. comr., v. Montgomery. No. 1,739.

HARE, R., is apptd. to offic. as an asst. dist. superin. of police, 1st class, v. Kelley, and is posted to Amballa. No. 1,503, June 3.

HASTINGS, Capt., is apptd. settlement officer in the Punjab, v. Saunders, re-apptd. asst. comr., 2nd class. No. 1,738.

HOGG, F. R., made over charge of the office of postmaster general of Bombay to Major G. M. Battye on Feb. 22. No. 1,032.

HOME, Capt., exec. eng., 1st grade, superin. of works, Sirhind Canal, to offic. as superin. eng., 2nd class, 2nd grade, with effect from Dec. 31, 1868. No. 163.

HUDSON, W. H., asst. mag. and coll., Azimgurh, is transf. in the same capacity to Banda. No. 249, dated June 9.

JACOB, Lieut., 24th regt. Bombay N.I., to offic. as ins. of schools, Southern circle in the Central provs. during absence of Browning. No. 287, June 7.

JACKSON, H. W., is apptd. asst. dis. superin. of police, 1st class, 3rd grade, v. Munro. No. 1,511, June 4.

JERVOISE, C. C., offic. asst. dis. superin. of police, Nagpore, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in these provs. No. 288a, June 5.

JONES, H., R.E., exec. eng., 4th grade, attached to the N. div., Ganges Canal, to offic. as exec. eng., Futtoghur div., Ganges Canal, during the absence of Ross. June.

KIRBY, F., asst. eng., 2nd grade, Kangra roads div., offic. as exec. eng. in charge of the div. from March 25 to May 23. No. 3,229.

LE LIEVRE, E., asst. eng. of the 2nd grade, is transf. from the N.W. provs. to Central India. No. 2,771, dated Allahabad, June 10.

LODWICK, R. W., dep. acct. gen., Madras, returned from privilege leave on May 12. No. 1,065.

LOWES, Lieut., asst. comr., Hazarebaugh, to have charge of the sub division of Burhee, with effect from May 29, till relieved by Wilson.

MACPHERSON, Lieut., asst. engr. 2nd grade, Meerut division, Ganges Canal, appd. to offic. as personal asst. to the suptg. engr., 1st circle, irrigation works. June 8.

McATKINSON, H., is apptd. to P.W. dept., as a temp. asst. eng., 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab. No. 167, June 11.

MADGE, W. C., uncovenanted dep. coll., has been placed in charge of Rajshahye treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. June.

MAN—PLAYFAIR.—Man, Col., Madras staff corps, to be supt. of Port Blair, and Capt. Playfair, Madras staff corps, to be dep. supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars. No. 2,685, June 9.

MARCEL, J. A., asst. mag. and coll., Banda, transferred in the same capacity to Azimgurh. No. 250, June 5.

MARTIN, D. A., is apptd. to P.W. dept. as a sub engr. 3rd grade, and posted to Hyderabad for employment on the Khamgaon branch railway in West Berar. No. 168, June 11.

MATTHEWS, W. J., dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, is tempy. posted to Raneegunge. June 14.

MCNEIL, Capt., R. E., exec. engr. 2nd grade, Sasseram division, having returned from leave, on private affairs, assumed charge of the above division on June 10. No. 52.

MITCHELL, Lieut., to officiate as sub judge of Nowgong, from date of receiving charge from Major Lloyd. June 12.

MURRY, A., overseer, 2nd grade, is transferred from N.W.P. to British Burmah. No. 161, June 8.

NEIL.—The offic. chief comr. is pleased to appoint Mr. J. W. Neill, offic. asst. secy. to the chief comr., to be hon. curator of the Nagpore Central Museum. No. 301, June.

NOLAN, Lieut., exec. engr. 3rd grade, Nasreegunge div., assumed charge of the Sasseram division, in addition to his own, on June 2. No. 49.

NOVERRE, Lieut., asst. comr., Balaspore, to belong to the 5th grade or courts of asst. comr., Central Provinces. No. 295.

PORTER, G. E., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Rungpore, in 2nd grade, during absence of Glazier. June 2.

RATRAY, M., dep. coll., has been placed in charge of Balasore treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. No. 96.

RIDGWAY, Lieut., offic. asst. comr., services placed at disposal of the Foreign Dept., with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties. No. 40, June 5.

ROBERTS, H., asst. eng., 1st grade, P.W., is transf. from Madras to Rajpootana. No. 166, June 11.

ROSS, Lieut., asst. eng., Eastern Jumna Canal div., is transf. for special duty to head quarters, which he joined on May 31. No. 15,351.

RUTHERFORD, Lieut., asst. comr., was placed in charge of the Nowgong treas. on May 26, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

SMYTH, G., asst. comr., Shahpore, is apptd. to the charge of the Pind Dadun Khan sub. div. of the Jhelum dis., v. Moore. No. 1,741.

THOMAS.—The following transfer is ordered:—Lieut. Thomas, asst. comr., from Seonee to Jubbulpore. No. 290.

TRESHAM, J., asst. eng., 3rd grade, Multan div., having passed the examination prescribed by the P.W. code, is prom. to asst. eng., 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 12. No. 3,241.

TREVOR, T. G., is apptd. to offic. for W. Donald, as examiner of claims, Madras. No. 1,127, June 11.

WILLIAMS, Capt., Madras N.I., exec. eng., 1st grade, made over charge of the Port Blair div. of P.W. to Causley on May 11. No. 165.

WINDELE, C. E., is apptd. to P.W. dept. as a sub. eng. of 3rd grade, and posted to Central India. No. 169, June 11.

WODEHOUSE, Capt., offic. asst. comr. of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad assigned districts, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 2nd class, v. Farrer. No. 1,085, June.

#### PROMOTIONS—HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

June 10.—No. 1,082.—Consequent on the departure of Capt. R. Hudleston, offic. dep. comr. of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on furlough, the following promotions are sanctioned as a temporary arrangement:—

Capt. J. T. Bushby, dep. comr. of 3rd class, to officiate as dep. comr. of the 2nd class.

Capt. H. C. Menzies, officiating asst. comr. of the 1st class, to officiate, until further orders, as a dep. comr. of the 3rd class.

Capt. D. W. Laughton, asst. comr. of the 2nd class, to officiate as asst. comr. of 1st class, with effect from the date of his return from priv. leave.

Lieut. J. E. Alexander, officiating asst. comr. of the 2nd class, to officiate as asst. comr. of the 1st class, during the absence of Capt. Laughton on privilege leave.

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, officiating asst. comr. of the 3rd class, to officiate as asst. comr. of the 2nd class, v. Lieut. J. E. Alexander.

#### PROMOTIONS—BRITISH BURMAH.

June 10.—No. 1,074.—In consequence of the departure to Europe, on furlough, of Capt. M. B. S. Lloyd, dep. comr. of the 1st grade, in British Burmah, the following promotions are sanctioned as a temporary arrangement:—

Mr. H. W. Beddy, dep. comr. of the 2nd grade, to officiate as dep. comr. of the 1st grade.

Major A. R. McMahon, dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, to officiate as dep. comr. of the 2nd grade.

Capt. G. A. Storer, asst. comr. of the 1st grade, and officiating dep. comr. of the 4th grade, to officiate as dep. comr. of the 3rd grade.

Lieut. W. G. Hughes, cantonment magistrate at Rangoon, to officiate as dep. comr. of the 4th grade.

#### BENGAL POLICE.

June 10.—The following gentlemen to officiate as assistant superintendents of police in the districts mentioned against their respective names:

Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, Beerbhoom; Mr. J. P. Sneyd, Midnapore; Mr. W. F. Smith, Burdwan.



## Assistant Superintendents of Police.

June 15.—The following assistant superintendents of police are transferred:—

- Mr. E. Ussher, from Bancoorah to Gya.  
 Mr. E. O. White, from Chittagong to Bancoorah.  
 Mr. R. B. Smalley, from Beerbloom to Chittagong.  
 Mr. W. A. Beadon, offic. asst. superint. of police, Burdwan, is transferred (temporarily) to the Garrow Hills, v. Cawley, on leave.  
 Mr. J. B. Goad to offic. as district superint. of police during absence, on leave, of Adams.  
 Mr. W. B. Savi, asst. superint. of police, Dinagepore, is transferred to Mymensing.

## MILITARY.

- BECHER.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 10, apptg. Lieut. Becher to officiate as adjt. to 2nd Goorkha infantry, v. Cox.  
 BERNARD, Capt., 1st wing subaltern and officiating wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command and wing officer of 31st N.I., consequent on leave of absence of Lieut. col. Wilson.  
 BLACKALL.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Brevet major and local lieut. col. R. Blackall to be col., 1st batn. 7th Royal fusiliers, from Jan. 19 last.  
 BYNG, Ens., 105th foot, to be lieut., v. Gouldsbury, appd. a probationer for the staff corps. Dated May 18.  
 CAMPBELL, Capt., wing officer 30th N.I., to officiate as 2nd in command and wing officer, v. Huxham, prom.; appointment to have effect from May 26, consequent on Major Boisragon's departure on leave.  
 COLLINGS, Lieut. H. H., 4th hussars, to be capt., by purchase, v. Sergison, who retires. Dated May 14.  
 FERRIER, Ens. G. H., 105th foot, to be lieut., v. Woodhouse, appd. a probationer for the staff corps. Dated May 18.  
 FYERS, Col., 3rd batt. rifle brigade, Dinapore brigade order dated May 13 confirmed, directing all reports to be made to the above, he being the next senior officer, consequent on app. of Brigdr. gen. Bouchier to command of Eastern Frontier district.  
 GORDON, Ens., 2nd batn. 12th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern, on probation, 2nd N.I., v. Hailes, appd. 1st wing subaltern to 18th N.I. Dated May 20.  
 GOULDSBURY, Lieut., 105th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern, on probation, 37th N.I., v. Gubbins, appd. 1st wing subaltern. Dated May 18.  
 HALKETT, Lieut., 1st wing subaltern 30th N.I., to officiate as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Webster; appointment to have effect from May 26, consequent on Major Boisragon's departure on leave.  
 HARGREAVE—CHERRY.—Lieuts. Hargreave and Cherry, 5th foot, are directed to proceed to England at once and join their battalion, reporting their arrival in writing to the Adjt. gen., Horse Guards. June 4.  
 HUNTER.—With reference to royal art. regimental order, No. 5, new series, dated March 6 last, Lieut. Hunter, 8th brigade R.A., was directed to proceed from Agra to Saugor, his services being urgently required.  
 HUTCHINSON.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 20, appointing Ens. Hutchinson to act as interpreter, v. Bengough, there being no qualified officer available.  
 HUXHAM.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 25, making the following appointment, with effect from June 26, v. Major Boisragon, comdt., proceeded on leave:—Major G. C. Huxham, 2nd in command and wing officer 30th N.I., to officiate as comdt.  
 JENNINGS.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 19, directing Capt. Jennings to resume his appt. of 3rd squadron officer 6th Bengal cav., and offic. as 2nd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from May 15, v. Sartorius, proceeded on leave.  
 MACLEAN, Major, 3rd batt. rifle brigade, to have local rank of major from May 30, 1865.  
 MACDONALD, Capt., is permitted to retain the adjutancy of 38th N.I. on promotion to captain. Dated May 26.  
 METCALFE, Capt., offic. wing subaltern and offic. adjt. 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, to be wing subaltern, v. Dobbs, app. to another situation.  
 MORGAN.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 1 last, app. Capt. Morgan to be interpreter, v. Brind.  
 NEAVE.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 9, app. Lieut. Neave, 2nd squadron subalt., 18th Bengal cav., to offic. as 1st squadron subalt., with effect from June 2, v. Dickson, offic. as adjutant.  
 PALMER, Captain, Bengal staff corps, reported his return from England at Bombay on May 8.  
 PARKER, Lieut., 4th hussars, is directed to proceed to England, via Bombay and Egypt, to do duty at the regimental depot.  
 PLUMMER.—Saugor district order confirmed, dated May 21, app. Capt. Plummer, 1st batt. 7th foot, to offic. as brigade major, with effect from June 15, v. Chester, proceeded on leave.  
 READE.—Presidency division order confirmed, dated May 13, attaching Capt. Reade, late 67th N.I., to 14th N.I. for duty.  
 REID, Ensign, 109th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern on probation, 45th N.I., v. Wilmer, app. 1st wing subaltern. Dated May 21.  
 ROBERTSON, Capt., wing officer and offic. 2nd in com., is app., by regtl. order of May 18, to officiate as comdt. 31st N.I., v. Lieut. col. Wilson, on leave. Capt. Robertson is app. to officiate as brigade major in the Saugor district, v. Chester, on furlough to Europe. June 4.  
 SYMONDS, Lieut., 1st batt. 14th foot, leave for 12 mo. to England, by G.O. March 26, cancelled, at his own request.  
 TWEDDELL, Capt., regtl. order dated March 30, directing him to continue to act as qrmr. 31st N.I., on promotion, confirmed. Capt. Tweddell to officiate as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, there being no other qualified officer available.

- TULLOCH, Lieut., 1st wing subaltern, appt., by regtl. order dated May 26, to officiate as wing officer 16th N.I., in add. to his other duties, temp., v. Wheeler, app. to another situation, confirmed.  
 WALTER, Col., comg. 2nd batt. 12th foot, Saugor district order, dated May 12, confirmed, directing all reports to be made to the above officer from May 15, consequent on depart. of Brig. gen. Turner on leave, m.c.  
 WEBSTER, Lieut. and adjt., to officiate as wing officer 30th N.I., v. Campbell, promoted, with effect from May 26, consequent on Major Boisragon's departure on leave.  
 WILLIAMS, Cornet, 4th hussars, to be lieut., by purchase, v. Collings, promoted. Dated May 14.  
 WOODHOUSE, Lieut., 105th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern, on probation, 9th N.I., v. Fortescue, app. to 36th N.I. Dated May 18.  
 YOUNG, Ensign, 2nd wing subaltern 30th N.I., to officiate as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Halkett, promoted, with effect from May 26, consequent on Major Boisragon's departure on leave.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

June 11.—No. 636.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieut. col. from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

- Majors D. Mocatta, G. W. Fraser, J. J. Eckford, and H. M. Boddam; June 9.  
 Majors H. P. Babbage, W. H. Binny, J. S. Rawlins, and J. J. Dansey; June 10.

No. 637.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of major from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

- Captains C. A. McDougall, W. B. Thomson, and H. Z. Darrah; June 9.  
 Captains R. Cadell and H. E. Whish; June 9.

No. 638.—Lieut. H. C. Kemble, late 3rd European L.C., is prom. to the rank of captain by brevet from June 10 last, under the operation of G.G.O. of Aug. 4, 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 639.—The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Brevet.—Major H. H. Gough, c.b., v.c., Bengal staff corps, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. J. I. Robinson, Bengal cavalry, prom. to major, March 30 last, in succession to Gen. J. Morgan, c.b., Madras inf., deceased.

## MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 614.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 305, of March 12 last, granting leave of absence to Col. G. M. Hill, military accountant, Calcutta, for six months, to visit Simla on m.c., the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements in the military account dept. during the remainder of Col. Hill's absence, or until further orders:—

Col. C. F. M. Mundy, presidency paymaster, to officiate as military accountant, Calcutta. [presidency paymaster.

Major C. L. Brown, deputy paymaster, presidency circle, to officiate as Lieut. col. A. S. Allen, officiating deputy paymaster at Allahabad, to officiate as deputy paymaster, presidency circle.

## POSTINGS.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 4.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

- 5th Foot.—Lieuts. G. W. Hargreave and H. A. Cherry, 2nd battalion.  
 6th Foot.—Lieut. R. Meredith, 1st battalion.  
 11th Foot.—Lieut. col. T. Peebles, 1st battalion; Major R. Maunsell, 2nd battalion; Captain J. F. Trotter, 1st battalion; and Lieut. T. L. Lewis, 1st battalion.

## MEDICAL.

ATKINS.—Saugor station order confd., dated May 8, appg. Surg. Atkins, 1st batn. 7th Royal fus., to medical charge of Lock Hospital, v. Stewart, on leave.

BANISTER, Dr. G., is re-appt. to civil medical charge of Dehra, with effect from April 14 last. No. 231. Dr. Banister is re-appt. to charge of the jail at Dehra, with effect from April 14 last, and is invested with powers of a magistrate. No. 755.

BARNARD.—Shillong station order confd., dated Dec. 8 last, directing Surg. Barnard, 44th N.I., to take over from Dr. Dinwiddie the mod. charge of Eurasian baty. and brigade staff, in add. to his other duties.

BOSE, Sub Asst. surg., having reported his return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him on Jan. 22 last, is placed in civil medical charge of Gujerat as a temporary arrangement. No. 1,706, June 3.

CRANE, Dr. E. J., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Multan from Neil, on May 11, as a temporary arrangement. No. 1,736.

DANIELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 19, directing Asst. surg. Daniell, m.d., to proceed in med. charge of the 7th N.I., to Cuttack and Sylhet, v. Reed.

OLIVER, Vet. surg., A battery R.H.A., to take charge of the horses of the 5th lancers. June 4.

PALMER, Surg. W. J., to officiate as professor of chemistry in Calcutta Medical College, and chemical examiner to Government, during the absence on furlough of Macnamara. May 4. The services of Surg. Palmer, 1st asst., Presidency General Hospital, are placed temporarily at disposal of Government of Bengal. June 8.

PALMER.—Peshawur district order confd., dated March 8, directing Asst. surg. Palmer, m.d., attached to 28th N.I., to assume med. charge of the 5th Bengal cav. at Nowshera, v. Vivian, on leave.

POWELL.—Presy. division order confd., dated May 1, appg. Surg. Powell, 14th N.I., asst. garrison surg., to officiate as garrison surg. of Fort William, from date of taking over charge from Ross.

RAYE, Surg., civil surg. of Narsingpore, services placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. No. 633, June 4.  
 STANLEY, Vet. surg., 5th lancers, to proceed to Benares and take charge of the Govt. horses there. May 31.  
 WILLIAMSON, Surg. major, 3rd M.L.C., is apptd. to civil medical charge of Saugor, Central Provinces, in addition to his other duties. No. 2,644.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### FURLOUGH PAY OF MAJORS-GENERAL.

June 1.—No. 196.—The Government of India have intimated that whenever a major general, entitled to Indian pay as having been unemployed less than three years, spends a portion of that time (up to two years) on furlough or leave of absence to England, he is entitled, under G.G.O. No. 1,131 (Madras G.O.G., Dec. 15, 1868, No. 450) of Dec. 1, 1868, to 50 per cent. of his Indian pay, and not to 25s. a day.

##### DEPARTURE OF THE 14TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY FOR ENGLAND.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 31.—Instructions having been received for the head quarters and batteries of the 14th brigade R.A. to proceed to England next cold season, the non-commissioned officers, artificers and men desirous of extending their services in this country will be allowed to volunteer for the Royal Artillery serving in any of the three Presidencies, under the rules laid down in paragraph 2 of G.G.O. No. 695 of November 17, 1863.

The non-commissioned officers and artificers volunteering to remain in India will take rank in the new brigades to which they may be posted, according to the dates of their promotion.

##### MILITARY STATIONS.

Simla, June 7.—No. 622.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 1,076 of 1864, the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that stations at which the head quarters of one British and two native regiments are located shall be considered as "first class" in the classification of station staff appointments.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

##### LEAVE IN EXTENSION OF MILITARY FURLOUGH.

Simla, June 9.—No. 628.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 119, dated India-office, London, May 6, is published:—

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.

My Lord,—Your despatch No. 33 of Jan. 26, 1869, conveys your recommendation that, in future, all officers who may obtain leave on sick certificate, in extension of a furlough, shall receive pay (proper) for the third year of absence, whether they be under the provisions of the furlough rules of 1854 or those of 1868.

I agree with your Government that such a course would be entirely in accordance with the spirit of the rules of 1868, and it will be followed in the cases of officers who may choose those rules; but I am of opinion that it would be inexpedient at this time to make any alteration, as respects those officers who may remain under the rules of 1854, in a practice which is in accordance with those rules, and has been observed in this country since their publication.—I have, &c., ARGYLL.

##### LEAVE—MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

No. 630.—In explanation and modification of rule 33 of the Leave Rules for Military Officers, published in G.O. No. 1,064, dated Nov. 10, 1868, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to notify, subject to the approval of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, that a military officer in civil employ is not entitled to any other description of leave except furlough under chapter 1 of the said rules, and privilege leave under chapter 2 of the Leave Rules of the Covenanted Civil Service, dated June 16, 1868, and that, subject to considerations of State, there will be no restriction as to the place where such officer may reside when on either of the above descriptions of leave.

With reference to the period of three years mentioned in rules 8, 13, 14, and 24 of the military leave rules, his Excellency in Council is pleased to resolve that, as a military officer in civil employ is debarred from taking general leave under chapter 2 of those rules, the said period shall be calculated from the date of such officer's last return from furlough exceeding three months. Shorter periods of furlough will, however, be excluded from the three years in question, which must be entirely spent either in actual service or on privilege leave.

##### HELMETS FOR THE STAFF.

Adj.-Gen.'s Office, Head-Qrs., Simla, May 20.—No. 133.—The C. in C. in India has approved of the patent cork helmet, as manufactured by Messrs. Hawkes and Co., 14, Piccadilly, London, being adopted as the head dress for the general and divisional staff serving in the Bengal Presidency, and H.E. desires that officers concerned will take immediate steps to procure the same.

The sole ornament on the helmet will be a brass spike on the top, and a brass curb-chain pattern chin strap will be attached.

As regards the description of Puggry to be worn with the helmet, the C. in C. has no objection to officers commanding divisions and districts deciding upon the pattern for the officers under their command.

Strict uniformity, however, as to colour, length, width and fold must be insisted upon.

Instructions have been sent to Messrs. Hawkes and Co. regarding the supply of the helmet in question, a pattern of which can be seen at the Adjutant general's office, Simla.

##### CHOLERA—SANITARY.

No. 125.—The C. in C. requests general officers commanding divisions and districts to recollect that, when stations or regiments within their

commands are stricken with cholera, the ordinary reports of cases in corps are wholly insufficient for the information and guidance of the C. in C., with respect to the steps to be taken for the mitigation of the evil.

In addition to the reports of cases, there should be full weekly reports to the qmr. gen. on the condition of the station, including bazaars, and on the health of the population around on a considerable radius.

Whenever new military buildings are being carried on, it is most important that the ground and water in the neighbourhood should escape pollution, with regard to the health of the future occupants of the new barracks. General officers are requested in every case to take special care that proper conservancy arrangements are organised for workmen, coolies, &c., and to enforce the same.

Note.—This order is not to interfere with the instructions contained in G.O.C.C. of June 7, 1865, p. 122, S.O.

##### PAYMENTS IN COPPER COIN TO THE REVENUE.

Simla, May 28.—No. 959.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that until further orders the provision contained in Section 9, Act XIII. of 1862, shall be suspended, in respect to all money due to the Government of India.

Collectors and other officers in charge of treasuries are accordingly hereby authorised and required to receive copper coins, issued under the said Act XIII. of 1862, in payment of Government dues, at the values fixed by sections 2 and 9 of the Act, without limit of amount.

The practice of allowing discount to vendors or others who purchase certain prescribed amounts of the said copper coin from Government treasuries is at the same time everywhere wholly to cease. Such coin is to be issued freely from all Government treasuries and sub-treasuries (sub-divisional tehsil, or others) to all applicants, to the amount of the value of not less than Rs. 5, at the rates prescribed by the said sections 2 and 9, Act XIII. of 1862, and at no other.

##### STORES PAYING CUSTOMS DUTY.

June 4.—No. 615.—In supersession of G.G.O., dated Simla, April, 1860, and with reference to a recent decision of the Government of India in the financial department, that stores not the property of Government should pay customs duty, it is hereby notified that all clothing, military equipments, or other stores, such as, under regulations, the men are bound to provide for themselves, are liable to customs duty when imported for the use of native regiments either direct or through the clothing department, and that this duty must be paid by the regiment importing them.

When the articles are provided through the intervention of the clothing department, the cost price [see paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 295, dated March 12 last] charged by the State will include the customs duty.

This order in no way alters the existing rule, under which no such equipments are to be imported without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

REVENUE.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed temporarily to be assistants to the Cotton Commissioners for the Central Provinces and the Berars:—Messrs. T. Kleinknecht, A. Dunlop, and N. Rao.

HOWRAH GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The following appointment has been made:—Mr. G. W. Swan to be house surgeon of the Howrah General Hospital, with retrospective effect from April 20 last.

ASSESSORS OF INCOME-TAX.—The following gentleman has been appointed assessor of income-tax in the district of Burdwan, and authorised to exercise the powers of a collector for the purposes of Act IX. of 1869, v. Mendes:—Mr. D. Caddy.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.—The following gentlemen are appointed members of the local committee of public instruction at Cuttack (June 1):—Lieut. col. Stanley and Mr. Lowe, 41st M.N.I. Mr. Crawford is also appointed to be a member of public instruction at Beaulah.

MAGISTERIAL.—The following gentlemen have been vested with magisterial powers:—Mr. J. W. Edgar, officiating deputy commissioner of Cachar, is vested with the powers described in section 445a of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Acts XXV. of 1861 and VIII. of 1869). Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam is vested (while he officiates temporarily as deputy commissioner of Cachar, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Edgar) with similar powers.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS.—The following officers are invested with the powers of a magistrate in the Criminal Department, and with full powers in the Civil and Revenue Departments:—Lieut. Lawrence, assistant commissioner; Lieut. Macpherson, assistant commissioner; Mr. Garbett, extra assistant commissioner. The following officers are invested, in the Criminal Department, with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the 1st class, and with special powers in the Civil and Revenue Departments:—Lieut. Hutchinson, assistant commissioner; Lieut. E. B. Connolly, assistant commissioner; Lieut. Parker, assistant commissioner; Mr. Marshall, extra assistant commissioner.

PERMANENT FACILITIES FOR SHIPPING.—The following official communication has been received from Col. J. E. T. Nicholls, R.E., Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P.W.D., to the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce (No. 3,135, dated Fort William, May 29 last):—"Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., I am directed to inform you that the Lieut. governor has come to no decision as to the relative merits of a wharf wall or a series of jetties for the port of Calcutta, and that the jetties now being constructed are merely intended to test the practical advantages of that kind of accommodation for shipping, to the adoption of which the committee appointed under Act 19 of 1866, B.C., were strongly inclined. The project will be finally decided hereafter, when the usual experience has been gained of the facilities afforded by the jetties, and after the appointment of a new body for carrying out the improvement of the port."

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The following arrivals from Europe are recorded:—Mr. H. E. M. Impey, extra assistant commissioner, Central Provinces, returned to duty on April 22 last from the leave on medical certificate for twenty months granted him in the notification of Feb. 15, 1868, No. 299. The unexpired portion of Mr. Impey's leave, amounting to five months and seven days, is cancelled at his own request. Lieut. H. Fother, R.E., surveyor, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, reported his return to India from leave on May 21 last. Rev. J. P. Boswell, Bengal establishment, reported his arrival in India on May 10.

**WIDOWS OF SUBORDINATES, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—With a view to obviate any misapprehension on the subject, it is hereby notified that it was intended, under G.G.O. No. 358 of March 25 last, to grant retrospective effect to the provisions of paragraph 27 of G.G.O. No. 550 of June 5, 1868, which applies only to the case of widows of subordinates of the medical department who came on pension on or subsequent to Jan. 1, 1866, a similar boon having been granted to the widows of warrant officers of other departments by G.G.O. No. 829 of Aug. 28, 1868. The enhanced rates of retiring and invalid pension in the case of medical subordinates, under the provisions of paragraph 22 of G.G.O. No. 550 of 1868, have effect only from the date of that order.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The following examinations have taken place:—Lieut. Hall, R.E., asst. engr. 1st grade, irrigation branch, passed the departmental standard on the 15th ult. Mr. Otley, asst. engr. 3rd grade, Mooltan division, has passed the lower standard in Hindustani. The undermentioned asst. engr. 2nd grade, have passed the examination in Colloquial Hindustani required of asst. engr. :—Mr. Hilton, 7th division, Grand Trunk Road; Mr. Lobb, Rawalpindi division; Mr. Monk, Dalhousie division; Mr. Swappe, 1st division, Lahore and Peshawar Road. The following police officers of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts have passed the lower standard of examination in departmental tests:—Mr. Moffat, officiating district supt. of police, Bassein district (with credit); Mr. Colgrave, ditto, ditto; Inspector Johnston, Bouldanah district police (with credit). The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustani on May 3:—Capt. (local major) Raper, R.A.; Private J. Stock, 5th lancers; Asst. surg. Corbett, M.B., 21st hussars; Ensign Morgan, 2nd battalion, 12th foot; Ensign Harris, 37th foot; Private Lynch, 102nd; Asst. surgs. Cameron, M.D., Duncan, M.B., Indian medical service; Passed Hospital Apprentice Davis, sub medical dept.; Sergeant Kelly, supervisor, P.W. dept.; Lieut. Platt and Asst. surg. Jameson, M.D., R.A.; Lieut. Miller, 2nd battalion, 19th foot; Lieut. Hay, 105th foot; Ensign Anderson, 109th foot; Lieut. Craig, general list, cav.; Staff asst. surg. Hanrahan, M.D., British medical staff; Asst. surgs. Harvey and Stevens, M.B., Bengal medical service; Asst. apothecary Blaker, Bengal sub medical dept. The undermentioned officer, who appeared before the special half-yearly committee which assembled at Rawul Pindoe on May 13, is reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed the higher standard in Hindustani, under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 734, of 1864:—Lieut. col. Osborne, 1st battalion, 6th foot.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence on m.c., unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. Hunt, 7th hussars, to England, for 12 months, from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs. Major Forbes, 21st hussars, to England, for 15 months, from date of availing himself of it, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Elwyn, R.H.A., from date of embarkation, to England, overland. Lieut. Graves, R.A., to Murree and adjacent hills, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Qrmr. Drake, 5th foot, to Murree and Cashmere, on private affairs, from May 15 to Sept. 15. Staff asst. surg. Hillman, 6th foot, to Murree, from May 1 to Oct. 31. Surg. Price, to Simla, from April 24 to Oct. 15. Surg. Bell, 36th foot, to Cashmere and Murree, from May 1 to Aug. 31. Major Savage, 37th foot, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major Hobbs, 45th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a med. board. Qrmr. Davies, 76th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a med. board. Capt. Joiner, paymr., 93rd foot, to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Elliot, instr. of musky., 105th foot, to Cashmere, from May 15 to Oct. 1, on private affairs. Major White, doing duty at Meean Meer, to Simla and Kangra dist., from July 10 to Oct. 10, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868. Capt. Hughes, 1st wing sub., offic. wing officer 27th N.I., to Nynee Tal, from April 2 to Oct. 2, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868. Captain Chester, brig. major, Saugor, to Bombay, for 1 mo. from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868. Staff asst. surg. Dick, M.D., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Major Craigie, 19th hussars, to hills north of Deyrah, from June 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. and Adj. Chapman, to Simla, from April 25 to Oct. 24. Capt. Jackson, R.A., No. 2 battery, 25th brigade, to Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Captain (local major) Ross, No. 7 battery, 22nd brigade, to Simla, from April 17 to Aug. 17. Lieut. Poole, G battery, 8th brigade, to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15; this cancels the leave on private affairs granted in April 19. Lieut. Pearson, D battery, 19th brigade, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Ensign Innes, 3rd foot, to Cashmere, from May 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Ensign Brookes, 5th foot (1st wing subaltern, 33rd N.I., on probation), to Calcutta, from March 10 to Sept. 9, to study the native languages; this cancels the leave granted April 10 last. Lieut. and Adj. Moir, 19th foot, to Cashmere, from June 1 to Aug. 31, on private affairs. Lieut. Angus, 79th foot, to Landour and Mussoorie, from April 28 to July 28. Lieut. Grant, 82nd foot, to England, from April 15 to Dec. 1, on urgent private affairs. Captain Blair, 102nd foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Capt. Beaumont, 102nd foot, to Simla, from May 15 to Sept. 15, on private affairs. Captain Evans, 104th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. Musgrave, 2nd in command

and squadron officer 15th Bengal cav., to Murree and Cashmere, from May 1 to Aug. 14, on private affairs. Surg. major Buckell, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, from May 1 to Oct. 31; this cancels the leave published March 13 last.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS, &c.**—The following civil servants obtained furloughs and leave of absence in June last, on m.c., unless otherwise specified:—Sub conductor O'Connor, hospital overseer, attached to the Buxar stud depot, for 20 months, to Europe. Major Shuldham, of the Bengal staff corps, to Europe. Eight months privilege leave is granted to 1st class Hospital asst. Thumian, of the Nagpore central jail hospital, from date on which he may avail himself of it. Privilege leave for 2 months is granted to Sergeant Dwyer, overseer, attached to the Moradabad division, public works, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Privilege leave for 3 months is granted to Mr. Higgins, accountant, 1st grade, office of controller, public works accounts, Punjab, with effect from July 5. Lieut. Ross, R.E., executive engineer, Futehghur division, Ganges Canal, is granted two months' privilege leave, from June 12. Mr. Alexander, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Central India, is granted six months' leave, with effect from Feb. 6 last. Mr. Dupuis, executive engineer, 4th grade, 8th division, Grand Trunk Road, is allowed privilege leave for two months and five days, from Oct. 14 next. Mr. McDonnell, assistant conservator of forests, Punjab, one month's privilege leave, from June 5. Capt. Farrer, asst. comr. 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned districts, 20 days' preparatory leave, to Bombay, with a view of obtaining furlough to Europe. Lieut. Mascall, R.E., asst. engr. 2nd div., Baree Doab Canal, priv. leave for 1 mo. from the date he may avail himself of it. Mr. Anthony, 1st asst. account. gen., N.W.P., availed himself on May 5 of the priv. leave granted to him in financial notification No. 568 of May 17. Capt. Roberts, 2nd assistant to the Governor general's agent in Rajpootana, having been granted furlough to Europe, took his departure from Bombay on May 25. Capt. Hudleston, dep. comr. 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned districts, 12 days' preparatory leave to Bombay, whence he will take his departure to Europe on 2 years' furlough granted him through the military department. Mr. Rice, inspector of schools, 1st circle, Mysore, 6 months' leave to Europe, on private affairs, together with 10 days' preparatory leave, under uncov. civil service absentee rules. Mr. Tolbort, assistant commissioner, Dera Ismael Khan, for 3 months, from Sept. 28 next. Major Forbes, cantonment magistrate, from June 1 to Nov. 10. Mr. Elsmie, C.S., has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from Jan. 20, in lieu of the furlough of Jan. 8 last. Mr. Guerin, assistant superintendent in the revenue survey of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has obtained two years' leave of absence to Europe on m.c. Mr. Pereira, personal assistant to the commissioner of Chittagong, has leave for 3 months from June 16. Mr. MacDonnell, recently appointed to Serajunge, is allowed leave from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the Burhee sub-division to July 4. In modification of the orders of April 15 last, Mr. W. B. Oldham, assistant magistrate of Bettiah, is allowed one month's leave, with effect from June 12, under the financial resolution of the Government of India, No. 2,749, dated Sept. 24, 1867, to enable him to attend the examination in Bengali by the high proficiency standard in July. Ens. J. Armstrong, Orissa volunteer corps, is granted two years' furlough, from June 10. Mr. P. A. Humphery, late officiating magistrate and collector of Pubna, has two months and sixteen days' leave of absence, from date on which he was relieved by Mr. E. J. Barton. Mr. W. Fernie, assistant engineer, first grade, attached to the Public Works department, Cuttack circle, has leave for four months, in continuation of the privilege leave for three months already granted to him, which will accordingly be commuted to leave on medical certificate. Mr. G. J. Cawley, assistant superintendent of police in the Garrow Hills, for six months, under paragraph 12, clause 1, of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, together with preparatory leave for thirty days. Mr. R. H. Ellis, officiating district superintendent of police, Nowgong, for six months, under paragraph 12, clause 1, of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

CAMERON, J., acting judge of the court of small causes, Tellicherry, assumed charge of the court on June 11.

CUMMING, C. L. B., asst. to coll. and mag. in the Kistna district, is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand, in the English language. June 9.

GOODHART, Rev. E. S., joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, having assumed charge of the chaplaincy on April 29 last, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him on March 16 is cancelled.

GRAVES, Capt., master attendant at Binlipatam, to be master attendant at Vizagapatam. June 15.

LAW, Capt., 3rd regt. L.C., to act as Persian and Hindustani translator to Govt., during the absence of Lieut. col. Wilson, on leave. June 15. He is also to act as Govt. agent at Chepauk and paymr. of Carnatic stipends, during absence of Lieut. col. Wilson, on leave.

MACGREGOR, A., acting secy. to the board of revenue, resumed charge of his office from Mr. Grose, sub secy., on June 10.

O'RATIGAN, P., asst. engr. of the 1st grade, is posted to the Cuddapah district—to join. June 9. [Cuddapah. June 15.]

PORTER, Lieut., staff corps, to act as asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, in PRICE, Lieut., a probationer for the Madras staff corps, to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in North Arcot, during the employment of Capt. Court on other duty. June 15. [the Court on June 8.]

REID, J. W., acting civil and sess. judge of Calicut, assumed charge of ROWLAND, Lieut., to officiate as colonial emigration agent for Natal, v. Gahan, deceased. June 15.

**SWINTON—BREEKS.**—The undermentioned members of the Madras conventional civil service have attained the rank of 2nd class on May 8:—  
Messrs. R. B. Swinton and J. W. Brecks.  
**WALKER, Rev. A.**, to act as senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland during leave of Rev. S. Wright. June 15.  
**WATERS, W.**, superint. of sea customs, Gopalgore, to be master attendant at Bimlipatam. June 15.  
**WEBSTER, A. McC.**, to act as coll. and mag. of Coimbatore during leave of Wedderburn. June 15.

## MILITARY.

**ANDERSON, Capt.**, offic. 1st wing subaltern, 27th N.I., to officiate as wing officer until arrival of Lieut. col. Howlett, without prejudice to his substantive appointment, v. Col. MacDonell, appointed brigadier gen.  
**ANDREWS, Lt.**, 18th hussars, is app. interp. to the regt. from Jan. 20 last.  
**BAILLIE, Major**, staff corps, doing general duty at Cannanore, to be offic. wing officer 8th N.I.; to join. May 28. [confirmed.]  
**BARKER, Cornet**, 16th lancers, to act as adjt., v. Maillard, prom. (Order)  
**BARNETT, Capt.**, order by officer comdg. 26th N.I., dated May 13, appg. him to officiate as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subaltern, v. Finlay, on m.c., is confirmed.  
**BISCOE, Capt.**, 1st batt. 19th foot, to remain with the 2nd batt. at Bangalore till the season permits of his joining his own battalion in the Bengal Presidency, with sanction of the C. in C. in India. May 21.  
**BODDAM, Lieut. col. E. T.**, officiating 2nd in command and wing officer 27th N.I., to officiate as comdt. May 20.  
**BORRADAILE, Capt.**, attached 35th N.I., is appd. officiating 1st wing subaltern of that corps. May 28.  
**BROUGHTON, Capt.**, 1st wing subaltern 24th N.I., to officiate as wing officer. This appointment is without prejudice to other duties, v. Col. Spottiswoode, on general leave. May 20.  
**BUDD, Capt.**, attached 39th N.I., to be officiating wing subaltern 14th N.I., to join. May 28.  
**BURGE, Major**, staff corps, doing general duty, Secunderabad, to be officiating wing officer 16th N.I., to join. May 28.  
**CARNEY, Capt. P. A.**, to officiate as wing officer 39th N.I. This appointment is without prejudice to other duties, v. Watts, on leave.  
**CHAMIER—TARLETON.**—Consequent on the promotion of 2nd Capt. (major) Chamier, R.A., to capt., that officer's exchange with Brevet major Hickes is cancelled, and Capt. Tarleton, 17th brigade R.A., who subsequently exchanged with Major Hickes, has been posted to 5th brigade, and placed under orders to embark for Madras. Second Capt. Tarleton falls to No. 6 battery, 5th brigade. Dated May 20.  
**CHURCH, Capt.**, staff corps, to act as paymr. of the presy. circle, during employment of Greenlaw on other duties, without prejudice to his appt. as acting adjt. of the Madras Volunteer Guards. No. 212.  
**CLARIDGE, Major**, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 17th N.I., who has arrived, to assume com. of the regt. from April 24, v. Henderson, relieved.  
**CLEMENTSON, Major**, staff corps, to be offic. wing officer, 15th N.I., to join on arrival. May 19.  
**COWIE, Lieut.**, is posted to the 23rd brig., R.A. Dated May 26.  
**CURTOIS, Capt.**, offic. 1st squad. sub., 2nd L.C., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer. This appt. is without prej. to other duties, v. Stainforth, on gen. leave, and Abdy, on private leave. May 20.  
**FIRTH, Lieut. col.**, 39th N.I., to offic. as comdt. May 21.  
**FFRENCH, Col.**, 2nd in com., 34th L.I., to be offic. comdt., 34th L.I., with effect from date of McDougall's departure. May 20.  
**GEORGES.**—The order by the officer comdg. 7th N.I., dated March 31, making the following appt., until the arrival of Harkness, is confd.:—  
Major Georges, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.  
**HAULTAIN, Lieut. col.**, staff corps, to be offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 34th L.I., with effect from date of McDougall's departure.  
**HEBBERT, Lieut.**, A. batty. D. brig. R.H.A.—The order, dated May 1, by the officer comdg. Nagpore force, appg. this officer to offic. as interpreter to the 90th foot, without prejudice to his regtl. duties, is confd.  
**HENDERSON, Major**, offic. wing officer, 17th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer—to assume command of the regt. from April 22, v. Lieut. col. Day, deceased.  
**HODGSON, Capt.**, 3rd squad. officer, 2nd light cav., to offic. as 2nd squadron officer. Dated May 26.  
**HORNSBY, Ensign.**—The order by the officer comdg. 2nd batt. 19th foot, dated Dec. 3 last, appg. this officer to act as instructor in musketry to the batt., during absence of Thorp, from June 15 last, is confd.  
**KEITH, Capt.**, 35th N.I., to act as qrmr., without prejudice to his duties as 2nd wing subalt., v. Bagshawe, to Europe. May 28.  
**LAMPEN, Capt.**, 1st wing subalt., 17th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Major Claridge. May 28—to offic. as 2nd in command as well as wing officer.  
**MAGRATH.**—The services of Major Magrath, of the staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for the officiating appt. of paymaster at Secunderabad. June 10, No. 211.  
**NORTON, Major**, 39th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer. This appt. is without prejudice to his other duties, v. Lieut. colonel Watts, on leave.  
**OBARD, Capt.**, 2nd wing subalt., 17th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Major Henderson. May 28.  
**PENNEFATHER, Lieut., R.E.**—This officer's services having been replaced at the C. in C.'s disposal, he will do duty with the sappers and miners, and join head-quarters of the corps at Bangalore. Dated May 19.  
**PEREIRA, Major**, offic. wing officer, 24th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer. May 22.  
**PRENDERGAST, Major**, 2nd squad. officer, 2nd light cav., to offic. as comdt. May 20. [join on arrival. May 20.]  
**PULLEY, Lieut. col. C.** (Europe), inf., to be offic. comdt. 5th N.I., and to

**RAMMELL, Major**, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 24th N.I., to offic. as comdt. May 20.  
**RIDEOUT, Capt.**, offic. extra wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer of 7th N.I., till arrival of Col. Harkness.  
**ROBERTSON, Capt.**, 1st wing subalt. and offic. wing officer, 19th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, May 20; also to offic. as wing officer till arrival of Major Vizard, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt. May 31.  
**ROWLANDSON, Capt. G.**, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as adjt. 10th N.I., without prejudice to his other duties, v. Leggett, to Bombay on May 10.  
**STEVENS, Lieut. col. A.**, 2nd in com. and wing officer, 19th N.I., to offic. as comdt. Dated May 26.  
**STODART, Capt.**, 2nd wing subalt., 19th N.I., to offic. as wing officer. This appt. is until arrival of Lieut. col. Paxton, without prejudice to other duties, v. Lieut. col. Howlett, removed. May 20. [May 29.]  
**THOMAS, Capt. E. H.**, staff corps, is appd. offic. qrmr. 38th N.I. Dated  
**THOREN, Lieut. O. W. de**, 45th foot, has obtained a certificate of qualification in surveying. May 28. [and wing officer. May 20.]  
**VARDEEN, Major J. H.**, offic. wing officer, 27th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com.  
**WALKEY, Lieut.**, 6th brig., appd. to B batty. D brig. R.H.A., v. D. Cowie, permitted to resign his appt. (approved by H.R.H. Field Marshal C. in C.)  
**WHYTE, Lieut. H.**: order, dated May 7, by the officer comdg. 14th N.I., appg. this officer to offic. as adjt. without prejudice to his other duties, v. Foord, to Bombay, m.c., is confirmed.

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Fort St. George, June 15.—No. 214.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Lieut.-Colonels from the date specified against their names, having completed 26 years' service.  
Majors T. M. McHutchin and J. H. L. Kerr, June 10.  
To be Majors from the dates specified against their names, having completed 20 years' service.  
Capts. R. T. Snow, June 8; H. H. Foord, A.I.O.E., June 9; C. J. R. Bell, June 9; W. Hudleston, June 13.  
To be Captains from the dates specified against their names, having completed 12 years' service.  
Lients. W. R. Sheffield and E. W. Flint, June 12; J. W. Swifte, J. H. M. Barnett, E. S. FitzPatrick, and R. C. Evanson, June 13.

## MEDICAL.

**AITKEN, Surg. major**, is posted to 2nd N.I. May 21.  
**HARVEY, Sub asst. surg.**, to act as chemical examiner, during the absence of Surg. King, on leave, or until further orders. [17th N.I., to join.]  
**JOSEPH.**—The following removal is ordered:—Surg. Joseph, from 9th to KELLY, Asst. surg., having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of surg., with effect from June 9.  
**MCAURTHUR, Asst. surg.**, from doing duty dep. insp. general's dept., Hyderabad suby. force, to do duty in dep. insp. general's dept., Nagpore force, to join without delay. May 28.  
**MCGANN, Asst. surg.**, is posted to 30th N.I., to join forthwith. May 21.  
**MORTON, Surg.**, 22nd N.I.; the order by the officer comdg. Palamcottah, dated Feb. 1, appointing this officer to act as Zillah surg. and supt. of the jail, Tinnevely, until relieved, v. Wilson, is confirmed.  
**POPHAM, Asst. surg.**, 76th foot, who arrived from Thayetmyo in charge of an insane officer and details for Poonamallee, is directed to return to Thayetmyo; servs. available for duty if required. May 19.  
**RITCHIE, Asst. surg.**, from doing duty dep. insp. general's dept., Nagpore force, to 9th N.I., to join with as little delay as possible. May 28.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned officers have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Capt. Coningham, 29th N.I., attached 12th N.I., at Tonghoo, April 20; Lieut. Pollock, 1st battalion 21st fusiliers, at Rangoon, April 20.

**40TH MADRAS N.I.**—The order, dated May 4, by the officer commanding 40th N.I., making the following arrangements, v. Col. Harvey, on general leave, is confirmed:—Lieut. col. Couchman, to officiate as commandant; Major Rose, to officiate as 2nd in command and wing officer; Capt. Griffith, to officiate as wing officer.

**PAYMASTERSHIP COMMITTEE.**—The order by the officer commanding 76th foot, dated March 30, appointing Capt. Hodges, president, Lieut. Bartleet and Ensign Taylor, members of a committee of paymastership, from April 1, Lieut. Bartleet to perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee, consequent on the sudden illness of Major and Paymaster Sibley, is confirmed.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—Rev. S. Wright, senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, two years' furlough to Europe, m.c. Mr. Wedderburn, collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, for one year's furlough, under sections 2 and 29 of the Unconvenanted Civil Service Rules of 1868, with subsidiary leave not in excess of 14 days. Mr. O'Ratigan, assistant engineer of the 1st grade, 3 months' cumulative privilege leave, under the Civil Service Absentee Rules. Capt. Clay, 1st assistant superintendent, revenue survey, in charge of the Madras Demarcation, 2 months' privilege leave. Surg. King, acting chemical examiner, privilege leave for 2 months, from the 5th prox., or from date of departure.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Surg. major Stevens, med. dept., on m.c., for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. Capt. Thompson, 20th brig., R.A., 60 days from date of departure, priv. leave. Major Power, B.L., staff corps, dep. judge adv. gen., Pegu div., for 60 days' priv. leave, from date of departure. Ens. Parrott, 76th foot, from May 3, or date of departure, for 6 months—Lan-dour, m.c. Major Sibley, paymr., 76th foot, to England, via the Cape, on m.c., from date of embarkation—unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. Wood, 103rd foot, 2nd wing sub., 15th N.I., in extension to Aug. 31—



Bangalore, private affairs. Capt. Purvis, R.A., from Sept. 16 to 30—Coonoor, in continuation of private affairs. Major gen. Sir J. R. Smyth, K.C.B., div. staff, comdg. centre div., 60 days' priv. leave, from June 1. Capt. Austin, 76th foot, and wing sub., 30th N.I., for 3 months, from June 8, or date of departure, Madras, under the provisions of G.O.G. No. 482, of Dec. 21, 1866. Capt. Coningham, cadre 29th N.I., att. 12th N.I., from date of departure, for 6 months, Neilgherries, private affairs, under Furlough Regulations of 1868. Lieut. Ward, ordnance dept., from date of departure to May 31, 1870. Lieut. col. Macpherson, 2nd bat., 24th foot: H.R.H. the F.M.C. in C. has been pleased to grant this officer leave of absence on the recommendation of a med. board, from March 30 to Oct. 6. 2nd Capt. Hadow, 23rd brig., R.A.: H.R.H. the F.M.C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to this officer from April 15 to Oct. 15, on m.c. Lieut. Stainforth, adjt., 36th N.I., is granted leave of absence for 2 months from May 5, Rangoon, m.c. Col. Fraser, paymr., Hyderabad circle, who has obtained fur. to England, is granted preparatory leave for 1 month, from June 21.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

BLACKWELL, W. H., acted as Hoozoor dep. coll. of Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties of head accountant, during the absence of Mr. B. Bradford on privilege leave. June 15.  
BRENNER, Lieut., late Indian navy, is reappointed superint. of hulks and vessels in ordinary, from March 1 last. No. 15.  
CROCKETT, Lieut., Indian navy, is appd. to act as marine storekeeper during the absence of Lieut. Searle, on m.c. in England. June 12.  
DANIELL, N. M. W., to act as dep. comr. of customs, salt and opium, P.D., during the absence of Mr. G. Norman. June 11.  
HATHERLEY, J. B., asst. engr., acted as exec. engr. for irrigation, Belgaum and Dharwar, from April 18 to May 24 last.  
JARDINE, J., has been reappointed to act as 2nd assistant collector of Poona, from June 4.  
LAING, Rev. C., M.A., is permitted to retire from the service from May 5 last, the date of his departure from Bombay. The furlough to Europe granted to him by Govt. notification dated May 5 last is hereby cancelled.  
PALLAS, A. C., received charge of the office of exec. engr. for irrigation, Belgaum and Dharwar, May 24. [1868, to Feb. 9, 1869.  
PATTON, W., acted as Hoozoor dep. coll. of Hyderabad, from Nov. 17, 1868, to Feb. 9, 1869.  
SCOTER, F. H., C.S.I., delivered over and received charge of the office of commissioner of police, Bombay, June 12. [June 14.  
SPENCE, J. K., acted as 1st asst. coll. of Sattara, from April 9 to 23.

### MILITARY.

ASHZ.—Regimental order confirmed, dated June 7, directing Capt. Ashe, offic. wing subaltern 8th regt. N.I., to perform the duties of qrmr. in addition to his own, with effect from April 30, v. McRae, on leave.  
EALES, Major, S.C., wing officer 25th N.I., returned to duty on June 11. No. 549.  
FORBES, Brigadier gen., C.B., is app. to act on the divisional staff of the Bombay army during the absence of Major gen. Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B. No. 448, June 12. [No. 532.  
HAWKINS, Capt., S.C., cantonment magistrate, returned to duty May 11.  
LECHMERRE, Lieut., is app. to offic. as qrmr. 18th regt. N.I., in addition to his own duties. No. 593.  
MARTIN.—Northern division order confirmed, dated May 13, app. Lieut. Martin, R.A., to com. of the Teethul Sanitarium, v. Hunter. No. 518.  
PARKINSON.—Deolallee Rest House order confirmed, dated May 31, app. Capt. Parkinson, 95th foot, to the charge of the treasure chest, with effect from June 19. No. 542.  
ROWLANDSON, Lieut. M. A., Madras staff corps, having been relieved of the charge of the accounts of the late commissariat depot at Zoulla, his services are replaced at disposal of the Govt. of Madras. No. 450.  
SANDWITH.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 25 last, directing Lieut. Sandwith, adjt. 15th regt. N.I., to continue to perform the duties of qrmr. in addition to his own.  
ST. CROIX.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer of the 2nd foot having, on his recent promotion, been posted to the 1st battalion:—Capt. C. De St. Croix. No. 512.  
WATTS, Capt., staff corps, has qualified as a surveyor. No. 550, June 15.

### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

No. 455.—The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be majors, from dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
Capt. and Brevet major J. H. P. Malcolmson, June 8, 1869.  
Capt. M. W. Willoughby, June 9, 1869.  
Capt. N. B. Thoys, June 9, 1869.

### POSTINGS.—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 516.—June 11.—The following transfers and postings in the qrmr.'s general's department are ordered:—  
Major Pottinger, acting asst. qrmr. general, from Ahmedabad to Poona.  
Capt. Sexton, acting asst. qrmr. general, to receive charge of the asst. qrmr. general's office, Bombay.  
Capt. Fraser, acting asst. qrmr. general, from Poona to Belgaum, v. Sexton.  
Capt. Watts, acting dep. asst. qrmr. general, to northern division army, v. Pottinger.  
Capt. Kelly, acting dep. asst. qrmr. general, to head quarter office.

### SIND FRONTIER FIELD FORCE ORDER.

Order confirmed, dated May 24, making the following arrangements:—  
3rd Regiment Sind Horse.

Lieut. Peat to offic. as 2nd in comd., in addition to his own duties as adjt. v. Lieut. Reynolds, proceeded on leave. Lieut. Coulson, 3rd squad officer 1st Sind horse, to officiate as 2nd squad officer.

1st Regiment Sind Horse.

Cornet Lucas, 2nd squad, subaltern 2nd Sind horse, to officiate as 3rd squad officer, v. Coulson.

### MEDICAL.

BAIN, Surg., 28th regt. N.I., to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Neemuch. June 12.  
BEATTY, Surg., appd. to act as presy. surg., 1st div., and prof. of midwifery, Grant Medical College, has been permitted, at his own request, to return to his appt. as medical officer in charge of the Yerrrowda jail, and supt. of the jail in the Poona city. This order to have effect from the date of Dr. Beatty's resuming charge of his appt. June 12.  
FORSAYETH, Asst. surg., 95th foot, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Mhow. No. 536, June 11.  
KIRK, J., has been appd. to act. as political agent at Zanzibar, performing at the same time the duties of agency surg. June 12.  
MACKENZIE, Surg., received charge of the civil medical duties of Dharwar, and of the lunatic asylum at that station, on June 7, from Beatty.  
ROGERS, Surg. A. M., presy. surg., 2nd dist., is appd. to act as presy. surg., 1st dist., and prof. of midwifery, Grant Medical College; June 11. Surg. Rogers has been appd. acting prof. of midwifery in the Grant Medical College, v. Dr. Beatty, resigned. June 16.  
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J., M.D., is appd. to act as supt. of vaccination in Scinde during Dr. Ffolliott's absence on leave. June 10.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### PUPIL TEACHERS.

No. 444.—The following extract of a letter from the secretary to the Government of India, military department, to the adjutant general, Bengal, No. 1,126, dated Dec. 28, 1868, is published for general information:—

"Para. 1. . . . I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the C. in C., that the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to sanction the rates of pay noted below, for pupil teachers in regimental schools, subject to future revision, if necessary, on the publication of the revised army schools regulations.

"For 1st year, Rs. 5 per mensem; 2nd ditto, 8 ditto; 3rd ditto, 10 ditto; 4th ditto, 12-8 ditto; 5th and upwards ditto, 15 ditto."

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—  
Lieut. S. C. Turner, R.E.; Capt. P. H. Page, Lieut. T. B. Humfrey, Ens. H. H. Russell, and Corporal W. J. Morro, 1st battalion 8th foot; Lieut. W. H. D. Jones, Lieut. R. Elias, and Ens. F. H. Forjett, 59th foot.

PUBLIC WORKS SUBORDINATES.—The following acting promotions in the public works department are made:—Conductor J. Clabby to be acting deputy assistant commissary; Sub-conductor J. W. Williams to be acting conductor; and Sergeant M. Dowling to be acting sub-conductor, from May 4, 1869, in succession to Cowper, deceased.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.—The following arrangements are ordered (May 27) in the barrack department, v. Dep. comsy. Barnard, sen. barrack master, Presidency Circle, proceeding to Europe on m.c.:—Conductor Tarleton, 1st class barrack master, to act as sen. barrack master, Presidency; Conductor Lyons, 2nd class barrack master, to act as 1st class barrack master, v. Tarleton; Sub-conductor Schnepel, 3rd class barrack master, to act as 2nd class barrack master, v. Lyons; Barrack serg. G. Walsh to act as 3rd class barrack master, v. Schnepel; Acting sen. barrack master Tarleton is transferred from the Scinde to the Presidency Circle; Acting 1st class barrack master Mulkere from the Northern to the Scinde Circle; Acting 2nd class barrack master Schnepel to the Northern Circle; Acting 3rd class barrack master Walsh to Poona.

REGIMENTAL GYMNASIA.—The Government of India have sanctioned the following scale of fixtures and stores for regimental gymnasia, whenever regimental buildings are available:—

Articles.	Proposed Number of Articles for a Regimental Gymnasium.	
	1st Issue.	Annually.
Standard for weight	1	0
Weighing machine	1	0
Belt	Small	15
	Medium	30
	Large	15
Shoes	No. 6 Size	20 pairs
	" 7 "	30 "
	" 8 "	10 "
Foils, pairs	" 9 "	4 "
	" 10 "	6 "
Blades, spare	12	6
Masks	4	1
Gloves, right hand	6	3
" left hand	2	1
Jackets, half leather	4	1
Pads, breast	2	1
Jackets, buff leather	4	2
Sticks, with hand guard	4	2
Helmets	4	1
Cutlasses	2	1
Pads, body aprons	2	1
" leg	2	1
Muskets with spring bayonets	2	0
Drawers, pairs of	40	20*

\* Similar to the check worn by Sikhs when wrestling.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—Mr. H. A. Churchill, C.B., political agent at Zanzibar, has been allowed leave of absence for six months on m.c.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The following officers have obtained furloughs and leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. Harris, staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, for six months, on private affairs. H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—Capt. and brev. lieut. col. Oldershaw, R.A., from April 29, 1869, to April 28, 1870. Second capt. Battiscombe, R.A., from May 8, to Nov. 8, in extension. The C. in C. in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—Lieut. Joyce, R.A., from date of embarkation, to England for six months, on private affairs. Ensign Millar, from July 1 to Aug. 31, in extension, on private affairs. Lieut. Reynolds, 3rd Scinde horse, for thirty days from date of departure, to proceed to Kurrahee on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. Day, from June 1 to June 10, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. Simmons, royal (Bengal) engineers, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, public works department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate. Lieut. W. S. Langley, R.A., has leave of absence from date of embarkation, to proceed to England, via Egypt, to appear before a medical board. The furlough granted to Major L'Estrange, staff corps, in general order No. 374, June 22, 1865, commenced on July 12, 1865. Lieut. W. Reynolds, staff corps, 2nd squadron officer 3rd regiment Scinde horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on m.c.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 6.

**8th Hussars.**—Lieut. W. H. Field to be capt., by purch., v. H. C. Norris, who retires; Cornet G. P. Low to be lieut., by purch., v. Field; J. B. Miller, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Low.

**19th Hussars.**—Gent. cadet J. M.K. Macwhirter, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, v. J. Boulderson, promoted.

**Royal Artillery.**—Capt. and brevet major A. M. Calvert, to be lieut. col., v. G. H. Colomb, who retires upon full pay; Capt. and brevet major H. C. S. Dyer, from the supernumerary list, to be capt., v. Brevet major Calvert; Lieut. T. W. Brydges, late Bengal, to be 2nd capt., v. F. G. Hamilton, deceased.

The undermen. gent. cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieuts.:—E. B. Stanbridge, v. H. L. Smith, appd. to the Bengal staff corps; E. H. Walker, v. H. S. Cowan, appd. to the Bengal staff corps; C. H. H. Mayne, v. G. C. Strahan, seconded; T. P. M. Pattle, v. H. de S. Isaacson, prom.; C. M. Western, v. H. C. Magenis, prom.; the Hon. W. C. Rowley, v. E. O. Holist, prom.; W. G. Falk, v. P. M. Rolland, prom.; W. L. Davidson, v. A. H. Murray, prom.; C. C. Lindsay, v. J. G. Edwardes, prom.; E. St. C. Wray, v. A. F. Cumberledge, appd. to the Bengal staff corps; R. H. S. Baker, v. F. S. Le Grice, prom.; F. C. Fox, v. A. de M. Prior, dec.; N. J. Nugent, v. D. W. Buckle, placed upon temp. half-pay; P. C. Walker, v. G. M. Kennedy, dec.; P. W. H. Miles, v. J. H. Alexander, prom.; B. Allsopp, v. F. Lindsay, res.; S. G. Fairtlough, v. A. W. O. Whinyates, prom.; A. J. Bigge, v. F. W. B. Medhurst, res.; W. N. Lockyer, v. P. T. H. Taylor, prom.; F. C. Ord, v. H. S. Hutchinson, appd. to the Bengal staff corps; W. J. Tydd, v. H. M. Mackenzie, seconded.

**Royal Engineers.**—Lieut. C. H. P. Christie, employed in the P.W. department, India, to be seconded, but not succeeded in his corps.

**3rd Foot.**—Ensign J. M. D. Lewis to be lieut., by purch., v. E. Openshaw, who rets.; G. A. Colvill, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Lewis.

**6th Foot.**—Gent. cadet C. W. Muir, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. A. J. O'M. Quin, promoted.

**7th Foot.**—Gent. cadet B. H. Hobart, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. A. H. Morgan, deceased.

**12th Foot.**—Lieut. H. Magee to be capt., without purch., v. F. E. Medhurst, dec.; Ensign T. F. Hobday to be lieut., without purch., v. Magee; Ensign J. A. Miley to be lieut., without purch., v. Hobday, probationer for the staff corps in India; Gent. cadet W. R. Routh, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. W. Hailes, a probationer for the staff corps in India; Gent. cadet E. V. Huyshe, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, v. J. A. Miley.

**14th Foot.**—Staff surg. R. Webb to be surg., v. Surg. major J. E. Carte, M.B., C.B., appointed to the staff.

**19th Foot.**—Gent. cadet R. A. P. Hallifax, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. W. A. Curtis, promoted.

**58th Foot.**—Gent. cadet A. W. C. Bell, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, v. E. C. Elliston, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

**88th Foot.**—Gent. cadet G. C. Wilmer, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. L. W. Ford, promoted.

**92nd Foot.**—Capt. W. R. D'Eyo, from the 91st foot, to be capt., v. Dashwood, who exchanges.

**95th Foot.**—Gent. cadet C. H. S. Butler, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. J. De B. Lynch, a probationer for the staff corps in India.

**101st Foot.**—Gent. cadet T. R. M. Macpherson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. G. W. Deane, transf. to the 103th foot; Gent. cadet G. B. Austin, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. E. A. Free, promoted.

**104th Foot.**—Gent. cadet J. R. Best, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. A. E. W. Goldsmid, promoted.

**105th Foot.**—Gent. cadet F. C. Cooper, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. D. E. Gouldsbury, promoted.

**106th Foot.**—Gent. cadet E. D. F. Bignell, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. M. R. Kittoe, promoted.

**108th Foot.**—Gent. cadet W. J. Orr, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. E. B. Anderson, promoted.

**Rifle Brigade.**—Surg. H. M. Fraser, M.D., having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be surg. major, under the provision of the Royal Warrant of April 1, 1867.

### BREVET.

The undermen. officers of royal artillery, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels, under the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866, viz.:—

Capt. and brevet lieut. col. J. F. Pennycuik, C.B.; Lieut. col. A. C. Pigou.

The undermen. warrant officers to have a step of honorary rank, as under:—

To have the honorary rank of Captain.

Lieut. and asst. commissary G. P. Hazlegrave, Bombay establishment. To have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Ensign and asst. commissary J. Murray, Bombay Establishment; Ens. and asst. commissary F. Bunyer, Bombay establishment.

To have the honorary rank of Ensign.

Deputy asst. commissary J. Blair, Bombay establishment; Deputy asst. commissary J. Cheers, Bengal establishment.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**ABURROW**—At Ranegunge, June 16, wife of C. F. Aburrow, E.I.R., daughter.

**BRITTEN**—At Bhoasawul, June 13, wife of Capt. Britten, S.C., daughter.

**DALY**—At Mirzapore, June 10, wife of William Daly, daughter.

**DANBY**—At Ballygunge, June 15, wife of S. Danby, daughter.

**FITZE**—At Calcutta, June 14, wife of W. H. Fitze, son.

**GLASS**—At Mirzapore, June 8, wife of J. W. L. Glass, E.I.R., son. [son.]

**JARDINE**—At Simla, June 8, wife of W. Jardine, Govt. advocate, N.W.P.

**LATOCHE**—At Surat, June 19, wife of Capt. LaTouche, daughter.

**LESLIE**—At Colaba, June 19, wife of Archibald Leslie, Royal Welch fusiliers, son, stillborn.

**LOUIS**—At Calcutta, June 15, wife of J. Louis, son.

**MACDONALD**—At Palaveram, June 7, wife of Lieut. and Adj. J. M. Macdonald, son. [daughter.]

**MACPHERSON**—At Calcutta, June 12, wife of Hon. A. G. Macpherson, NORFOR—At Cuddalore, June 9, wife of R. E. Norfor, Executive Engineer, daughter. [Police, Gondah, Oude, daughter.]

**SHARPE**—At Kurseong, June 1, wife of Capt. C. F. Sharpe, Dist. Supt.

**TAYLOR**—At Hooghly, June 15, wife of Villiers T. Taylor, son.

**VISCARDI**—At Shevaroy Hills, June 14, wife of Robert Viscardi, son.

**WACE**—At Abbottabad, May 24, wife of Lieut. E. Wace, Assistant Settlement Commissioner, daughter. [daughter.]

**WOODROFFE**—At Ootacamund, June 3, wife of F. H. Woodroffe, C.S.,

### MARRIAGES.

**GALLAGHER—MULRONEY.**—At Poona, June 12, J. Gallagher, Medical Department, to Elizabeth M., daughter of T. Mulroney, of same dept.

**NEWPORT—LECHLER.**—At Salem, June 8, Rev. G. O. Newport to Rosa Machell, daughter of late Rev. J. M. Lechler, of Salem.

### DEATHS.

**ADAMS**—At Neemuch, June 15, wife of G. Adams, Commissary Dept.

**ARMSTRONG**—At Toondla, June 6, Capt. F. Armstrong, 11th Regt.

**GAHAN**—At Vepery, June 11, Geo. F. Gahan, son of G. Gahan, aged 34.

**GOULDHAWKE**—At Allahabad, June 12, James P. S., child of James H. Gouldhawke, of Purneah, aged 8. [Regt., aged 4 months.]

**HEALY**—At Kurrahee, June 12, John Robert, child of Lieut. Healy, 95th

**HOLDEN**—June 5, on board the P. and O. S.S. *China*, on the voyage to Suez, Ellen, wife of John Holden, of the G.I.P.R., Egutpoora.

**HUBBARD**—At Khurna, near Nynce Tal, June 4, Edward M. C., child of the Rev. E. J. Hubbard, aged 8 months.

**MACLEOD**—At Calcutta, June 6, daughter of G. W. Macleod, aged 9 months.

**MACBEAN**—At Murree, June 6, Elizabeth G. M. C., child of D. MacBean, of the Punjab Bank, aged 1 year.

**MALCHUS**—At Calcutta, June 12, Anna, wife of M. C. Malchus.

**MIDDLETON**—At Jubbulpore, June 14, Frank Beckford, child of F. B. Middleton, 21st Regt. M.N.I., aged 2.

**NEILL**—At sea, on board the P. and O. Company's steamship *Sinatra*, May 24, James E. C., son of Lieut. C. B. S. Neill, Madras S.C., supt. Cannanore Central Jail, aged 4.

**OTTO**—At Calcutta, June 10, F. Otto, military dept., aged 37.

**PAYNE**—At Sealcode, June 7, Ernest D., child of Capt. H. Payne, 38th Regt., aged 7 months.

**PASCAL**—At Vizagapatam, June 2, Capt. W. L. Pascal, Master Attendant.

**SHORE**—At Kalbadavie, Bombay, June 18, John T. A., child of A. T. Shore, aged 1.

**TRENCH**—At Lucknow, June 4, Rev. R. Trench, C.M.S.

**WILLIS**—At Parell, June 14, Annie C. M., daughter of H. Willis, aged 2.

**SANITARY COMMISSION.**—In appointing Dr. Cunningham to succeed Colonel Malleson as Sanitary Commissioner, the Government of India is considered to have not only made an absolutely good choice, but rendered practicable a not insignificant economy. The appointment of Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner, hitherto held by Dr. Cunningham, may now be abolished, thereby saving the State the salary of the office, Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

## Home.

### THE ABYSSINIAN INQUIRY.

On July 7 the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the conduct of the Abyssinian War assembled to take evidence. The Committee is composed of Major Anson, Colonel Barttelot, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Candlish, Mr. C. Denison, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Eastwick, Lord Elcho, Sir J. Elphinstone, Sir John Hay, Mr. Holms, Mr. Howes, Mr. Mundella, Sir S. Northcote, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. Seely, Mr. C. Turner, and Mr. White. Mr. Candlish was elected chairman. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., was called as the first witness. He gave an account of the successive steps taken before the war began. The Cabinet had decided that the arrangements should be entrusted to the Indian authorities, although, of course, he was acquainted with all that was done. (A large amount of correspondence between the Indian authorities and the authorities at home was put in and read.) The whole of the ultimate arrangements were made with the concurrence of the India-office and the other departments. It was thought best in the first instance to put the matter into the hands of the Government of Bombay, but when the expedition had started the matter was put into the hands of the Supreme Government. The estimate at the War-office was prepared, he presumed, by Captain Gorton, but he (Sir S. Northcote) accepted the estimates more from the officers of the India-office than from those of the War-office. Sir S. Northcote proceeded to say that the estimates presented in December, 1867, were two millions, for the purpose of landing a force on the shores of the Red Sea. That was all that was asked for; but Mr. Disraeli intimated that another million and a half would be required to carry on the expedition to the middle of March. Afterwards it was suggested that four millions might be required. Whether the contractors' accounts were paid by bills drawn on the Government he was not quite sure. On further questions the witness said he was willing to give every information on matters of fact, but he should decline to enter upon the arguments which had been used by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons.

The committee sat again on July 9. General Jamieson, who had, at the request of Sir Stafford Northcote, prepared the estimates, said he had reckoned that an expenditure of two millions would be required up to the end of April. The items turned out much heavier in the case of the Abyssinian expedition than in others. He thought £1,500,000 more would be wanted if the army had to go to Magdala. He did not know whether these estimates had been verified. The Chairman: Do you know how the accounts have been affected by the loss of animals? General Jamieson: No; the loss of animals was far larger than he had anticipated. Sir J. Hay: Were not 29,000 animals lost, for which £40 each might reasonably have been expected from the Crown? General Jamieson: Not so much as that; perhaps £20 each. By Mr. Mundella: The stores might just as well have been thrown away at Annesley Bay as leaving them to be destroyed at Bombay. Shortly afterwards, General Jamieson's evidence being closed, and Mr. Seccombe having offered some explanation, the committee adjourned.

The committee resumed its sittings on July 13, Mr. Candlish in the chair. Mr. Turner was the first witness called. He said he was a second-class clerk in the transport department of the Admiralty, and had been about sixteen years in the public service. He was sent out to Bombay on the 7th of November, 1867, and reached Bombay on the 26th November of that year. He had written instructions in reference to his duties, which had been printed in a Blue-book. (These instructions were read, and it appeared that Mr. Turner's duties would be to co-operate with the officers of the Indian Government in the examination of accounts, the inspection of vouchers, and to see that all items were properly chargeable to the accounts to which they were placed. No responsibility, financial or otherwise, was to attach to him, and he was not to interfere with those officers on whom the responsibility rested. He was to furnish full information to the Government in reference to the accounts, and to see to their discharge when they arrived.) By the Chairman: Although he was said not to have any responsibility, there were some responsibilities with regard to payments. Many of the persons who were engaged on the accounts were entirely ignorant of them. He had accounts in reference to the transports, but he had nothing to do with the hiring of them. The coals were bought at various prices in Bombay. As a rule the bills of lading would come to him, but he had nothing to do with the contracts. The Chairman: Do you know of coals being purchased at £10 a ton?—Mr. Turner: Not at Bombay. Once in the Red Sea a steam transport arrived, and two tons were bought at the rate of £12 per ton, but that was quite an exceptional circumstance. The fall of Magdala was heard of at Bombay twelve days after it took place, and no further stores were purchased. He was not engaged on the first estimate of two millions presented to Parliament. In January, 1868, he came to the conclusion that the cost of the expedition would be not less than five millions.—The Chairman: Did you advise the Home Government of that?—Mr. Turner: Not officially.—The Chairman: Did you privately?—Mr. Turner: I cannot

call to mind.—Sir P. O'Brien: Did you communicate with the Government of Bombay on the subject?—Mr. Turner: Not with the Government, but I spoke about it to several officers.—Cross-examination continued: On July 14 his estimate, for the expedition was £5,350,521. The accounts he had passed were £7,460,996, and there were items for which vouchers had not been received. The increase was attributable to the delay in discharging the transports on account of the monsoons. On the 16th of December, 1868, witness telegraphed to the Home Government that the Indian account would amount to more than seven millions. A change of Government took place on the 2nd of December.—Sir J. Elphinstone: And thus this piece of information was bottled up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer till the 4th of March, when he was pleased to enlighten the House of Commons. (Laughter.)

The Abyssinian War Committee reassembled on Friday, Mr. Candlish in the chair. Captain Dundas, late surveyor to the navy, whose examination was commenced on Tuesday, was recalled. He stated that the entire control of the coal supply to the expedition was placed in the hands of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. No steps were taken to invite competition, for both he and the Admiralty considered that "nothing could be more injurious than exciting the market against the company and the Government." He believed that any inquiries in the markets respecting the supply of coal for the expedition would have doubled the price at once. Admiral Mundy afterwards gave evidence to show that great care had been taken by the late Government in providing for the transport service.

## Miscellaneous.

**RETIREMENTS.**—Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Germon, Bengal Staff Corps, and Brevet Major J. C. Farquharson, cadre 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, have been permitted to retire.

**INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.**—The cable of the Indo-European Telegraph Company across the Black Sea, about 200 miles in length, has been successfully submerged, and the Kutch cable was laid on July 13.

**A NEW RAILWAY TO INDIA.**—From London to Lahore in eight days. Such (says the *Owl*) is the latest railway project, put forward mainly by the Russian Government, who are scheming a great overland route to India from Libau on the Baltic, via Tiflis and Persia.

**TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—The first despatch of reinforcements to India this season was made from Gravesend on Friday, July 16; the *Clyde*, East Indiaman, having been chartered to convey about 300 cavalry and infantry, with the usual proportion of officers and soldiers' wives and children.

**PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS.**—The appointment of a Professor of English Literature and Mathematics at the Presidency College at Madras, at a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, rising to Rs. 1,200 by an annual increase of Rs. 50, has been sanctioned by the India Office. The new professorship has not as yet, we believe, been filled up.

**FIELD-GUNS FOR INDIA.**—The committee appointed to decide on the equipment of field batteries for India has made a preliminary report. It is well satisfied with the experimental 12-pounder bronze muzzle-loading gun. The committee at Dartmoor has condemned the 9-pounder Armstrong Horse Artillery gun, and has recommended that the Royal Horse Artillery should have the same gun as the field battery.

**INVALIDS FROM INDIA.**—A considerable number of the soldiers who have arrived as invalids from the East Indies within the past few months have suffered to some extent from scurvy. It does not appear that any serious neglect as to the provisions of the various vessels can be proved, but in many instances a deficiency of fresh vegetables has been noticed, and in all the cases the quality of the lime-juice has been questioned.

**SYKES v. SYKES AND SMITH.**—This was a petition in the Court of Divorce, on July 10, by a husband for dissolution of marriage. The respondent and co-respondent denied that they had committed adultery, and the co-respondent also charged the petitioner with adultery. The petitioner was a captain in the Indian army, and he married the respondent in December, 1856. They lived together at different places in England and in India, and Captain Sykes, while serving in India, was appointed aide-de-camp to the co-respondent, Michael William Smith, who was a major-general in the army. They returned to England in 1867, and evidence was given that since that time the respondent had been staying with General Smith at different lodgings in London and passing as his wife. The petitioner was alleged to have committed adultery in the year 1867 and 1868 at lodgings in London. The respondent and co-respondent, in their answers, traversed the charge of adultery, but no defence was offered, and no evidence produced to support the traverse. The co-respondent further alleged that Captain Sykes had been guilty of adultery with different women since the separation. A private detective who had been employed by General Smith to watch Captain Sykes, and several other witnesses, were produced in support of this charge. The jury found that the respondent and co-respondent were guilty of adultery, and that the petitioner was not guilty of adultery. Decree nisi, with costs against the co-respondent.

**SUEZ CANAL.**—It has been officially notified that the Suez Canal will be opened throughout to navigation on the 17th of November, with a depth of water of eight metres. The rate of passage through the Canal will be fixed at ten francs for passengers, and per ton for vessels, according to the legal tonnage measure of the respective nations. On the first four days vessels will pass free.

**WIMBLEDON.**—His Highness the Nawab of Bengal, accompanied by his sons and suite, visited the camp at Wimbledon on Friday, and shot for the first time, taking aim at the Running Deer and the 500 yards' range, with considerable effect. His Highness shot from the shoulder with a rifle manufactured by T. Jackson, of Wigmore-street, and made five bull's-eyes at the Running Deer, while his eldest son made a couple of centres at 500 yards, besides some good scores at shorter distances.

**IN RE H. G. FORBES.**—The bankrupt, Harriet Georgina Forbes, applied for her discharge to Commissioner Bacon on July 9. She was the widow of an Indian judge who died some years since, and on his death she became entitled to a pension of £300 per year from the Bengal Civil Service Fund. The debts under the bankruptcy amounted to £400, and the assignees proposed that one-half of the arrears, amounting to £300, which had accrued since the period of the adjudication, should be applied for the benefit of the creditors, and £100 arrears set aside for payment of debts. To this the bankrupt agreed. She received a conditional order of discharge.

**EXPORT OF BULLION.**—The exports of bullion by the steamers of the P. and O. Company of the 19th and 26th June, from Southampton to India and China, amounted to:—Gold, £2,415; silver, £57,078. By the steamers of the 19th June and 4th July, from Marseilles, the exports to India and China amounted to:—silver, £98,282. Of all the above exports, those to Bombay and Madras were small in amount; but Singapore took in silver £60,500. The largest quantities of silver were destined for China. The exports of gold were small. The exports of bullion to India by the Messageries Impériales steamers of June 9th and 12th, from Marseilles, consisted only of one sum of £1,788, in silver, to Madras. Large quantities of silver were consigned to Saigon and China by the French mails.

**A NEW INFANTRY DRILL.**—It is known that for some time past a committee has been sitting at the Horse Guards upon the field exercise book, with a view to modifying the present infantry drill, and, in fact, pruning away some, at least, of the useless monstrosities in the way of parade manœuvres with which it abounds. Much is hoped for by the advocates of a simpler and more direct system of movement from the labours of this body, of which General Sir A. Spencer is the president. It is said that the success of the late experimental "spade drill" is to be followed by the embodiment of its results in a practical shape in the new field exercises, and that the committee is summoning officers engaged in the late trenching operations at Chatham and Aldershot in order to define the proper modes of using the pick and shovel in the open field, and introduce a uniform system for general practice wherever available ground is to be had for such a purpose.

**SUBMARINE CABLE TO ALEXANDRIA.**—It is understood that the arrangements which have been for some time in progress for still further improving our telegraphic communication with India by means of a continuous submarine line between England and Egypt, entirely under English control, are almost completed, and that the prospectus of a company to be formed for this purpose will shortly be issued. It is intended to lay a cable from Falmouth to Gibraltar, and thence to Malta, to connect with the Anglo-Mediterranean Company's system, thus completing the European section of the proposed direct submarine line between England and Bombay; so that Indian messages may be transmitted by a route altogether independent of the Continental wires. The scheme will be supported by a combination similar to that which brought out the British Indian Submarine Company, some months ago; and the directors will include representatives from the British Indian and the Anglo-Mediterranean boards.

**DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.**—A deputation from the Society of Arts Indian Committee had an interview with the Duke of Argyll, at the India-office, on July 13. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Bazley, M.P., and consisted of the following gentlemen:—Sir Charles Wingfield, M.P., Major-General Clarke, Colonel Haly, Captain Thackeray, Dr. Campbell, Messrs. Hyde Clarke, J. Cheetham, M. Turnbull, F. Hendriks, W. S. Thompson, Mr. Cassels, Mr. P. Le Neve Foster, Secretary of the Society of Arts, and Mr. W. G. Larkins, secretary of the committee. The points urged upon the Government were that the Indian Government should offer a money premium for the best manual on "Tea Cultivation," affording the greatest information to the intending planter, and that the Government of India should take steps for providing, by means of a Department of Agriculture or otherwise, for the diffusion of information, and for the encouragement of productions, after the manner of France and other countries. The subjects to which such recommendation would more particularly apply are:—Information respecting waste lands and the opportunities for acquiring or renting them; the various methods of agriculture which are or might be adopted in India; agricultural results and statistics; the use of manures; the cultivation of tea, coffee, cotton, silk, wool,

and the other staples. The Duke of Argyll thought the object of the deputation a most desirable one, and promised to communicate with Lord Mayo on the subject.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—VISIT OF THE NAWAB OF BENGAL.**—The fete given in the Sydenham grounds on Thursday last, the 15th of July, was one of the most brilliant of all the long succession of "receptions" arranged by the liberal management of the Crystal Palace. As the late fete repeated the pyrotechnic display of the 29th of June, in honour of his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, its Oriental character gives it a special claim to the notice of an Indian journal, especially as the Nawab of Bengal, his family, and suite, were among the visitors. The Indian Princes, after witnessing the opera of *Lurline*, promenaded the Palace, and then passed round the gardens in carriages. The velocipede races, one of the principal features of the programme of the day, provoked the curiosity of the Nawab and his party, and they appeared much astonished and greatly amused by the clever management and driving of the bicycles, or "fast going carriages without horses" as we heard them called by one of the Indian suite. The pyrotechnic programme, which was carried out by Messrs. Brock, included the brilliant magnesium balloons, the illumination of the whole of the grounds and the water temples by coloured fires—(a really grand effect, and one simply unattainable elsewhere)—great set pieces, the immense cascade of fire, flanked by gigantic palm trees, throwing its glittering spray over an area of nearly 15,000 feet,—and the descent of a fiery comet, all which,—especially the Oriental device—so much gratified the Pasha of Egypt, and were now reproduced to gratify the eyes of his Majesty the British public, and the Royal party from Bengal. Upwards of 21,000 persons attended the fete of the 15th of July.

**INDIAN APPEALS.**—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reassembled on July 12, to give judgment in Indian appeals. Lord Justice Giffard presided, in the absence of Lord Justice Selwyn through severe illness. In the case of *Nilmudhab Doss v. Bishunder Doss*, which had been argued on a question of adoption under the Hindoo law, Sir J. Colville recapitulated the facts, and said their lordships would advise her Majesty that the appeal be allowed, with costs. Sir J. Napier delivered judgment in the case of *Gopeekeshen Goshamae v. Brundrabunchunder Siccarr*, which had been discussed on a point of law. The appeal was allowed, with costs. On July 13 judgment was given in the case of *Gunish Sing v. Rajah Ram* and others. This was an appeal, decided by the Judicial Committee, from a judgment which reversed a decree of the *Sudder Adawlut* in reference to the Indian mutiny. The appellant had considerable property destroyed by the rebels, and claimed against 120 persons. The respondents in the present appeal numbered forty, and the question was whether they were identified by the evidence so as to make them liable for the damage done to his grain and other valuables. Sir J. Napier said their lordships were satisfied as to the identity of the respondents as engaged in the plunder, and they were responsible for the damage done by the parties to the property of the appellant. The judgment of the last court would be reversed, and the judgment of the *Sudder Adawlut* affirmed with costs. Judgment accordingly. The case of "*Watson and others v. the Collector of Rajshahye, Dost Mahomed Dost, and others*," was heard on July 14. This was an appeal from Bengal, and the suit out of which the appeal arose was brought by Messrs. Watson, indigo planters and merchants, to cancel an alleged sale by auction to the other respondent, Dost Mahomed, by the former collector of Rajshahye, and to recover possession of the land then sold, belonging, it was stated, to the *Bamsbarea Factory*. Sir R. Palmer opened the case for the appellant, and on the conclusion of his address their lordships adjourned. The sittings will terminate on Thursday, July 22, according to present arrangements.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, July 15.—COLONELS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.**—Colonel NORTH asked the Secretary for War what course was proposed to be taken with regard to the supersessions of the colonels of the Queen's army by those of the late East India Company's army.—**MR. CARDWELL:** The House is aware that when the two armies were united the relative position of officers promoted from the rank of colonel to that of major-general was defined by a royal warrant, called the warrant of 1862. After the publication of that warrant, it was regarded by the Indian officers as unjust to them, and at variance with the Parliamentary guarantee which had been given to them in two Acts of Parliament—the Act of 1858, which vested the Government of India in the Crown, and the Act of 1860, which provided for the union of the two armies. Discussion, consequently, arose in this House, and eventually a royal commission was appointed, of which the late Lord Cranworth was chairman, and the member for the county of Oxford was one of the members. In consequence of the report of that commission, the warrant of 1862 was cancelled, and a new warrant—the warrant of 1864—was sanctioned in its place. Under the warrant of 1864 it has been found that officers of junior rank as colonels in the Indian army took precedence of majors-general, many of whom were their seniors as colonels. In consequence of the grievance felt by the officers of the British army, my right



hon. friend who preceded me as Secretary for War appointed a departmental committee to examine the case. The report of the committee has been laid on the table. Among its recommendations was a proposal that forty-five colonels should be immediately promoted to be generals, at the cost of nearly £12,000 a-year to the British Treasury. I could not concur in the proposal, and was unable to recommend it to the Treasury. A great deal of correspondence has passed on the subject between the hon. and gallant gentleman and myself, and now, with the consent of my noble friend the Secretary for India, we propose to appoint another committee, of whom one member shall be an eminent lawyer, and the other members shall be officers of the two services of too high a rank to be themselves personally interested in the case. The reference to them will consist of one single point—namely, the proper relative position of the officers of the two services, and they will have no power to make any proposals which involve a charge upon the Treasury. My noble friend (the Duke of Argyll) has undertaken that the Indian Government shall not bring forward any more promotions pending this inquiry.—Colonel NORTH gave notice that he should withdraw the notice he had placed on the paper upon this subject till the committee had reported.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, July 19.—COMPULSORY HALF-PAY.—Mr. STACKPOOLE asked whether, in filling the augmentations of the cavalry regiments next proceeding to India, regard would be had to the claims of a major who had been compulsorily placed on half-pay, and was not yet restored to a position equal to that from which, without having committed any offence, he had been displaced five years since.—Mr. CARDWELL was not able to answer this question in the interest of any particular officer. What, however, he could undertake to say was that in any augmentation which might take place he trusted all just claims would be fully considered.

PETITIONS PRESENTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.—By Mr. Mills, from Lieutenant-colonel Ronald Macdonell, late 10th Bengal Cavalry, and Captain William Henry Phillips, late 59th Bengal Native Infantry, for consideration of their claims for loss of bonus consequent on the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian armies; by Colonel Bourne, from James Gandy Gaiskell, retired Lieutenant-colonel, Bombay Light Infantry, for compensation in consequence of the abolition of regimental bonus fund; by Mr. Serjeant Simon, from the manufacturers and merchants of Batley, praying certain amendments in the Government of India Bill, especially for a reduction of the number of members of the Indian Council and of the term of their services therein, and also for an adequate representation of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the United Kingdom in the Indian Council; by Mr. T. B. Potter, from Rochdale Chamber of Commerce, praying that one-third of the Indian Council may be appointed from the commercial classes; by Mr. Akroyd, from the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, praying for such an alteration of the Government of India Act Amendment Bill that one-third of the Indian Council may consist of representatives of the commercial classes. By Colonel Sykes, from Lieutenant-Colonel Chesney, late of the Madras 23rd Light Infantry, stating that he had served 24 years; that, under the sanction of the directors of the East India Company and the Government, he had subscribed £3,000 to the Regimental Bonus Fund for the retirement of seniors; that he would have received £5,000 on his own retirement as major, as one of the majors of the regiment had received, but that, owing to the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian armies, he had lost all the money he paid, and praying for redress; by Sir C. Wingfield, from Major Thomas Tulloh, Major-General Thomas Moore, and Major William Fitzgerald, retired list, Bengal Army, complaining of loss of bonus consequent on the amalgamation of the Indian and Royal armies.

## India Office.

July 17, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. J. D. Gordon, c.s.t., H. A. Churchill, c.b. (Uncov.), C. E. Mendham (Uncov.), J. F. Clinton (Uncov.), T. Jones (Uncov.), Syed Ahmed Khan Bahador, c.s.t. (Uncov.).  
*Madras Estab.*—Mr. B. L. Rice (Uncov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. A. G. Maury (Uncov.), and B. Hastings (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. A. J. Arnott, 30th N.I.; Capt. J. B. Leggett, Staff Corps; Conductor J. Cochran, Ordnance Dept.; Lieut. A. W. Foord, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. P. Nixon, Staff Corps; Capt. C. A. C. Hawkins, Staff Corps; Capt. De L. McG. Gleig, Inv. Estab.; Lieut. W. Reynolds, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. E. G. Birch, 6 mo.; Mr. H. Dewes (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. G. C. Kilby (Uncov.), 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Mr. B. Sewell, 2 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. P. M. Dalzell (Uncov.), 1 mo.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. J. R. Becher, Eng., 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Major G. Kallender, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. G. Starrock, Inf., 3 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. S. S. Hogg, W. T. Tucker, R. S. O'Connor (Uncov.), S. Alexander (Uncov.), and J. C. Gilliland (Uncov.).  
*Madras Estab.*—Mr. R. W. Barlow.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. J. E. André, and C. Denton (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. W. D. Bishop, Inf.; Capt. H. Grimes, Inf.; Major F. N. Miles, Staff Corps.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. G. M. Balfour, Staff Corps; Major Hastings Fraser, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Major gen. T. Tapp, c.b., Inf.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

*DURANT*—The wife of A. St. Alban Durant, Esq., of a daughter, at 28, Pembroke-road, Kensington, July 11.  
*JAMES*—The wife of Major C. James, Madras Staff Corps, of twins, a son and daughter, at 6, Radnor-place, Gloucester-square, W., July 16.  
*LUMSDEN*—The wife of James Forbes Lumsden, of a daughter, at 9, Albany-terrace, Aberdeen, July 11.  
*WYNTER*—The wife of Arthur L. Wynter, 104th Fusiliers, of a son, at the President's Lodgings, St. John's College, Oxford, July 12.

### MARRIAGES.

*FOWLER—WILLOUGHBY*.—James Fowler, of Coorg, East Indies, to Charlotte M., daughter of Lieut. colonel H. J. Willoughby, Retired List, H.M.'s Bombay Army, at the Abbey, Bath, July 6.  
*HUME—LOGAN*.—Capt. W. Wheler Hume, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to Florence E. C., daughter of Major general A. S. Logan, of the Madras Army, at St. Mary Magdalen's, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, July 13.  
*PORTEOUS—WAY*.—H. W. Porteous, Esq., Inspector general of Hospitals, Madras Army (Retired), to Henrietta C., daughter of the late Rev. George Way, of Tours, at the Parish Church of Foxley, Wiltshire, July 15.  
*RAYMOND—CURTIS*.—Alfred Raymond, of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, son of the late Capt. G. Raymond, R.N., to Emily A., daughter of Thomas C. Curtis, of Cricket-hill, Hants, at St. Mary's, Woolwich.  
*WILSON—HOOPER*.—W. Wilson, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Alice Cunningham, youngest daughter of the late G. S. Hooper, Esq., Madras Civil Service, formerly one of the Judges of the Sudder Court, at Madras, at Aberdeen, by the Rev. J. Wilson, Minister of the North Parish Church, July 8.

### DEATHS.

*CAMPBELL*.—James W. Campbell, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., of 5, Argyll-place, Regent-street, at Ramsgate, July 10.  
*DE VITRE*.—Ellen E., daughter of Henry Denis De Vitre, Esq., at Charlton-house, Wantage, Berks, aged 1 year, July 14.  
*HAIGH*.—The Rev. B. B. Haigh, LL.D., of Bramham College, near Tadcaster, at Holmfirth, aged 65, July 12.  
*SANDEMAN*.—David G. Sandeman, Esq., at 223, West George-street, Glasgow, aged 72, July 10.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 10. Kirkham, Colombo; Gitana, Calcutta; Viscount Canning, Moulmain.—12. Jergen Bruhn, Akyab; Maruthoon, Bombay.—13. Mediana, Rangoon.—14. Corsica, Rangoon; Sparkles, Kurrachee.—16. Braunston, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July 10. Gertrude, Calcutta; Bates Family, Bombay.—12. Rancee, Calcutta; Na-worth, Singapore; Lord Clyde, Calcutta; City of Hankow, Calcutta.—13. United Service, Singapore; Rackliffe, Yokohama; Pontiac, Bombay; Goldfinch, Calcutta; Florence Nightingale, Hong Kong.—14. Bacchante, Bombay; Ocean Beauty, Colombo.—16. Pericles, Calcutta.—17. Chalmers, Madras; Stirling Castle, Calcutta; Castle Avon, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delta, July 17.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MALTA.—Mrs. Daubeny, Mr. L. H. Corkran, Mr. F. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. de Alfaro. For BOMBAY.—Capt. A. Malcolmson, Mr. A. O. Wiley.  
Per str. Poonah, July 25.—From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Elphinstone, Capt. McGillivray, Major Kennedy, Mrs. McF. Gillan, Mrs. Chambers.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

SINGAPORE, June 3.—The Deva Gangadhar, which arrived here May 23, from Liverpool, required to be docked. Surveyors found a hole worn through on star-board side before the foremast. A plate will be riveted over and some other repairs done. The Codan, which arrived here May 27, from Cardiff, has been ordered to dock, she having experienced heavy weather and made more than the usual quantity of water.  
BOMBAY, June 14.—The weather having been moderate for the last few days, a quantity of cargo has been recovered from the Bucentaur, from Liverpool, which was wrecked on the Colaba Prongs June 4.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 24.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. E. M. Mackenzie.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Lieut. Talbot.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. S. J. Arathoon.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Hamilton.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Miss Nordmann, and Mrs. S. Nordmann and infant.  
 SUZ to BOMBAY.—Major and Miss Baillie.  
 MARSEILLES to BATAVIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Pietermaat.  
 SUZ to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Bude, and Mr. Dreyer.  
 MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. Carver.

AUGUST 7.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Barker.  
 MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. S. Hogg.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. M. Gilbert.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Major Briggs.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. J. F. Dodd.

AUGUST 14.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. H. Plumtre.

AUGUST 21.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. W. D. and Mrs. Bishop.  
 MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Campbell.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Tucker, Capt. and Mrs. Matthias, and Capt. and Mrs. Pulleine and child.  
 SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Cursetjee.  
 SUZ to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith.  
 MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. G. Falcon.

AUGUST 28.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major G. Pearce.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Weinhold.  
 SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Steuts, and Mr. Auderle.

SEPTEMBER 4.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Bell, Mr. O'Connor, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Tween, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, and Miss Drummond.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Boustead and two children.  
 MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Miss A. Peachey, Mr. G. Simmonds, and Lieut. and Mrs. M. Rogers.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. C. R. Matthews, and Mrs. Loch.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Harrison, Capt. C. D. Broadbent, and Lieut. J. A. Temple.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Hookin.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. J. Lindsay.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Handyside.

SEPTEMBER 11.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Williams, and Mrs. R. F. Halahan.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Savill, Major Chapman, Mr. S. Bird, and Mr. W. F. Blanford.

MARSEILLES to ADEN.—Mr. G. C. Parker.  
 MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cow.

SEPTEMBER 18.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. G. Scott, Mrs. Roberts, Misses Roberts (two), Mrs. Moore, Mr. J. W. Monkman, Mrs. E. Dandridge, Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Sampson and two children, Mrs. W. Jeffrey, Mrs. Lobb, and Mrs. Champion.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Boileau, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. S. P. Griffiths, Mrs. de V. Carey, and Capt. E. G. Wells.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. F. H. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Misses Macdonnell (two), and Lieut. and Mrs. W. G. Sharp.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Darroch, Miss M'Cleverty, and Miss Cherry.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. B. Good, Mrs. Nicholls and infant, Mrs. R. Lewis, Miss Young, and Capt. G. Murray.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Finch.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Y. F. Shaw.

SEPTEMBER 25.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. Robinson and two children, Messrs. Dalzell (two), Miss Dalsell, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Betts and Major and Mrs. Staples.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Major Taylor, Mrs. Chauner, Mr. E. Cresswell, Mrs. Capper and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Taylor, Mr. Lefun, Mr. Agelasto, Mr. Ralli, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Wienholt, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Payne and friend, Mr. Fife, and Lieut. col. W. R. Campbell.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Chitty and three children.

### MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of September will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, July 10 and 24, August 7 and 21, and September 4 and 18.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, July 2, 16, and 30, August 13 and 27, and September 10 and 24.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Marcellles, under 4 oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional 1 oz., 1s. 1d.  
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 1 oz., 0s. 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marcellles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marcellles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d.  
 each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
 Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s.  
 each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marcellles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marcellles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marcellles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marcellles."

Up to the end of September the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings July 8th, August 5th, September 2nd, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

THE HOBHOUSE BARONETCY.—The death of Lord Broughton makes the Hon. Mr. C. Hobhouse, one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, a baronet. The title bestowed on Lord Broughton was limited to the heirs male of his body, and so becomes extinct, but Mr. Hobhouse inherits the baronetcy which was first conferred on Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, the late lord's father.

## Indian Government Loans.

	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	...	66	
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	56	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	56	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	92	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	92	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	92	
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54	...	92	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	100	101
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	105 1/2	106
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	110 1/2	111
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	110 1/2	111
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1859-60	...	110 1/2	111

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

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Calcutta	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
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Mexican Dollars, per oz.	5s. 0d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11 1/2d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock	...	207 to 209
	India 5 per cent.	...	111 1/2 to 112
	India 4 per cent.	...	100 1/2
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	92 1/2
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	...	105 1/2
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879	...	110 1/2
	India Stock Debentures, 1868	...	...
	" " " 1869	...	...
	" " " 1863	...	...
	" " " 1864	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873	...	103 1/2
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	...
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	104
	India 4 per cent., 1869	...	101
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104 1/2
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	20s. to 25s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	20s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 105
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	104 1/2 to 105 1/2
Stock	East Indian	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto L Extension	all	1 1/2 to 2 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	105 1/2 to 106 1/2
20	Ditto (new)	10	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
20	Ditto	4	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
Stock	Madras (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	93 to 95
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 1/2
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Oude and Rohilound, gu. 5 per cent.	all	102 to 103
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2 1/2	1 pm. xd.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	102 1/2 to 103 1/2
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 105
20	Ditto	2	1 1/2 to 2 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	4 to 4 1/2
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	18 to 19
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	30 1/2
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	78 to 83
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 1/2 to 42 1/2
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	4 1/2 to 4 1/2
5	New	4	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) 1st iss.	5	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4 to 3 1/2 dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	...
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	5 1/2 to 4 1/2 dis.
25	Indo-European Telegraph (Limited)	20	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103 to 104
10	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	8	3 1/2 to 2 1/2 dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	5 1/2	9 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	9 to 8 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	46 to 48
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	3 to 2 dis.

CALCUTTA PORT FUND.—We learn from the *Pioneer* that a committee has been appointed by the Hon. Mr. Grey to consider the condition of the Port Fund of Calcutta, in order to ascertain whether any of its present burdens should properly be borne by any other body. Two of the members are public servants, who some years back were appointed for a like scrutiny, and the other two members of the mercantile community. The names are mentioned by another contemporary; they are Messrs. Harrison, Eldridge, Bullen Smith, and Captain Howe.

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ALEXANDRIA	—	Every Sunday, 7 a.m.
ADEN	—	—
BOMBAY	—	—
GALLE	—	—
MADRAS	Saturday, July 10, 2 p.m., and every alternate Saturday thereafter.	Sunday, July 4, 7 a.m., and every alternate Sunday thereafter.
CALCUTTA	—	—
PENANG	—	—
SINGAPORE	—	—
CHINA	—	—
JAPAN	—	—

Arrangements having been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company, Passengers, Cargo, and Parcels are now booked through to any of the ports touched at by that company's steamers.

For full particulars as to Freight, Passage, and Insurance, apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

122, Leadenhall-street, July, 1869.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY and Co.'s (late Waghorn) ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, and GENERAL STEAM AGENCY, and GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.

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12 June	—	—
10 July	—	—
7 August	—	—
4 September	—	—
2 October	—	—
30	—	—
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The expense of the journey from London to Lahore is about £122 first-class, and £67 second-class.

By order,

S. H. R. PARRY, Acting Secretary

Scinde Railway Company.

Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., 1st January, 1863.

## INDIAN BUFFALO HUMPS, just imported,

in fine condition, weight from 6lbs. to 12lbs., Mangoes in Pickle and in Syrup, Guava Jelly, Chutney of various descriptions, Madras Curry Powder and Paste, Pine Apple Preserve.

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N.B.—Special orders forwarded for Indian Condiments.

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The Medical Profession for thirty years have approved of this pure Solution of Magnesia as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, for Ladies, Children, and Infants; and for REGULAR Use in Warm Climates.

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—EVANS, SON, and Co.'s SHOW ROOMS are replete with all Articles of Domestic Ironmongery, with the addition of all recent improvements in Culinary Utensils, adapted to the requirements of large or small establishments, and of that durable quality which has always characterised goods sold by their firm. Baths, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Lamps and Gas Fittings, Fenders, Tea Urns, Trays, Electro-plated Wares, Table Cutlery, &c., of the newest and choicest designs.

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THE SILVER MEDAL.—PARIS, 1867.

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"The INFANT PRINCE thrives upon it as a Prince should."—*Social Science Review*.

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No boiling or straining. Tins, 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s.

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DATURA TATULA affords immediate relief.

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ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for purifying the blood, debility, liver complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to tropical diseases.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both bottle and label have the name and address.

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WILKINSON'S PREPARATION OF GINGER and CAMOMILE has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient stomachic tonic, and the best remedy for flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or tropical countries should be without it.

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For the Prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy. It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of fever and dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

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CHEST AND STOMACH COMPLAINTS.—The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood; dislodge this poison and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies, which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons in town and country. The directions for use enable everyone to regulate the operation of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

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TRUSS, Perfected and Exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1861, is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr. WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

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UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

RECENT TESTIMONIAL.

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Apothecary H.M. Indian Medical Service.

To Mr. Thomas Keating.

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TABLET.—A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for

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It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

## KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—This Powder is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMALS, but unrivalled in destroying

Flies, Bugs, Fleas, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles, of various sizes.

CAUTION.—The Trade Mark is the Dome and Cross of St. Paul's, which is engraved on every article.

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THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"

Pronounced by Connoisseurs,

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Its use improves appetite and digestion.

UNRIVALLED FOR PIQUANCY AND FLAVOUR.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

To avoid which, see the Names.

LEA and PERRINS, on all Bottles and Labels.

ASK FOR "LEA AND PERRINS'" SAUCE.

Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and

Sold by all dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

*J. T. MORTON will be happy to forward free to any part of the world a copy of his fully detailed Wholesale Export Price Current upon receiving a request therefor. Orders will be shipped upon receipt of one quarter of probable invoice amount, and the balance drawn for, after shipment.*

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JULY 19, 1869.

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<p><b>HAMS, BACON, &amp;c.,</b> Hermetically Sealed, per lb.</p> <p>York Hams, weighing about 11 lbs. each ... 1 5</p> <p>Breakfast Bacon, in 4lb. tins ... 1 0½</p> <p>In 2lb. tins ... 1 2</p> <p>Pigs' Cheeks each ... 3 9</p> <p><b>CHEESE</b> Hermetically Sealed, per lb.</p> <p>Whole Loaf Cheese, weighing about 6 lbs. each ... 1 2</p> <p>Half do., weighing about 3 lbs. the half ... 1 3</p> <p><b>PRESERVED OX TONGUES,</b> each, Cooked in long cases... 4 6</p> <p><b>SAUSAGES &amp; SAVORY PIES</b> per tin.</p> <p>Real Oxford Sausages, in square tins ... 1 9</p> <p>Real German Sausages ... 1 5½</p> <p>Real Bologna Sausages ... 2 6</p> <p>Pork Pies ... 1 2</p> <p>Veal and Ham Pies, truffled ... 1 6</p> <p><b>SARDINES</b> per doz.</p> <p>½ tins Sardines ... 4 0</p> <p>½ tins ditto ... 7 0</p> <p>Extra fine quality, in large tins ... 9 0</p> <p><b>FISH</b> per lb.</p> <p>Salmon, real Scotch ... 1 2</p> <p>Ditto Cutlets ... 0 8½</p> <p>Lobsters ... 0 8½</p> <p>Finnon Haddocks ... 0 6½</p> <p>Kipperd Haddocks ... 0 10</p> <p>Herrings, a la Sardine ... 0 11</p> <p>Oysters ... 0 9½</p> <p><b>RED HERRINGS,</b> highly cured, per tin.</p> <p>12 herrings in a tin ... 1 1</p> <p><b>MEATS</b> per lb.</p> <p>Corned Beef ... 0 8</p> <p>Roast Beef ... 0 8</p> <p>Spiced Beef ... 0 9</p> <p>Minced Collops ... 0 7</p> <p>Mutton and Vegetables ... 0 8</p> <p>Bouillon Mutton ... 0 8</p> <p>Roast Mutton ... 0 9</p> <p>Lamb and Green Peas ... 0 10</p> <p>Calves' Head ... 0 8½</p> <p>Roast Veal ... 0 10</p> <p>Veal and Green Peas... 0 10</p> <p><b>SOUPS AND BROTHS</b> per lb.</p> <p>Soups and Bouilli ... 0 5</p> <p>Julienne Soup ... 0 5</p> <p>Ox-Tail Soup ... 0 7</p> <p>Gravy Soup ... 0 7</p> <p>Mutton Broth ... 0 7</p> <p>Hotch Potch ... 0 7½</p> <p>Mock Turtle Soup ... 0 7½</p> <p>Hare Soup ... 0 7</p> <p>Grouse Soup ... 1 0</p> <p><b>ESSENCE OF BEEF</b> In ½ pint tins, per tin ... 0 5</p> <p><b>LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT</b> (Extractum Carnis Liebig) per tin.</p> <p>In ½ lb. tins ... 2 0</p>	<p><b>FRENCH PRESERVED PROVISIONS</b> per tin.</p> <p>Pate de Foie Gras Truffe 3 7</p> <p>Truffled Pate of Partridge, Hare, Plover, &amp;c. ... 3 0</p> <p>Asparagus ... 1 3</p> <p>Petits Pois ... 0 7½</p> <p>Haricots Verts ... 0 6</p> <p>Mixed Vegetables ... 0 9</p> <p>Mushrooms, per ½ lb. ... 0 6</p> <p>Truffles, fine ... 3 4½</p> <p><b>BUTTER—Preserved French—</b> In tins 2lb. 3 oz. each ... 2 3½</p> <p><b>POTTED MEATS—in tins</b> For Breakfasts, Luncheons, &amp;c. per doz.</p> <p>Potted Beef ... 6 6</p> <p>Ham ... 6 6</p> <p>Tongue ... 6 6</p> <p>Strasbourg Meat ... 6 6</p> <p><b>ANGLO-SWISS MILK</b> per doz.</p> <p>In tins to make 5 pints of Milk ... 11 6</p> <p><b>VEGETABLES</b> per lb.</p> <p>Carrots ... 0 3½</p> <p><b>GAME</b> per doz.</p> <p>Roast Partridges each ... 2 3</p> <p>Roast Grouse ... 3 6</p> <p>Jugged Hare ... per lb. 0 11</p> <p><b>OPENING KNIVES</b> Small ... per doz. 3 8</p> <p>Large and strong ... 7 6</p> <p><b>JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE.</b> In 1lb. stone jars or 1lb. tins. per doz.</p> <p>Orange Marmalade ... 6 6</p> <p>Greengage Jam ... 6 6</p> <p>Black Currant Jam ... 7 0</p> <p>Damson Jam ... 7 9</p> <p>Raspberry Jam ... 8 0</p> <p>Strawberry Jam ... 8 0</p> <p>Black Currant Jelly ... 8 6</p> <p>Red Currant Jelly ... 9 6</p> <p><b>BOTTLED TART FRUITS</b> per doz.</p> <p>Gooseberries ... 5 6</p> <p>Damsons ... 7 0</p> <p>Rhubarb ... 5 6</p> <p>Black Currants ... 8 0</p> <p>Red Currants ... 8 0</p> <p>Apples ... 8 0</p> <p><b>SUPERIOR CANDIED PEEL—</b> In 2lb. Jars.</p> <p>Orange Peel, per doz. 17 5</p> <p>Lemon Peel, ... 18 5</p> <p><b>CRYSTALLISED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN BRANDY—</b> per doz.</p> <p>Greengages, Crystallised ... 22 9</p> <p>Apricots ... 27 0</p> <p>Mixed Fruits ... 22 6</p> <p>French Plums in Brandy ... 26 0</p> <p>Cherries ... 18 9</p> <p>Apricots ... 34 0</p> <p>Stewed Pears, in 2lb. tins ... 14 0</p> <p>Apricots in syrup in 1 lb. tins ... 14 6</p>	<p><b>PICKLES—</b> Imperial pints.</p> <p>Mixed Pickles ... per doz. 5 8</p> <p>Onions ... per doz. 5 8</p> <p>Piccalilly ... per doz. 5 8</p> <p>Gherkins ... per doz. 5 8</p> <p>Walnuts ... per doz. 5 8</p> <p><b>CAPERS</b> per doz.</p> <p>French Capers, ½ pints ... 4 0</p> <p><b>OLIVES</b> pints</p> <p>French Olives ... 8 6</p> <p>Spanish do. ... 6 9</p> <p><b>GENUINE VINEGAR</b> quarts.</p> <p>Superior Table Vinegar ... 4 3</p> <p>Crystal, ditto ... 4 11</p> <p>Raspberry Vinegar, ½ pints ... per doz. 4 3</p> <p><b>FINE SALAD OIL—</b> ½ pints, per doz. ... 4 4</p> <p><b>COD LIVER OIL—</b> ½ pints, per doz. ... 4 7</p> <p><b>FINE HAIR OIL</b> ½-pints.</p> <p>Perfumed ... per doz. 4 4</p> <p><b>ESSENCE OF COFFEE</b> (Smith's) ... per doz. 8 7</p> <p>1ld. per doz. extra for less than 1 gross.</p> <p><b>ESSENCES OF SPICES, HERBS, &amp;c.</b> In 1 oz. bottles, per doz.</p> <p>Essence of Vanilla ... 4 3</p> <p>Lemon ... 4 3</p> <p>Almonds ... 4 3</p> <p>Peppermint ... 4 3</p> <p>Ginger ... 4 3</p> <p><b>LOZENGES</b> In ½lb. Stoppered Bottles per doz.</p> <p>Peppermint Lozenges ... 5 5</p> <p>Scotch Mixture ... 5 3</p> <p>Sugared Almonds ... 5 7</p> <p><b>ALMONDS AND RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, PLUMS, &amp;c.,</b> in 2lb Stoppered Bottles. per doz.</p> <p>Almonds and Raisins ... 26 6</p> <p>Figs ... 16 3</p> <p>Cosques ... 12 0</p> <p>Fine Currants ... 10 6</p> <p>Eleme Raisins ... 13 0</p> <p>Muscate Raisins ... 22 9</p> <p>Sultana Raisins ... 14 0</p> <p>Imp. French Plums ... 30 0</p> <p>Sweet Shell Almonds ... 11 0</p> <p>Sweet Jordan Almonds ... 31 9</p> <p>Barcelona Nuts ... 7 10</p> <p>Walnuts, kiln dried ... 0 0</p> <p>Normandy Pippins ... 15 3</p> <p><b>MINCEMEAT FOR MINCE PIES—</b> 1 lb. tins ... per doz. 12 0</p> <p><b>CHRISTMAS PLUM PUD-DINGS—</b> 2lb. tins ... per doz. 20 6</p>	<p><b>RICH SAUCES, ½ pints,</b> per doz.</p> <p>Mushroom Catsup ... 3 3</p> <p>Harvey Sauce ... ½ pinte, 3 3</p> <p>Reading ditto ... 3 8</p> <p>Lea and Perrin's ... per doz. 9 4½</p> <p>Worcester Sauce ... 9 4½</p> <p><b>ANCHOVY PASTE, &amp;c.</b> per doz.</p> <p>White pots ... 5 6</p> <p>Anchovy Paste ... 5 6</p> <p>Bloater Paste ... 4 2</p> <p>Pate au diable ... 4 2</p> <p><b>FINEST BRITISH TABLE SALT</b> per doz.</p> <p>2lb. bottles ... 2 9</p> <p><b>MUSTARD</b> per doz.</p> <p>Colman's Finest quality ½ lb. ... 6 11</p> <p><b>MAILLE'S FRENCH MUSTARD</b> Small Jars ... per doz. 5 0</p> <p><b>DRIED HERBS</b> per doz.</p> <p>Mint ½ pints ... 4 4</p> <p>Mixed Herbs ... 4 4</p> <p>Marjoram ... 4 4</p> <p>Celery Seed ... 5 11</p> <p>In 2 lb. stoppered bottles. per doz.</p> <p>OATMEAL, Fine Scotch ... 7 6</p> <p>Pearl Barley ... 8 3</p> <p>Flour—Fine Kiln-dried ... 7 3</p> <p>Fine Pearl Sago ... 8 4</p> <p>Fine Tapioca ... 9 5</p> <p>Arrowroot—West India ... 9 5</p> <p><b>ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS</b> per doz.</p> <p>In 1lb. canisters, soldered ... 6 8</p> <p><b>BROWN &amp; POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.</b> per doz.</p> <p>In 1 lb. tins, soldered ... 7 11</p> <p><b>MACCARONI &amp; VERMICELLI</b> In 4lb. or 7lb. Tins ... 0 6½</p> <p><b>GENUINE ISINGLASS—</b> 1 oz. tins.</p> <p>Brazil Isinglass, per doz. ... 7 6</p> <p>Russian ditto ... 12 3</p> <p><b>NELSON'S GELATINE</b> 1 oz. tins.</p> <p>Opaque Gelatine, per doz. ... 3 3</p> <p><b>SPICES, ½ pint bottles</b> per doz.</p> <p>Cinnamon ... 7 7</p> <p>Nutmegs ... 8 4</p> <p>Mace ... 7 0</p> <p>Pimento ... 2 9</p> <p>Cloves ... 2 9</p> <p>Ground Mixed Spice ... 4 3</p> <p>Ginger ... 4 0</p> <p>Pepper, Black ... 3 8</p> <p>White ... 4 1</p> <p>Cayenne Pepper ... 4 5</p>	<p><b>MOORE'S COCOA &amp; MILK</b> ½lbs. ... per doz. 6 8</p> <p>Moore's Chocolate and Milk ... per doz. 8 0</p> <p><b>EPP'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA</b> per lb.</p> <p>In ½lb. and 1lb. packets ... 1 0½</p> <p>½d. per lb. extra for less than 1 cwt.</p> <p><b>COFFEE, Roasted and Ground</b> In 1lb. stoppered bottles, per lb.</p> <p>Pure Coffee ... 1 3</p> <p><b>TEA, in 1 lb. tins</b> per lb.</p> <p>Black Tea, Congou ... 1 11½</p> <p>Souchong ... 2 4½</p> <p>Green Tea, Young Hyson ... 1 11</p> <p><b>MACKENZIE AND MACKENZIE'S ALBERT BISCUITS</b> In 2lb. tins ... per doz. 22 6</p> <p><b>HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S READING BISCUITS.</b> In tins containing about 1lb. each per doz.</p> <p>Mixed Biscuits, 18 kinds ... 14 3</p> <p>Mixed Dessert, 16 kinds ... 19 0</p> <p>Abernethy, small ... 9 6</p> <p>Captain's, small ... 9 6</p> <p>Ginger Nuts ... 11 11</p> <p>Macaroons &amp; Ratafias ... 17 1</p> <p>Ginger Wafer ... 19 0</p> <p>Carraway Wafer ... 19 0</p> <p>Orange Dessert ... 9 6</p> <p><b>CHLORODYNE</b> per doz.</p> <p>Dr. J. Collis Browne's ... 8 6</p> <p>In 1 lb. bottles, per doz.</p> <p><b>CREAM OF TARTAR</b> ... 13 1</p> <p>Tartaric Acid ... 20 2</p> <p>Sal-Aeratus ... 4 5</p> <p>Epsom Salts ... 2 10</p> <p>Bi-Carbonate of Soda ... 4 5</p> <p><b>SCENTED SOAPS—</b> In 1lb. Packets.</p> <p>Brown Windsor Soap ... per lb.</p> <p>White Windsor ... 0 5½</p> <p>Assorted Fancy ... 0 5½</p> <p>Honey ... 0 5½</p> <p>Glycerine ... 0 5½</p> <p>Toilet Marine ... 0 5½</p> <p><b>YELLOW SOAP</b> per cwt.</p> <p>Fine Primrose Soap ... 36 0</p> <p><b>BLACKING (Day and Martin's)</b> per doz.</p> <p>Liquid, in ½-pint bottles ... 2 7</p> <p>Paste, in small tin boxes ... 2 7</p> <p><b>CANDLES</b> per lb.</p> <p>Price's Belmont Sperm ... 0 8½</p>
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**JURORS' REPORT. HAVRE EXHIBITION, 1868, SILVER MEDAL. J. T. MORTON, PRESERVED MEAT & FISH.**

J. T. MORTON begs to state that the above is the Fifth Exhibition in which he has shown his Preserved Provisions, namely:—

in London in 1862.  
" Oporto " 1865.  
" New Zealand " 1865.  
" Paris " 1867.  
" Havre " 1868.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, which came in a day after time, are—from Bombay, June 29; Agra, June 26; Calcutta, June 25; Madras, June 23.

Bombay expresses surprise at the news of Lord Napier's resignation, although, says the *Times of India*, "the step has been taken in accordance with plans his Lordship had formed some time ago." Among military men the prevalent belief is that his Lordship's return home will be but the prelude to his going out again in Sir W. Mansfield's stead. The new Chief for Bombay, Sir Augustus Spencer, is supposed to be popular with those under his command.

MR. BULLEN has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council for India. A vacant seat in the Bombay Council has just been filled by the Advocate-general, Mr. J. S. White. The appointment of Dr. Cunningham as Sanitary Commissioner, in succession to Colonel Malleson, seems to have disappointed a good many people who believed in the stronger claims of Dr. Chevers.

THE Bombay papers report a bad railway accident near Etola, about ten miles from Baroda, on the Central India line. A passenger train from Ahmedabad ran into a stray bullock. The concussion upset several carriages and smashed two, with a loss of eleven passengers killed and seven wounded. The fencing on this line was specially denounced by Colonel Strachey in last year's Report. "It is known"—he said—"to have been deliberately neglected." We fear that the sufferers all belonged to the poorer class, else a heavy fine in compensation might teach the company to take more care of its fences in future.

THE marriage of the eccentric ex-judge, Rao Moroba Canoba, with one of the Hindoo widows for whom he advertised, has caused exceeding disgust among the Orthodox party in Bombay. The latter called a meeting to denounce all their more Liberal opponents, a number of whom spoil the harmony of the consequent muster by their presence. The result was a public squabble, apparently marked by some exchange of blows, for several on either side have been summoned before the magistrate on charges of assault and criminal violence. Other charges of libel and defamation have been brought against the assailants by their antagonists, and the hubbub was still unsettled on the departure of the last mail. Among those reformers who have been thus summoned are the names of native magistrates, barristers, deputy-collectors, University professors, and viziers of native States. So goodly an array can surely have had no part in a street row.

FROM Bengal we have unpromising reports of the indigo crop. Central India was getting once more anxious for want of rain. One or two showers had fallen, but no monsoon was yet come. The cholera was still rampant in Saugor; Captain Metcalf was one of its many victims at Jubbulpore. From Delhi, Meerut, and other places in the North-West there is still the cry of "no rain." The distress in Rewah has led to a large migration of its people into the adjacent districts, and the Political Agent has had to remind the Rajah of the duty of looking after his poor people. In Ajmere cholera had been epidemic for the past two months, but we are glad to hear that it was dying out at Nusseerabad. Calcutta was enjoying the first days of the monsoon, and Madras had come in for a steady downpour.

ONE curious result of the experiments made on sewage matter at Alipore is the feasibility of turning night-soil into very good gas. At an outlay of eight annas a quantity of solid refuse was turned into a brilliant stream of gas, which kept on burning four hours.

IN our last issue it was intimated that the Special Committee on Field Artillery Equipment for India had sent in their preliminary report. We are now informed that in consequence of that report it has been decided to arm the seven batteries of the 9th Brigade R.A., which proceed this year to India to relieve the 14th Brigade, with bronze muzzle-loading guns, weighing eight hundred weight, rifled on the Woolwich pattern in three grooves with a twist of one in ninety, a calibre of three inches, and a total length of about six feet. The charge of powder is 1 lb. 5 oz. The guns are to be furnished with wrought-iron carriages and waggons. The adoption of this class of ordnance may be regarded as the first step towards the abandonment of the Armstrong system, on which large sums of public money have been lavished to such doubtful purpose. The question of ammunition depends for its settlement on the report of the Committee which has lately been conducting the experiments at Dartmoor. For purposes of economy it is fortunate that these bronze guns have been found to answer so well, as there must be a large stock of old metal, in the shape of smooth-bore guns, which could be easily wrought up after the new pattern at comparatively small expense.

WE are glad to hear that the absurd injustice of keeping our native troops armed with an inferior musket to that of their English comrades is no longer tolerated by the India-office. In common with some of our Indian contemporaries, we have fre-

quently protested against such a mode of dealing with the men, who in time of war have to take their place in line with white soldiers, and to bear their equal part against the common foe. For reasons whose force we could never see, the balance of opinion among Indian officials long weighed against the removal of a distinction not more unfair than fatal to our military efficiency. At last however it seems that the Indian Government has accepted the wiser counsels of the last and the present Secretary of State, and that in future the native troops will be armed with the best weapon that late experience can furnish. What that is we cannot yet say for certain; most likely the Martini-Henry breechloader which has been making such excellent practice at Wimbledon. Of course the re-arming will be a work of time, as the Europeans will, no doubt, have to be first served. But it is something to have established the principle that all who fight in the same ranks should be armed, if possible, with the same class of weapons.

SOME of this metal ought to furnish a due supply of howitzers for distribution among the new field-batteries. These useful shell guns, which in the days before Armstrong were always attached to the field-batteries in the proportion, we believe, of one to two of the long bores, have since fallen into disuse, nor have the present Committee been instructed, it seems, to recommend any new variety of the same for field service. They have merely had to consider the best pattern for the field-gun of the future. The question of howitzers however should not be long deferred, as such guns, properly rifled, would always prove more serviceable than any others against field-works of the kind most suitable to modern warfare.

MR. W. G. ROMANE, C.B., whose acceptance of the post of Judge Advocate-general of India was announced in our impression of the 23rd ult., will receive a salary of £5,000 a-year. His appointment involves a change in the designation of the officers at the head of the department in the three presidencies, who will become Deputy Judge Advocates-general instead of Judge Advocates-general as at present.

ANOTHER "deserted wife" has lately imparted to us a tale of similar neglect to that on which we commented some weeks ago. Of course we cannot vouch for the truth of her story or prejudice in any way the case she makes out against her husband. It seems they have been judicially separated since 1864, that the money assigned for her own and her child's maintenance was never paid to her without legal process during her husband's stay in England, and that since his return to India three years ago he "utterly refuses to pay anything." To all applications for redress, both in England and India, the only answer she can get is that the authorities cannot interfere. The writer declares herself to be "in the greatest distress," and deems it very hard that the Commander-in-Chief "will not take some notice" of her complaints against "an officer and a gentleman." If her statement be anywhere near the truth, it is indeed a hard case that so much suffering should have to be endured when the means of alleviation seem so near at hand. It is far from easy however to define the limits of the power which a military chief can wield over the private affairs of his subordinates. Could an officer who deserted his wife be arraigned for "unbecoming" conduct? Can a superior officer bring his junior to trial for failing to pay his non-military debts, or for wilfully violating a legal obligation, so long as the offender's military efficiency remains unquestioned? One thing in this instance must be assumed as certain, if the complainant has stated all the facts bearing on that part of her case. The husband is legally bound to maintain her and her child. Perhaps the new Indian Divorce Court may help the wife to enforce her claim, so far as it was sanctioned by the Court in this country.

WE hope that the *Madras Times* will not laugh too pitilessly over the readiness with which more than one of our home contemporaries has mistaken a joke for genuine earnest. Last week's mail brought home in the columns of that journal a mild and pretty palpable squib, purporting to be extracted from a "Gazette Extraordinary." Some of our contemporaries, looking perhaps only at the last part—touching the Court-martial on Colonel Mustard—gravely copied that part into their columns, with a prefatory warning, that "officers composing Indian Courts-martial need to be careful." How the unsuspecting

reader must have stared at the notion of an aged warrior of thirty-two years' service being recommended to mercy on account of his "youth and inexperience." No wonder that his Excellency "is at a loss to conceive the grounds" of a recommendation so very "anomalous," and betrays his displeasure by severely reprimanding prisoner and judges in the same breath. It would have been a very "extraordinary" gazette which recorded the trial of an old boy of a colonel for saying that the service had "gone to the devil," and for declining to do what no commander-in-chief would dream of ordering him to do. A further reference to the squib would have shown the difficulty of reporting the trial of "Lieut. Doolittle" at Cannanore in "March, 1870." The same Gazette contained the names of Ensigns Hobson, Jobson, Dobson, and so on, whose curious juxta-position ought to have awakened doubts in the breast of the most confiding reader.

ON Friday the Duke of Argyll took advantage of the occasion for unfolding his scheme of reform in the management of Indian railways, to redeem his pledge about delivering a financial statement. His speech bristles with figures, but the way in which he handled them and explained their purport evoked the praise of so exacting a critic as Lord Salisbury. Comparing the accounts of 1867-8 with those of eleven years before, he showed how markedly, under the most ordinary conditions, the revenue had risen from less than thirty-three millions and a-half to more than forty-eight millions and a-half. On excise, opium salt, customs, stamps—the increase had been very great; even the land revenue showing a gain of two millions and three-fifths. Of the whole increase not quite half was due to increased or new taxation, and this in spite of a reduction in the number of articles taxed, and in some cases of the duties themselves. After tracing, during those years, the wonderful progress of Indian trade, even unaided by special stimulants such as the American war, his Grace discussed the question of outlay. Here, indeed, the increase has kept pace with the growth of revenue—a result which, however regrettable, it seems hard to avoid. We can retrench nothing, he says, from the pay of our troops, their wives, families, and means of living; a statement which Lord Lawrence thoroughly endorsed. Only for about a million of the outlay he cannot account. As for the public debt, it amounts to only two years' revenue, and India's credit at this moment stands higher than that of any great European Power except England. His Grace sides with those who deny that India's financial condition is one of chronic debt. Ever since 1861—and three out of the seven years showed a decided surplus—the apparent deficit has been either nominal or caused by the prosecution of great public works. Had Lord Salisbury's decision in favour of building barracks and so forth out of loans been maintained by his successor there would not even have been an apparent deficit. The accounts of the last year had been deranged by the great drought, which nothing but the energy of the Government could have saved from producing actual famine over Upper and Central India. Irrigation also was doing its work, and would in due time bring large returns to the State.

COMING to railways, his Grace sketched out a scheme which tallies with our own version of last week. The day of guaranteed railways has gone by. It is cheaper and easier, he argues, for the State henceforth to build its own railways, at 4 per cent., if possible, instead of paying others to build them for 5, and the outlay per mile ought under the new system to be greatly reduced. Of the new lines proposed by Lord Mayo, a few will be left, as extensions, in the hands of the guaranteed companies; but far the greater number, including lines from the Punjab to Bombay and Kurrachee, will be carried out by the Government, which ought also to have under its own management all lines running through native States.

THE criticisms of subsequent speakers confirmed the impression left by the Duke's own statement. Lords Halifax, Salisbury, and Lawrence agreed in preferring the new scheme of railway management to the old. Lord Salisbury regretted "the want of prudishness" among Indian financiers on the question of a deficit, a failing more visible to his eyes than to ours; but he had the fairness to own that they were tied from increasing the customs duties by the fear of Manchester. Indian financiers as a rule are neither bolder nor more careful than English, and what in one sense is a deficit in another generally means a surplus. Lord Lawrence added the weight of his experience against



any reduction of the British garrison in India, and dwelt on the comparative inelasticity of Indian revenue supplies. He also touched with effect on the unfairness of making India pay for the troops employed in Abyssinia.

**CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.**

**BENGAL.**—Major G. F. Vincent, at Calcutta, of heat apoplexy.  
**BOMBAY.**—Capt. H. D. Metcalfe, en route from Simla to Hyderabad, to join the Hyderabad Contingent, at Jubbulpore, June 21; Asst. surg. P. J. Shannon, M.D., 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Jaulna, June 25.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.**

From HONG KONG.—Mr. B. D. Crawford. From SINGAPORE.—Capt. Winchester.  
 From CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. L. Jamison. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Bixley and infant. From BOMBAY.—Surg. major Squire, Col. and Mrs. Briggs and infant, Lieut. Rowcroft.  
 From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. M. Stewart.

**EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.**

Per str. Syria, July 31.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Wheatley, Mrs. Garfen and infant, Col. Fraser, Capt. E. Mousell, Mrs. J. Phillips, Mrs. W. Hill, Capt. E. Chill, Mr. A. M. Gibbs. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. W. Pugh, Mrs. Humphrey and two children, Lieut. col. Abbott, Mrs. Tull, Col. and Mrs. Furneaux, Capt. Burgoiprae. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Wedderburn, Capt. Lefroy, Capt. Litchfield, Capt. Simmonds, Lieut. Grasselin. From HONG KONG.—Mr. W. G. Whitten, Mr. E. Biffin, Mr. Hart, Capt. Andrews. From PENANG.—Asst. surg. Fauos, Mr. J. MacDonald. From GALLE.—Mr. Nicolls, Lieut. col. Brown, Mr. R. Pugh.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869.

## TRAVELLERS' TAILS.

THE old belief in the existence of men with tails has not yet died out. If popular ridicule went far to kill it in the days of that underrated philosopher Lord Monbodo, the speculations of the author of the "Vestiges" and Dr. Darwin have once more taught a good many people to wonder whether at some remote period the race of monkeys might not have been "developed" into men, such as the Fauns perhaps of Greek sculpture, with the shortest possible tails to remind them of their simious origin. One of these believers in the missing link has lately turned up in Calcutta, for the timely entertainment of his countrymen in the East. Unmoved by that dread of ridicule which makes cowards of so many, Mr. Cameron openly proclaimed a belief over which Bombay and Calcutta were sure to make merry. He wrote to the papers, declaring that tailed men had been heard of in Borneo, and proposing to lead a small party in quest of them. When he was in Sarawak, he met with traders from the Kyan country to the north-west of the Northern Peninsula of Borneo, who gave him "detailed and definite accounts of a race of men (not the *orang-utang*) who dwelt among dense forests," living up trees of gigantic size "with their wives and children, with their bows and arrows, and other rude implements." These strange beings live by hunting, have "no sort of agriculture," "no intercourse with other people," and speak a gibberish of their own. Mr. Cameron does not remember hearing "whether they cooked at all, or made use of fire." Whenever the Kyans or the Dyaks came upon their leafy habitations the strangers beat a speedy retreat.

These accounts, says Mr. Cameron, were confirmed by other Dyak tribes and Malays. A similar story has been told "of a race of men with tails far away in the interior of Africa." Now the centre of Africa, like Borneo, is just under the line, and in both countries "we find the monkey race in a high stage of development;" while in Africa they live side by side with men of the lowest type. Why then, he asks, may not man be found in the primeval forests of Borneo, "existing in his initial stage of progress?" Why not indeed, unless his Dyak friends were playing on his credulity, or mistook a monkey for a man in his preadamite stage? For Mr. Cameron wages no war against accepted beliefs. "Adam may have had a tailed mother, though he himself may not have had a tail when he was conceived and endowed with the Divine Spirit." As for the daughters of Eve, let them not be troubled about these strange tails. Eve at any rate was born without one, for, "as we all know, Eve was taken

out of Adam's side," and thus the Adamite female in her physical aspect stands almost higher than man." Here is encouragement for the weaker vessel in her rebellion against man's lordship. The next time a brute of the male gender hints her inferiority she has only to extinguish him with a quotation from Mr. Cameron. And men too may take comfort, for the possible existence of tailed forefathers does not, by Mr. Cameron's showing, bridge over the wide gulf which the conditions of Adam's birth set between his offspring and the cleverest of the monkey race.

Mr. Cameron's reasoning, of which the above is a fair specimen, will hardly help his cause. But his enthusiasm deserves a better return than the laughter of the scornful. There is no absolute reason against the existence of a race of tailed men. By all means let those who are curious on the matter help Mr. Cameron to discover, if he can, the interesting strangers, and bring home a specimen or two alive or dead. One of the Calcutta papers has offered to receive subscriptions in aid of his scheme. All he asks for is two Europeans, a supply of mirrors and beads, and a few long-range rifles that would serve "either to repel attacks or bring back a dead specimen." Armed with these and aided by a band of thirty Dyaks, he is ready to explore the trackless forests in quest of his imagined treasure. If he fails in his quest no one perhaps but himself will be very greatly disappointed. If haply on the other hand he should succeed, science would gain a new study, theologians a new bone of strife, and society at large a new sensation for the hour. But we cannot be satisfied with a dead specimen. Even Mr. Cameron owns to a doubt whether the shooting of a tailed man might not at first blush look like murder. But what Court, he asks, would try him? And how many Britons would believe, say we, in the dead specimen?

## THE CHOTA NAGPORE MISSION.

THE recent split among the German missionaries in Chota Nagpore seems to have engendered the usual display of party feeling both in India and Europe. "Wild words wander here and there," for or against the several parties to the controversy, whose warmth has not been abated by the gradual extension of its range. All chance of limiting the dispute to the original combatants vanished as soon as it became known at Berlin that the Bishop of Calcutta had made common cause with the seceding missionaries, by receiving them and their flocks—some ten thousand strong—into the Anglican fold. It is true, as the *Englishman* points out, that the Bishop's measures were not taken hastily, that the mission in question had been largely aided by the purses of Anglican subscribers, that the pastors themselves had long been accustomed to the prospect of ultimate union with the English Church, and that thousands of Christian Koles had twice formally invited Bishop Milman to admit them into his communion. It is not unlikely that the Bishop acted in good faith for what he and his advisers thought the best, and that many another person in his position would have been tempted to do the same thing. A strong taste for Ritualism need not presuppose a desire to catch proselytes at all hazards. For all we know, the Bishop's enemies may have no ground whatever for accusing him of a readiness to poach on his neighbour's ecclesiastical preserves. At the worst he seems to have done no more than to take pity on a flock of houseless sheep and admit a few hungering shepherds to a share of his own pastures. It can hardly be considered a heinous offence to reordain six Lutheran missionaries at their own urgent request; and whither these went their flocks were pretty sure to follow. Nevertheless, the good Bishop necessarily laid himself open to the charge of hasty meddling in other people's concerns. It was not thus, we are reminded, that his predecessor acted on a like occasion, nor did the Church Missionary Society take advantage of a former crisis in the history of the same mission to enlarge their own numbers at a poor rival's expense. Bishop Cotton limited his interference to an appeal to the Berlin Committee on behalf of their suffering agents, while the Church Missionary Society ad-

vanced funds in aid of the rival mission until help could reach it from Berlin. Had Dr. Milman been a little less eager to enlist recruits for his own party, time might possibly have been gained either for undoing the fruits of Mr. Ansorge's questionable proceedings, or else for securing a fair division of property and work between the two sections of the old mission.

We have therefore read without much surprise the angry letter of complaint addressed to the offending bishop by the Berlin Curatorium. The members of that body, in the name of the society founded by Gossner, the first missionary to the Koles of Chota Nagpore, take Dr. Milman severely to task for his uncalled-for interference in their servants' quarrels. They "cannot conceal their surprise at his mixing himself up in a mission work to which he stands in no official relation." They are "astonished that a clergyman belonging to the highest order of the Church should desire to interfere in their mission work." It was "a duty of Christian courtesy" that he should come to a right understanding with the Curatorium, before bringing "unhappy confusion into a work which God has blessed," by a course of conduct unjust to those who "during a long series of years have borne the labours and the care of this mission." They accuse him of ignorance and unfriendly counsels, inasmuch as he never made "the slightest effort to come to a right understanding with them," and the advice thus ignorantly given could only lead to mischievous consequences. If his Lordship persists in conduct so unfriendly, they threaten him with an "appeal to the public opinion of the Christian friends of missions in Germany, England, America, and India, on account of a wrong which stands alone in the history of missions." So far from resigning the field to any rival mission, they purpose sending out more missionaries, founding new stations, and doing their best to keep ahead of all opponents.

Evidently the Berlin Committee of the Gossner mission feel dreadfully hurt at the Bishop's unneighbourly conduct. And from their point of view they have some cause for resentment of proceedings which seem to convey a kind of slur on the Church to which they belong, as well as a certain disregard of the rights acquired by long possession. Sentimental grievances are usually the most annoying, and the reordaining of six Lutheran ministers by an Anglican bishop might be viewed as an attempt to ignore the credentials granted by a rival church that cannot trace its descent directly from the Apostles. On the other hand, the Bishop may plead that in so doing he has only followed the letter, good or bad, of Anglican church law. He can hardly, however, be acquitted of over-haste, still less of apparent discourtesy to the acknowledged heads of the Chota Nagpore Mission. There was surely no need to be in a hurry, or rashly to involve the Government, whose servant he is, in the appearance of mixing itself up with the private quarrels of unofficial religious bodies.

As between the Berlin Committee and the seceding missionaries the cause of quarrel is very different. For more than ten years the mission founded by Gossner has been under the chief control of a curatorium or committee at Berlin. During that time it has done good work among the half-savage Koles. But the elder missionaries who had laboured under Gossner were men of limited culture, ignorant of the language and customs of the people they sought to civilise. Hindi, the language of the plains, was their only vehicle of intercourse with the Koles, who knew and cared to know little of the language spoken by neighbours of a foreign and hated race. In time however the zeal of the missionaries overcame this drawback, and converts grew apace. Still their ignorance of the vernacular was found or thought to be a hindrance to their progress, and the Berlin Committee began at length to send out missionaries qualified to teach the people in their own tongue. This seems to have given umbrage to the elder ministers, who set their faces against the new methods and the higher culture, without which they themselves had always managed to get along. The Curatorium insisted on its own views, upheld the younger missionaries, and sent out an agent with full power to remodel the mission upon a new base. Either Mr. Ansorge wanted tact to conciliate the

seniors, or else the latter could nohow bring themselves to allow their juniors a certain share in the management of the mission. It is hard to tell where the blame lies, but in India popular opinion weighs heavily against the agent, Mr. Ansorge. The six seniors protested at Berlin against the reduction of their former powers and the consequent loss of personal influence among the converts. But the Committee sided with their agent, and in March of this year the long-seething quarrel ended in the secession of six missionaries out of the fourteen composing the mission. Emboldened by the sympathy of many friends at Ranchi and Calcutta, the seceders resolved to set up a rival mission at Ranchi, the head quarters of the existing organisation. With more than ten thousand Koles to share their fortunes, and an Anglican bishop ready to give them his episcopal blessing, their chances of success will be enhanced by the fact of their formal admission into the Anglican pale. How far the cause of Christian harmony and true enlightenment will be aided by these divisions we do not care to discuss.

## Correspondence.

LORD SALISBURY IN 1866 AND 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As the question of compensation for the loss of regimental bonus is likely soon to occupy Parliament, I beg to draw special attention to the following remarks made by Lord Salisbury on the occasion of the Irish Church debate (see *Times*, July 21), which are remarkably applicable to the manner in which he penned his Bonus Despatch, interlarding it with ungenerous conditions, which quite did away with the possibility of applicants getting anything whatever in the shape of compensation. If his successor, the Duke of Argyll, will only endorse in a general sense the force of the following remarks, we may yet hope to obtain some redress. Lord Salisbury says:—"In the same way throughout the Bill, whenever these little gifts occur, you always find at the tail of them some *niggling* and *haggling* condition which deprives them of all their grace." If it were not for the sixteenth paragraph of Lord Salisbury's despatch officers would have got back their subscriptions to their regimental funds, which after all would only have been a *tithe* as compared to the sums they would have received had the regimental seniority system not been destroyed by the adoption of the Staff Corps. All I ask is, should the present attempts in search of justice be so far successful as to lead to further inquiry into the matter, that the next despatch may be penned in a more generous spirit and in deference to Lord Salisbury's later expression of his views of avoiding *niggling* and *haggling* conditions.—Yours, &c.,

VICTIM.

## Notices of Books.

*A Manual of the Mahomedan Law of Inheritance and Contract*, comprising the doctrines of the Soonnee and Sheea Schools, and based upon the text of Macnaghten's Principles and Precedents, together with the Decisions of the Privy Council, and the High Courts of the Presidencies of India. By Standish Grove Grady, Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Gravesend. Reader on Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Indian Law to the Inns of Court, Author of the "Hindoo Law of Inheritance," &c., &c. London: Allen and Co.

This, the latest of the works on the native system of law administered throughout India, by which the author vindicates the wisdom of the choice which the Council of Legal Education made when they appointed him to the Readership on Hindu, Mahomedan, and Indian law, treats of the two great branches of Mahomedan law—inheritance and contract—grouping their principles and doctrines under various appropriate headings, and applying the science of historical analysis to elucidate their origin, and bring out their full meaning. The first book deals with the law of inheritance, tracing up its sources to their fountain-head, the Koran; pointing out its influence as affecting the habits and character of the race; and showing with precision and clearness how it acts upon, and provides for all the shifting

eventualities of Eastern life. The devolution of movable and immovable property, as prescribed by the rules of Mahommedan law, in its main features agrees with that system which may be said to direct the transmission of property throughout European States, both as respects the character and relation of the parties entitled to claim the whole, or shares therein; but it has some remarkable peculiarities and exceptions, and these the author has carefully collected and skilfully arranged, presenting them in a form admirably well-suited to attract the student's attention, and impress them on his mind and memory. Thus, unlike the law of England, the Mahommedan law of Inheritance makes no distinction between real and personal property in the mode of its devolution, and, unlike the Hindoo law, it transmits self-acquired and ancestral property in the same line of descent; consanguinity, marriage, and the relation between two persons (master and freedman for instance), who had made "a reciprocal testamentary contract," constitute the sources of inheritance; and the law, as it is applied to each of these classes, is set out with great accuracy, and authorities are cited in almost every case where any new or important principle is enunciated. In the first class we have a table drawn up of the degrees of relationship as deduced from the Koran; then we have brought into view the charges upon inheritance, what constitutes an entire exclusion from, or partial surrender of it, and then a concise statement of the parties who, under certain conditions, may claim the whole, or their ascertained shares respectively. Thus the Mahommedan takes a juster view of the rights of females than English law does; females are not excluded from inheriting property, nor are their powers of alienation restricted; their property, however acquired, devolves on their own respective heirs, and a Mahommedan lady can sell, alienate, or bestow her property as she pleases.

Illegitimacy, posthumous children, the rules defining the rights of persons absent for a certain length of time who may be presumed living, as regards their own property, and defunct with respect to the property of others, are then discussed, and their salient points brought out in a masterly manner; the author, without the slightest appearance of effort, placing them in such a light that the reader cannot fail to discern at a glance wherein they differ from, and wherein they coincide with, the decisions of English Courts on the same contested points. In this is seen the paramount advantage which a close and accurate knowledge of other systems of law confers on such a work as that before us; the author, unconsciously as it were, bringing to the elucidation of Mahommedan law the ripe experience acquired in other fields of study and practice. But it is in its treatment of the principles and rules of distribution that the work now under review appears to us to challenge the largest measure of commendation. The student who has made himself master of those chapters which treat of the shares, the mode of distribution and the different classes of persons included in the table of sharers, may without fear or trembling face the ordeal of a competitive examination, as we have rarely come across a work better suited, from clearness of language, precision of statement, and arrangement of subject, to become a convenient and valuable text-book.

Contracts, pre-emption, gifts, bequests, or wills, marriage, dower, divorce, parentage, minority, and guardianship are explained and brought under distinctive rules of law, and decisions of Courts with exhaustive carefulness; an attentive examination enables us to add that nothing that is wanting in this part of the treatise to put the student in possession not only of the leading principles, but of the leading cases that serve to illustrate the different subjects brought under his notice. We have thus far spoken of the subject matter of the work, and its value as the most recent and trustworthy exposition of the two branches of law with which it deals; in doing so, we have incidentally expressed the high opinion we entertain of the manner in which the author has executed the task he proposed to himself; we have only now to add that Mr. Grady has placed the profession in India and in England under deep obligations to him, obligations which we hope they will not be slow to recognise and appreciate. This Manual of Mahommedan Law cannot fail to become a general text-book in the hands of the Civil Service Examiners. We understand that the work now under review, and that by the same author on the "Hindoo Law of Inheritance," have been made class-books by the Council of Legal Education for the examination of students in the Inns of Court, and we have no hesitation in saying, from practical experience, and from their

general reputation amongst those who are the best judges of their merits, that this is only a well deserved mark or recognition of their value. We commend them to those who are engaged in teaching the native laws in the Universities of India.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### INDIAN PATRIOTISM.

The *Friend of India* observes that as far as the physical character of the country is concerned, India might have a stronger national unity than any country under the sun. Shut in on three sides by the sea and on the fourth by a still more impassable barrier, it might have been thought that its national life would have been harmonious, uniform, and progressive. The difference between the races is more nominal than real. The extremes of races are the Aryan Brahmin and the Turanian, yet the latter in Southern India has been converted into as good a Hindoo as ever traced his pedigree to Kanouj. And we see the process by which this was effected going on daily under our eyes in the intercourse of the Bengalees with the surrounding hill tribes, although the Turanian conversion was probably accelerated by conquest. The religious diversity of the people has had more to do with the want of unity, but even that would fall far short of the whole cause if we kept out the element of caste. It is caste and caste alone that India has to blame for the want of a national patriot, whose exploits would excite the native mind to noble actions, and furnish a model for the imitation of subsequent generations. A single proof will establish this. The only hero whose reputation can in any respect be said to be of national extent flourished in a day when caste had, according to the best scholars, not yet set its baleful stamp upon the people. Granting that Rama Chandra was possessed of a tithe of the natural prowess which the poets have ascribed to him, he would have exercised it unsung had he lived within the historic period. The deeds of which the Brahmin would have boasted the Kshetraya would have disparaged, while the Vaisya or the Sudra would have had little reason to be proud of the exploits of either of the two upper castes. How prone India would be to doify her heroes did not caste prevent it may be seen in the pride and enthusiasm with which the praises of Rama are listened to by all classes of the people when chaunted by some wandering minstrel. But it is hard that with a history like hers, and with sons who battled successfully with the martial elite of Asia and of Europe, she must go back for a period of twelve hundred years and seek for a representation of the national manliness, honour, and worth in an almost mythical hero, whose very existence might be challenged. The Athenians quickly forgot their national hero Theseus in the exploits of Miltiades and Themistocles, and the names of the latter formed the only rallying words for later Attic patriots. So would it have been in India but for caste. Perhaps no nation in Asia, if we except Arabia during the first century of Islam, has furnished so many instances of what personal bravery can achieve as India, and yet Indian nationality languishes at this present moment for the want of some popular champion whom all castes could unite in venerating. It may seem strange that this should be a reproach to the natives in the eyes of a nation which has been able to found an empire in India solely because of the deficiency. But though this be the case it must not be thought that the Indian warlike spirit or bravery is undervalued. Our victories over Mah-rattas and Sikhs are as frequently cited as instances of British military renown as the Peninsular or Crimean campaigns; and in acknowledging the bravery of our Indian foes we only raise the estimate of our own. Our only object in pointing out the want of an Indian hero is to illustrate the evils that caste has for centuries been working on the land, and to show that as the cause has not been removed the effect must still be the same. The national hero is not merely an important character while he fights in the flesh the battles of his country. After death he still continues to benefit her. Unhappily for themselves the Hindoos have had no elevating historical influences at work among them, and those to whom the task of regenerating the empire has been committed most feel the want.

### PAUCITY OF OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Commenting on Sir W. Mansfield's recent minute, the *Madras Times* points out that Sir William would add ten lieutenants to every regiment of British Infantry and six lieutenants to every regiment of British Cavalry serving in India, and from this novel reserve of officers he would meet the requirements of the Indian service in all its branches. Now the Commander-in-Chief's plan is one of a very simple nature, but the question is, whether it is not too simple to prove effective? It is clearly assumed by his Excellency that one of the principal evils of the present paucity of officers is the difficulty of recruiting the officers of native regiments when on field service, and when exposed to the contingencies of casualties and wounds. We must therefore suppose that the additional subalterns to be given to British regi-

ments serving in India are meant to meet to a considerable extent the requirements of native corps; but will they do so? We think it is very unlikely that the ten additional subalterns would volunteer for service with native corps, or that any but a very small proportion of the number would qualify themselves for such service by studying the native character and the native languages. Possibly they might be ordered to do duty with native regiments, and they might receive their commissions on the express stipulation that they were to be detached at any time for service with native troops; but such conditions would upset the economy and discipline of British regiments, and cannot seriously be entertained for a moment. The ten additional subalterns, even if they volunteered for service with native troops, would also be as inefficient from youth and inexperience of their new duties as those very staff corps probationers whom his Excellency holds in little estimation. Sir William Mansfield's plan has the single merit of economy, it being cheaper to pay reserve officers subalterns' pay in a British regiment, than subalterns' pay as staff corps probationers, but we cannot perceive that it has any other merit worth mentioning—as a scheme for recruiting the officers of native troops. As a matter of course, the plan would be advantageous in keeping the establishment of officers in British regiments up to its full strength, a strength at present not always attained, in consequence of the number of officers absent in Europe, and those holding staff appointments in India as officers *not* of the Staff Corps. We fear that all these plans and proposals to meet a confessed ill are significant of confusion and difference of opinion in quarters where order and unanimity should prevail. The Duke of Argyll, in his famous despatch of the 11th of March, proposes to close the Staff Corps to young officers until the old officers of the Staff Corps are provided for. Sir William Mansfield considers the probationers to the Staff Corps so insufficient in numbers that he would greatly increase them after his own fashion. Between two stools the public service is likely to fall to the ground. Certainly, Sir William Mansfield should know more of the subject than the Duke of Argyll; but it is to be regretted that the Commander-in-Chief's ideas on the matter are, apparently, hampered by financial considerations, and that his Excellency does not treat of the efficiency of the Indian military service altogether from his position of Commander-in-Chief. Apparently, to judge from a recent order from the Horse Guards, directing commanding officers of British regiments to afford every encouragement to their subalterns to enter the Staff Corps, the Secretary of State has made up his mind to pin his faith to the present system of recruiting officers for the Indian service, and there the matter will, probably, rest for the present, and Sir William Mansfield's plan be consigned to oblivion, until our next "little war" resuscitates it for more discussion, and, it is to be hoped, for more practical action. But whatever may be said of Sir William Mansfield's plan, his Excellency's statistics are undoubtedly reliable, and somewhat alarming. By these we learn that the gross strength of officers at present is 3,308, and that 22 per cent. of this number are absent on furlough and medical certificate—add 20 per cent. absent on ordinary furlough, under the new regulations, and we have 42 per cent. absent from duty. This statement speaks for itself, and proves very plainly that Sir William Mansfield is right in demanding more officers. When the Commander-in-Chief in India gives it as his opinion, in black and white, that in the late Hazara campaign, if thirty or forty officers had been placed *hors de combat* it would have been beyond his means to replace them, we think the public will agree with us that it is high time a searching enquiry should be made into the present state of the Indian army, its requirements, and the best and speediest modes of meeting them. Should we experience disaster in any of our future eastern campaigns, for want of officers, it may be depended upon that the English public will hold some one accountable for any such disgrace.

#### LORD MAYO'S DUTY TO BURMAH.

The *Madras Athenæum* remarks that if the Burman monarch's friendship with Captain Sladen were to be in any degree relaxed our representative could not stay at Mandalay, and foreign residents too would find their lives unbearable. The King recognises this fact, and, whether feigned or true, this appearance of friendship is essential to the possibility of a British agency at Mandalay. But the public know nothing of this, or of the fact that, with all Captain Sladen's leniency and moderation in the transaction of affairs with the Burmese Government, the only reproaches he has received since his residence there, if they may be said to be reproaches, have been given by our own Government on the supposition that he has been unnecessarily harsh in his communications with the King! If our police was only a little more stringent, or as firm as it ought to be, Captain Sladen is the man who would carry it out with a will which would unquestionably result in improved relations, and in material advantages to both Governments and countries. In the absence of such a policy, Burmah, as long as it is a separate Government, must ever act as a thorn in our side, and as an obstacle to real progress in Pegu. We speak comparatively of course. Pegu has made wonderful strides already, under great drawbacks and disadvantages. What would the progress be with a good Government in Upper Burmah? We should insist on such a Government or proceed to

extremes. The Burmese must be taught to accept our policy of progress, and to attend to the advice of the Governor-general. This is the policy which has been dictated by the Secretary of State for India, but we do not enforce it. The Burmese Government is wasting away by degrees, and were it not for the elasticity of the resources of the country, might be expected in a very short time to complete its own ruin, without extraneous aid or interference. But it will be strong enough up to the last to give an expiring kick, and it is this which threatens continually the peace and advancement of British Burmah. A revolution is at any moment imminent. Much depends on the life of the present King. His death will be the signal for several insurrections. No arrangements have been made for the succession. The matter is before our Government, and it behoves us how to act. Burmah, for the next few years, must prove one of the most important and interesting countries adjoining our Eastern Possessions. We cannot be silent spectators of scenes which, in the natural or unnatural course of events, may shortly be expected to be enacted there, unless we exert ourselves in anticipation to modify them by firm counsel and interference. It would be better in the exercise of that interference to bring on a crisis than to allow matters to drift into the chaos and desolation which would be the result of a general insurrection. We do not consider the present attitude of the Burman Government serious or earnest. It is demonstrative only, and the King's idea is that we shall be intimidated into letting him have his own way in everything, without pressing either the China overland trade, the establishment of the new Court, or any other legitimate demand under Treaty rights. One firm word spoken in time will put an end to all this arrogance, and we trust Lord Mayo may be induced to speak it. The alternative ought to be the withdrawal, or the threatened withdrawal, of the Agency. The threat should be an earnest and positive one, and should be carried out, if necessary, without scruple or delay.

**SUFFERING IN REWAH.**—It appears that a number of starving people are yet flocking into certain parts of the N. W. Provinces from the Rewah territory. The knowledge of the relief works has no doubt attracted them; but the Rewah Chief has been most regardless of the starving poor in his territory, and he stands solitary in most unenviable odour in this respect.—*Indian Daily News*, June 22.

**OUR MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.**—The practice carried on at Umballa in March last with the new seven-pounder steel mountain guns was one of the most satisfactory sights witnessed for a very long time. The accuracy of fire of the steel gun and its power of range, when once fully known, will do more, we believe, to diminish the number of our petty wars on the frontier than any amount of diplomacy. The re-arming of our Mountain Batteries and the presence of the Heavy Battery at Peshawur, coupled with the continuance of Lord Lawrence's frontier policy, which our present Viceroy has so wisely adopted, have inaugurated an entirely new era. Frontier fighting to any great extent may now be fairly said to be a thing of the past. We are glad to learn, however, that the Inspector-General of Ordnance is calling for opinions on the shells and fuzes with which these new seven pounder steel guns are supplied. Beautiful and perfect as is the weapon, its armament is not as efficient as it might be; its shells fail very frequently to burst; and their destructive power is consequently much lessened. The difficulty lies in the question,—how to secure the ignition of the fuze, so that it may seldom or never miss? This difficulty has existed ever since rifled guns were invented, their windage being too small to allow a sufficiency of flame from the cartridge to escape around the shell to the fuze-head, so as to light with certainty the quickmatch round the neck of the fuze. Sir William Armstrong overcame this defect for guns of larger calibre when he invented his "Etime Fuze;" but it has been found that with these seven-pounder steel guns, the service charge of which is only six ounces (and they are frequently fired with a three-ounce charge), the shock of the discharge is not great enough to set free the pin which penetrates the detonating composition. Other means are wanted so to ensure the lighting of the fuze, and the Inspector-General of Ordnance is now very properly calling for suggestions on the subject. We are in receipt of several letters offering the suggestions required. We have been favoured also with a copy of the report of the special Committee on Mountain Battery Equipment, which assembled in Abbottabad last year, as well as of the one which assembled in Calcutta the year before. This latter committee appear to have confined its proceedings to the consideration of the question of equipment only, whereas the Abbottabad committee put matters to a practical test, and their experiments resulted in the following recommendation:—"That in order to establish a sufficient communication between the charge and fuze, the shells should be cast with three equal and equidistant grooves along the circumference, parallel to the major axis." For simplicity and theoretical worth none of the other suggestions, we think, come up to this, and we await anxiously the result of the practical test with the shells manufactured as proposed. Against one recommendation only do we demur, viz., the placing of a detonator at the head of the fuze. For mountain work, where loads of ammunition are liable at times to fall, such an arrangement would, we believe, be fraught with danger.—*Pioneer*.



## Bengal.

### FACTS REGARDING CHOLERA.

The *Delhi Gazette* gives a short resume of the facts known regarding cholera.

First, then, the prevalent idea that cholera is a comparatively new disease, unknown in this country till the last century, is altogether erroneous. In the Sanskrit *Visnukata* of Susruta is the description of a malady called "Visnukata," in which all the symptoms of cholera are described. Again, the epidemic attacking the armies of Aurangzeb could from the details extant have scarcely been aught else than this disease. We could indeed, if space permitted, quote a dozen records showing that the malady prevailed in India long before the commencement of the present century.

Secondly.—Cholera, although most frequently met with in India, often prevails in countries the most diverse as regards climate, soil, geological formation, and moral and physical habits of the population. Both under the tropical sun of Bengal and among the snows of Northern Russia the most fatal epidemics of cholera have occurred. But it is a curious fact that, even in the countries where cholera most prevails, there are localities in which the malady has never yet appeared. Of these may be mentioned certain intertropical elevated regions of India, as Mabalwar and Matheran, in the Bombay Presidency; Chateau Salicis, in France; certain localities in other parts of Europe, &c. Yet, as far as has yet been ascertained, no appreciable difference in climate or otherwise exists at such places when compared with other cholera-stricken districts.

Thirdly.—Isolated outbreaks of cholera let no doubt remain that the disease may arise *de novo*, or without communication with any infected source. What are technically called sporadic cases, frequently present and are only explicable by admitting that the agent causing the malady may either arise or be re-excited into action under favourable circumstances.

Fourthly.—The malady having somewhere originated may subside or spread. If the latter the tract of the disease is commonly from East to West. It was this fact which induced the commission assembled at Constantinople in 1867 to declare the Delta of the Ganges to be the cradle of cholera, from which the affection always originated, and passed to the West. That this happens very frequently may be allowed, but that cholera may and does originate in other localities nearer the West is equally certain.

Fifthly.—When the disease spreads by contagion it is always found that sufficient time has elapsed for human intercourse to take place between the two sites on which the affection appears.

Sixthly.—Cholera follows the great lines of traffic. This was exemplified for the thousandth time, although perhaps never before so fully traced out, after the great fair of Hurdwar in 1867.

Seventhly.—When cholera prevails low damp localities are visited more severely than dry elevated sites. Similarly, localities destitute of sanitation, particularly where focal emanations abound, are more liable to the disease. The habitual respiration of an impure atmosphere induces that condition of system which localises cholera among the inhabitants.

Eighthly.—That impure water has a powerful influence over the intensity of cholera outbreaks is now unquestionably established by the observations of Drs. Acland, Sutherland, Budd, and Snow. But impure water is not a necessary element in the generation of cholera. Like unwholesome food or the injudicious use of purgative medicines, impure water acts as a determining, or predisposing cause of cholera.

## Miscellaneous.

**LORD MAYO.**—We understand that the Viceroy intends to open the Jubulpore link in the G.I.P., and the little Khangaum cotton railway now in progress of construction.

**DIVORCE COURT.**—The first contested divorce case before the Calcutta High Court has been going on within the last few days. The cause is Kelly v. Kelly, respondent, with a co-respondent, Saunders.

**A RAILWAY TO DARJEELING.**—It is probable, says the *Indian Daily News*, that sanction will be given shortly, if indeed it has not already been accorded, to the railway to Darjeeling.

**LEGISLATION.**—The Act passed by the Supreme Legislative Council to provide facilities for obtaining the evidence and appearance of prisoners and for service of process upon them received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th June.

**HERAT.**—How utterly unfounded was the rumour that Herat had fallen may now be judged, says the *Pioneer*, from the fact that Shahnawaz Khan has written to the Ameer Sher Ali with the view of being reconciled to him, and it is believed that the Ameer is disposed to listen favourably to his overtures.

**DIPLOMATIC.**—The Burnah papers report that a Burmese envoy is about to visit Rangoon. He is styled Yai Nan Ghyoung Woungyee, or Governor over the Earth Oil district. It is said that his principal business will be to secure the countenance and aid of the Chief Commissioner in the formation of a Burmese Petroleum Company.

**THE BATTERSBY DIVORCE CASE.**—Judgment has been delivered at Allahabad by Mr. Justice Turner in the Battersby Divorce case. Mr. Battersby has got his decree nisi. The respondent had pleaded condonation, and the judgment deals fully with that issue, laying down (says the *Pioneer*) an important ruling on the subject.

**A BURMESE PRINCE.**—The refugee Burmese Prince Men-Gondyne, who has been hitherto living at Bhagulpore, under a mild surveillance, was lately allowed to visit his brother, who is a State prisoner in the Fort of Chunar. He has now asked and received permission to live with his brother in the Fort; but while conforming to the rules, he will not be subjected to more rigour than has been observed towards him at Bhagulpore.

**FLOODS IN CASHMERE.**—The *Delhi Gazette* learns from Cashmere that the river Jhelum has burst its banks at or near Srinuggur, and carried away more than half the bungalows built there for visitors to the valley. All the encampments in the vicinity of the city were overflowed, and travellers and residents of houses escaped in boats. The details of the catastrophe have not yet come to hand; but there seems to have been great damage as well as great consternation.

**CIVIL.**—Mr. J. N. Bullen has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council of India, and the resignation has been accepted.—The *Central India Times* understands that Major Stewart, District Superintendent of Police, Raipore, has signified his intention of retiring from the service in September next.—The *Rangoon Gazette* reports that Dr J. Dougall has been appointed by the Chief Commissioner medical officer to the Political Agent at Mandalay. Dr. Dougall left Rangoon for Mandalay on the 14th instant.

**INDIGO IN BENGAL.**—The prospects of the indigo crops in Bengal are reported to be becoming worse and worse. The cyclone of the 9th June did not cause much damage, but the prolonged drought has done no little injury. We are told that while the factories to the north of a line drawn east and west through Mozufferpore have suffered but slightly, those to the south of that have miserable crops—hardly one-fourth of the usual out-turn. The whole indigo produce of Northern India this year is estimated by experts at 80,000 mannds of 80 lbs. Of this Lower Bengal is expected to contribute 30,000, Benares and the Doab 30,000, and Tirhoot only 20,000.

**THE BROTHERS SCHLAGENTWEIT.**—Mr. H. Von Schlagentweit, the *Englishman* tells us, has addressed the Asiatic Society of Bengal on some new data regarding the death of his brother, the lamented Adolph Von Schlagentweit. A native servant, named Abdoolah, of the latter gentleman, has written that his master's camp was attacked by Vali Khan in front of the city of Kasgar, and that his master fell in the consequent struggle. Abdoolah was imprisoned, and next day observed the new moon of the Mohurram. He was imprisoned on a Wednesday. From these and other circumstances Mr. H. Von Schlagentweit has come to the conclusion that his brother was killed in the morning of the 26th of August, 1857.

**THE "CHERUBA."**—Even the most remote prospect of tidings of any of our countrymen who may have been cast away in the Bay during the late stormy weather must be of interest. We can scarcely hope to hear anything of the *Cheruba*. But from a letter received from Chittagong, we learn that there has been a boat cast away on an island about twenty-five miles west of Sundee Island; and the bodies of sixteen Europeans washed on shore. Government, it is said, are taking steps to obtain particulars, and to make them known. This may be somewhat indefinite information; but it indicates the possible news of some disaster at sea; and though it may be too late to render any assistance it is a satisfaction in ascertaining the fate of those whom it is impossible to save.—*Englishman*, June 14.

**A CURIOUS STORY.**—We (*Delhi Gazette*) learn from the Punjab that an officer of the 15th Bengal Cavalry in April last applied through his commanding officer for six months' leave to Cashmere during this season, but the commanding officer refused to pass it on, because if sanctioned it would interfere with his own prospects of leave in August next. The matter was referred to the Major General of the Division, who failed to see the force of the commanding officer's objection, and the application was passed on through the usual channel to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency vetoed the application. The officer in question, on account of ill health, then sought through a medical board a means of escape from the plains. The regimental surgeon applied for a board; it was granted, and six months' leave on medical grounds to visit Cashmere was recommended by the board. The officer took his departure from Mooltan, and was proceeding towards Cashmere via Binbur, but he was stopped by a telegram from head-quarters directing him not to proceed to Cashmere, but to report his arrival at Murree. He reached Murree and reported his arrival; and there another medical board was assembled, presided over by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Indian Army, and this board confirmed the proceedings of the previous board, and recommended on strong grounds that the officer should be permitted to proceed to Cashmere. His Excellency has again vetoed the recommendation of the board, pending reference to the Inspector General of Hospitals of the Indian Forces! We make no comments on this bare skeleton of the case. We await the ultimate issue, as it may have to be referred to the Governor General in Council. We believe the course his Excellency has adopted is quite unprecedented; certainly has opened a new phase in the history of medical certificates.

**A LIGHTSHIP LOST.**—We learn from the Calcutta papers that the Inner Mutlah lightship is missing—a result of the late cyclone. Search has been made, but to no avail. It is feared she may have been driven on the sands and broken up. The report of a vessel still out in search is awaited.

**ROADS IN THE TEA DISTRICTS.**—The Lieutenant Governor has expressed his willingness to assist in making roads in the Tea districts whenever the planters contribute money or labour to the work. The road cess proposed by the last Tea Commission is declared by the local authorities to be impracticable and unnecessary.

**THE HEAT.**—Our Allahabad contemporary states that it is with the greatest difficulty the officials of the East India Railway can get out-door work done in consequence of the excessive heat. The shunting and making-up of trains, especially in large stations like Allahabad and Cawnpore, is a serious matter at present. The driver of a goods train, which left Allahabad at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st June, died near the Sirsoul station on the morning of the 22nd, of heat apoplexy; the man was in perfect health when he left Allahabad. Our contemporary recommends the railway authorities to distribute at all stations along the line copies of Dr. Planck's letter on the treatment of heat apoplexy. The Jubbulpore paper has been informed that of thirty-five Europeans employed on No. 17 contract on the G.I.P. line no less than seventeen have died during the past hot season.

**UTILISING SEWAGE.**—The late experiments in the Alipore jail with Mr. Gilbert Hickey's apparatus for deodorising and utilising sewage and garbage do not appear to have attracted so much attention as they deserve. The solid *dejecta* of 100 men, with the expenditure of one maund of coal, costing eight annas, was converted into gas which burned four hours in a large jet with a brilliancy equivalent to the light of six ordinary street lamps. The retort at the close of the experiment contained two pounds of charcoal and a compound of potash, soda, lime, magnesia, common salt, and iron ore—a most valuable deodoriser. The experiment is to be repeated at Darjeeling, and Dr. Mouat has been asked whether he can suggest arrangements for a trial on a considerable scale, and at what outlay. Mr. Hickey's scheme is an ingenious modification of a plan that has been followed in most of the large towns of Central Asia for centuries, the refuse of the towns being applied to the warming of the public baths. The only doubtful point seems the disposal of the smoke, which cannot but be highly offensive.

**INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—The *Gazette of India* publishes a comparative abstract of the traffic on the guaranteed railways throughout India for the years 1867 and 1868, the results exhibited by which must be considered on the whole most satisfactory. In the commencement of 1868 trade was still suffering severely from that paralysis from which it has hardly yet fully recovered; and on the principal railways the traffic was proportionately affected. The difference, however, was more than pulled up in the fourth quarter; and the grand total of earnings on all the lines for the past year is £5,140,432, against £4,931,728 in 1867. The average receipt per week per mile open is 25 in 1868, against 24·5 in 1867. On the East India Main Line the earnings were £2,149,156 in 1868, against £2,128,949 in 1867, and on the Jubbulpore Line £85,910, against £19,870. On the Eastern Bengal line the receipts were £162,273, against £147,134. The receipts of the Bombay and Sind Railways for 1868, however, fall below those of the previous year.

**THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.**—A recent number of the "Annals of Indian Administration for 1867-1868" contains an elaborate digest of the latest statistical information regarding the numbers, employments, castes, and religious professions of the inhabitants of the British Empire in the East and the dependent States. Out of more than 150,000,000 inhabitants of the country under direct British dominion 110,000,000 are Hindoos, 25,000,000 Mussulmans (a much smaller proportion than was popularly supposed); while 12,000,000 belong to those strange tribes who descend from the occupiers of India before the Aryan immigration (as it is now called) took place. There are also 4,000,000 of Buddhists and a few Jews and Parsees. The Roman Catholics claim 640,000 native adherents; these are chiefly found in the extreme south of the Peninsula, and descend from the ancient community known as the Christians of St. Thomas. The Protestant missionaries estimated the numbers attached to their persuasion at 213,000 in 1862; but the total is thought to have greatly augmented since the date of that estimate, chiefly by conversion among the aboriginal tribes in remote parts of India and in Burmah. The Christians of European and mixed origin are estimated at about 240,000.

**"ZENANA" CARRIAGES.**—The Government of India has instructed the Provincial Governments to see that "Zenana" compartments or carriages, "for the special use of native females of the upper classes of society," both Hindoo and Mussulman, are provided on every railway. These Governments are also asked whether proper attention is at present habitually given to applications for reserved accommodation made by natives desirous of travelling by railway, and are directed to consider whether any additional precautions are needed to secure the same attention being given, and at precisely the same rates of charge, to the legitimate claims of all classes of travellers, whether they are European or Native. The importance of removing all difficulties from the way of persons of the upper classes of so-

ciety who may desire to travel by railway, and particularly of females, both in a political and social point of view, is, in the estimation of the Governor General in Council, very great. The difficulty is not in properly accommodating native ladies, but in satisfying their male friends, who desire a compartment next to them and communicating with them. The application to Natives of the rule so often taken advantage of by English travellers, on the East India line, that four first class tickets secure one sleeping compartment strictly reserved, ought to meet every difficulty.

**CALAMITOUS WEATHER IN NORTH-EASTERN BENGAL.**—We (*Indian Daily News*) hear from various sources that rain has fallen in the north-eastern districts in quantities to baffle the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." We have an account from a gentleman of high position, but prefer to give one from a native, on account of the way in which he views the case. He says:—"Water has entirely covered this part of Assam, and has spoiled (why spoiled?—swept away) all the Ashoo Dhan. The price of the rice has raised so high that within a short time we will get servants without pay, provided we can give them food. How could we do that? Where will we get rice? The rice for which we paid two rupees per maund a week back to day we are now purchasing at five rupees. They sell common rice at three rupees two annas per maund at present, and the people say that the rate will daily increase. I know not what will become of us in time. However, I am happy to say that our worthy Assistant Commissioner, Mr. A. C. Campbell, is taking every measure to reduce our distress. He has raised a subscription to obtain rice from Bengal. We are under incessant rain since a month, and do not know when we will see the sun again; perhaps he has left this part of the country." There seems to be no doubt that the rain has been very destructive, and there may be in store one of those local calamities with which late years have made us painfully familiar.

**BENGAL COAL COMPANY.**—We have before us the report of the directors of the Bengal Coal Company for the half-year ending April 30, 1869. The result of the half-year's workings should be most satisfactory to the shareholders, showing, as it does, an increase both in the raising and sales of coal, and a profit of Rs. 1,76,693, out of which, after transferring the sum of Rs. 20,000 to the wear and tear fund, the directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 70 per share, or at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum. The report, moreover, contains two facts which should be equally interesting to the shareholders and the general public. The canal intended to join the Damoodah and the Hooghly has been sanctioned by the Government. This work, which will commence at Raghonath Chuck, on the property of the company, and terminate near Muggrah, on the Hooghly, will afford a safe and constant means of transport in lieu of the dangerous and precarious route by the Damoodah, and will materially lessen the cost of coal in Calcutta. Almost equally important is the fact that experiments instituted by the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company on the value of the different coals of the Damoodah field have shown that that of the Sanktoria seam possesses so high a steam power as to render it available for the use of sea-going steamers. In fact, the report says, a mixture of half Sanktoria and half West Hartley coal gave a higher result than West Hartley alone. This ought materially to diminish the heaviest item of expenditure of our steam navigation companies, and may ultimately be expected to make some difference in their fares for passengers. The company, we observe, raised 34,18,256 maunds of coal, and delivered 26,17,933 maunds during the half-year.

**MILITARY.**—It is said that Captain Pearson, of the 88th Regiment, is about to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. Lieutenant Owen and Ensign Sir George Larpeut will obtain the steps.—We regret to learn of the death of Captain H. D. Metcalfe, at Jubbulpore, on the 21st inst.; the deceased officer was en route from Simla to Hyderabad, to join the Hyderabad Contingent.—The *Delhi Gazette* learns from the Punjab that the new station at Tollagun, in the Jhelum Division, is to be vacated for the coming rainy season, and to be reoccupied against next cold weather. It is contemplated sending one detachment of the regiment there located to Pindee, another to Attock, and a third to Campbellpore.—The Government of India has confirmed a decision of the Commander-in-Chief that the appointments with the frontier batteries of artillery should be considered staff appointments, and that officers holding them should be allowed to retain them during furlough. The Government has further ruled that this decision applies to all native batteries of artillery.—Major G. F. Vincent, says the *Indian Daily News*, of the 21st June, was last week taken to the Medical College Hospital at Calcutta, suffering from heat apoplexy, and has since died.—It has been rumoured at Murree that Brigadier-General G. V. Maxwell, late in command of a brigade at Rawul Pindee, and who is now looking forward at home to a further advancement in professional rank, is likely to succeed Major General Haly, C.B., in the command of the Jhelum division.—We observe it stated that the medical officers of her Majesty's Indian Army are preparing a memorial for transmission to Government regarding the unsatisfactory state of the Medical Retiring Fund.—Staff Surgeon-major Cogan, says the *Delhi Gazette*, has been ordered up from Bombay to Nowshera, to take charge of H.M.'s 88th Regiment, vice Surgeon A. H. Fraser, who is absent on sick certificate.—Very unfavourable accounts have been

received from Baraitch regarding the health of Captain Thackwell; the three wounds inflicted on his right arm by the tiger would seem to have defied the skill of the medical officer attending him. On Monday last, Dr. Atkinson, surgeon of the 5th Lancers, started from Lucknow for Baraitch, and we are informed that as mortification had set in, it was found necessary to amputate the right arm near the arm pit. Great sympathy is felt for Captain Thackwell, as he is a young and rising man, and beloved by all who know him.—Since the Hazara campaign, which was brought to a close now more than eight months ago, a detachment of the 9th Bengal Cavalry has been doing duty at Agror on the frontier. For some reason or other the detachment has not been relieved. The *Delhi Gazette* understands that orders have now been issued for the relief; the detachment of the 9th is to return to Meerut, and the 4th Punjab Cavalry to supply its place.—A correspondent writing from Jaulna on the 25th June says:—"Quite a gloom has been cast over our quiet little station by the sudden death of Assistant-surgeon P. J. Shannon, M.D., of the 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent. The deceased had been suffering for some time from whooping cough. He will be regretted by all classes, for his gentle manners and genuine kindness towards every one had rendered him highly popular."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 18. Varuna, Clare, London; Tinto, Wilkie, Liverpool.—20. China, White, Liverpool; Saint Monan, Hyler, Liverpool; Cossipore, Beynon, Liverpool; Jeanne d'Arc, Nouvellon, Madras.—21. Str. Rangoon, Starratt, Moulmein; Morning Star, Evans, Liverpool; Oneiza, Spurr, Bombay; Achilles, Dunn, Liverpool.—22. Str. Penang, Baxter, Akyab.—23. Hindoostan, Hugon, Amherst; str. Deccan, Kellock, Suez; Chrysolite, McAlister, Liverpool.—24. Phatle Barry, Alice Meer, Jedda; Chinsurah, Fletcher, Liverpool; Erycina, Gay, —.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Penang.—Mr. J. Cull, Mr. J. Aikman, Col. Spilburn, Mr. E. Saponade, Mr. Parker, Mr. T. Langlois, Mr. and Mrs. White.

### DEPARTURES.

June 18. Alabama, Maurice and Reunion, Calcutta.—21. Str. Mongolia.—22. Str. Clan Alpine.—23. Str. Arratoon Apar, City of Delhi, Bowfell, Beann Uamba.—24. Str. T. A. Gibb, Knight of Snowdon.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Beaufort and Misses Beaufort (two), Mr. Danby. For Galle.—Mr. A. T. Hewitt. For BOMBAY.—Captain W. P. Arnot, Mr. R. Stevenson, Mr. G. E. Noble. For Suez.—Messrs. W. Mair, A. Robertson, L. T. S. G. Clutterbuck, and R. Pugh. For MARSHALLS.—Mr. W. Winsor. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. W. Pugh, Lieut. Col. J. R. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hilly, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gale, Mrs. Humphrey and two infants, Colonel and Mrs. Furneaux, Mr. A. Moncer, Capt. Burgoyne.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, June 24, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Ra. 94 8 to
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	94 10 to 94 12
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91	94 10 to 94 12
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108	104 14 to 105 0
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114	114 2 to 114 4
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 8 to 109 10

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.	
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d.	

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Ra.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ...	200	160 to 165
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1635 to 1640
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	59 to 60
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	555 to 560 ex div.
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	490 to 490
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	85 to 89
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	160 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	35 to 38
East Indian Railway Company ...	218	239 to 240
East India Tea Company ...	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	30 to 33
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	218	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	187½ to 190
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	150 to 162 ex div.
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	250 to —
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	420 to 430
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	137½ to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	13 to 13½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	275 to 280
Punjab Bank ...	100	90 to 92
Screw Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500	550 to 585
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	50 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	210	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 10 0 to £0 12 6	Nominal.
Sugar ...	0 10 0 to 0 13 6	Nominal.
Rice ...	0 15 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Seeds ...	1 13 9 to 0 0 0	1 10 0 to 1 12 6
Jute ...	1 15 9 to 0 0 0	1 10 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 0 0 to 2 2 6	2 0 0 to 2 2 0

## Madras.

### THE TRUE VERSION OF THE VELLORE AFFAIR.

From the reports submitted by the Acting Inspector-general of Police and the Acting Joint Magistrate, it appears that there exists much ill-feeling between the Orthodox Mahomedans at Vellore and certain others, who either openly profess the Wahabee doctrines, or belong secretly to that sect.

Early in May last a small party of the Orthodox Mahomedans, with a view of alarming the Wahabee sectarians and excluding them from a particular mosque, attempted to create an impression that the Wahabees were preaching sedition in the mosque, and endeavouring to foment a rising among the inhabitants of the town, and that they had been tampering with the Native Regiment, the 28th, stationed at Vellore.

Anonymous petitions were addressed to the Joint Magistrate and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, stating this, and a Mahomedan Moonshee of the Small Cause Court, who affirmed that he was present at the mosque when sedition was openly advocated, produced a written statement of what had occurred at the mosque, signed by himself and four other Orthodox Mahomedans. An inquiry was at once held by the Joint Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector-general of Police, the result of which was that the case broke down entirely. The Moonshee's witnesses, with one exception, failed to corroborate his statement, and the evidence of the single witness who supported the Moonshee's story was held by the magistrate to be open to the strongest suspicion. The Joint Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector-general were so satisfied that the anonymous reports and the statement of the Moonshee were entirely without foundation that they did not consider it necessary to report what had occurred to Government, and left Vellore on other duty.

The course adopted by these officers appears to have been attended by unfortunate results, for their reticence as to what had really occurred and their absence from Vellore encouraged the propagation of false and exaggerated reports, which created considerable uneasiness in the mind of the public. This uneasiness was increased by the Deputy Inspector-general hastily communicating to the officer commanding the 28th regiment Native Infantry a further report, which he had received after leaving Vellore, as to the existence of disaffection in that regiment. The note, which was marked "Private and Confidential," led the officer commanding the regiment to more decided action than had been intended by the Deputy Inspector-general. A regimental Court of Inquiry was called and sat till a late hour at night, and the officer commanding the 28th regiment, who is also the commandant of the station, considered it advisable, as a measure of precaution, to issue arms and ammunition to the European pensioners at Vellore.

The Regimental Court of Inquiry elicited nothing to indicate that the report of disaffection in the regiment, which had been so hastily accepted and communicated by the Deputy Inspector-general of Police to the commandant of the regiment, had any foundation whatever; and as soon as the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Inspector-general of Police heard what had been done by the officer commanding the station, they returned to Vellore, and, after consultation with that officer, the arms and ammunition issued to the pensioners were withdrawn.

At no time was the public peace at Vellore for a moment disturbed, and a most careful inquiry, which has subsequently been made by the Acting Inspector-general of Police, has shown clearly that the whole affair has arisen from a clumsily contrived petty conspiracy to create alarm regarding the designs of the Wahabee section of the Mahomedan community, and thereby to force the sectarians to abstain from attending the mosques frequented by the Orthodox Mahomedans.

The Government have to remark that the Acting Joint Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector General of Police should have remained at Vellore so long as there was any feeling of public uneasiness, and that they should have taken the necessary steps to make generally known in Vellore how entirely without foundation were the rumours which were in circulation. His Excellency in Council is also constrained to observe that the Deputy Inspector General acted imprudently in transmitting to the officer commanding the 28th Regiment Native Infantry a hastily written message, containing the gravest possible charge against that regiment, which was based on the merest hearsay, and which subsequent inquiry has proved to have been entirely without foundation.

His Excellency in Council considers it a matter of regret that the officer commanding the station should have taken so extreme a step as the arming of the pensioners without consulting the Acting Joint

Magistrate, and before he had made himself acquainted with the evidence before the Deputy Inspector-general of Police on the subject of the supposed disaffection in the regiment or of the probability of any serious disturbance of the public peace.

His Excellency in Council has finally to notice with displeasure the delay that occurred on the part of all the officials concerned in communicating to the Government the circumstances which had created considerable public alarm in the town of Vellore, and which gave rise to the exaggerated reports which appeared in the newspapers. The circular order of Government recently issued contains clear instructions on this point, and will, his Excellency trusts, prevent the possibility of any such delay again occurring.

## Miscellaneous.

**MILITARY.**—The death from fever at Bangalore on the 18th June of Veterinary Surgeon J. S. Richardson, of H.M.'s 16th Lancers, is announced.

**HEAT APOPLEXY.**—We regret to record the death of another victim to this too prevalent disease. Mr. Mouisse, of Messrs. Bainbridge's house, died of it yesterday afternoon.—*Madras Athenæum*, June 18.—A Madras paper records the death of the Rev. T. Haslam, of the London Missionary Society, who died at Coimbatore on the 15th June, from the effects of heat apoplexy.

**CIVIL.**—In reply to a telegram from the Secretary of State for India, inquiring if it had anyone to recommend, the Madras Government is said to have telegraphed on the 16th inst. proposing Mr. H. G. Prichard for the office of Government Solicitor, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. H. J. Brockman. The appointment is worth Rs. 1,225 per mensem. Mr. Prichard has been about ten years in Madras.

We learn that on the morning of Sunday, June 20, between four and five o'clock, one of the patients in the Royal Artillery Hospital at Saint Thomas Mount threw himself into a well and died before assistance could be rendered. It would appear that the well has a covering, which the deceased removed before committing the rash deed. The man entered hospital the day before, and at the time of admission showed no signs of insanity.

**STEAM FROM MADRAS TO MYSORE.**—A meeting was to be held at Bangalore on the 23rd June to consider a scheme proposed by Mr. W. E. Lippert, C.E., for the establishment of a Traction Road Steam Engine Company, the operations of which will enable passengers to go for two rupees in fourteen hours from Bangalore to Mysore, and traffic to be carried at fourteen rupees per ton. Mr. Lippert has recently come from the Mont Cenis Tunnel Works where traction engines were used by himself, and he is said to be thoroughly conversant with all the minutiae of the subject. Several influential members of the European and native community of Bangalore have already expressed their entire approval of Mr. Lippert's scheme and the comparatively small capital of Rs. 100,000 required will be subscribed at once, should the project meet with the approval of the authorities.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 18. Coringa, Bogort, Boston; Nimrod, Pearce, Galle; Prince Alfred, Thirkell, Bindipatam.—3. Str. Asia, Paterson, Southern Ports.—18. P. and O. str. Decan, Killock, Suez.—19. Anglia, —, Liverpool.—20. Conrad, Appleby, Glasgow.—22. Wolverham, Munday, Gopaulpore.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Asia.—Mrs. Routier and child, Messrs. Determe, Nessor, Landale, and Willy.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Decan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Miss Watson, Mr. J. Lindsay, Mr. J. Rowland.—From MARSHFIELD.—Col. Rowlandson, Mr. Moscrop, Capt. Logan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. C. Arrol, Staff serg. Tyler, Mrs. Tyler and child, Commander and Mrs. Weston, Mr. Robertson, Col. Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Mr. Gouzeze.—From MARSHFIELD.—Mr. F. Lazarus, Mr. Strand, Mr. Virch, Lt. and Mrs. Lock, Master Cobb, Mr. Allison.—From GALLE.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Symonds.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Morant, Lieut. Rowlandson, Capt. Tullock.—From BOMBAY.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Langdon.—From KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Ross.—From MELBOURNE.—Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Weaver and infant.

### DEPARTURES.

June 18. Mona, Brumell, Batavia; Clara, Murray, London; H.M.'s str. Bullfinch, —, Trincomalee.—19. Str. Punjaub, Parker, Rangoon and Northern Ports; P. and O. str. Decan, Killock, Calcutta.—22. Pembrokehire, Wilkinson, Gopaulpore.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Decan.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. King, Mr. J. G. Clarkson, Lieut. col. Rishston, Mrs. Nunnerley and two children.

## Bombay.

**KURRACHEE.**—It appears from the Kurrachee Municipality that Government has sanctioned the taking up of a loan of Rs. 630,000, under Government guarantee, for the carrying out of the project for supplying Kurrachee with water.

**THE ZANZIBAR ENVOY.**—The Envoy of his Highness the Emaum of Zanzibar paid a visit to his Excellency the Governor on the after-

noon of Tuesday June 27th at Gunnesskind, on which occasion fifty rank and file of her Majesty's 24th Regiment with fifers and drums formed a guard of honour on his Highness' arrival.

**THE SOLDIER'S EXHIBITION.**—We learn that Colonel Addison, C.B., 1-2nd Queen's, Lieut.-colonel Thompson, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieut.-colonel Berry, commanding General Depot, and Captain Griffiths, H.M.'s 59th Regiment, have been appointed additional members to the Central Committee for the Soldiers' Exhibition.

**BHOWNUGGUR.**—According to a statement in *Native Opinion*, the army of the Rajah of Bhownuggur is used for singular purposes. Some of the Nagars of Joonagur having sympathised with those who had admitted Mr. Mahiputram to caste, were arrested as they were engaged in a marriage ceremony, surrounded and isolated, and kept in a state of starvation for four days, until they agreed to perform penance and express contrition for having befriended the gentleman who had been guilty, years ago, of the crime of visiting Europe.

**MILITARY.**—The *Poona Observer* hears that Captain Turner, Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, is to be appointed Military Paymaster, Poona Circle, and that Major Blowers, Pension Paymaster, will succeed Captain Turner.—The *Observer* also hears from Deolalee that a good deal of fever has prevailed in that camp lately. The new barracks are approaching completion. When completed the detachment of the 1st Royals are expected to be sent up to occupy them from Butcher's Island.—We learn that the Queen's Bays at Mhow (under orders for home) have finished their volunteering, and have volunteered away 89 men to regiments remaining in India, viz., to the 3rd Hussars 8, to the 4th Hussars 17, to the 5th Lancers 12, to the 11th Hussars 2, to the 16th Lancers 9, to the 18th Hussars 22, and to the 21st Hussars 19.—Of homeward-bound troops the first instalment will leave Bombay on the 1st of October, and arrive at Portsmouth on the 4th November. The last homeward troop ship will leave Bombay on the 28th of February next, and reach Portsmouth on the 3rd of April.—The E 14th Royal Artillery and 1 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers will return to England during the ensuing trooping season. The detachments of the 2-1st Royals and 49th Foot, at present located on Butcher's Island, Bombay, will be removed to Deolalee probably by the end of this month. They will occupy the new barracks, nearly completed.

**POPULAR EDUCATION.**—The following letter from the *Times of India* shows what the Southern Mahratta Country is doing for itself in this important matter:—"You will be glad to hear there is an earnest movement on foot for disseminating education throughout this neglected Southern Mahratta Country. As you are aware, the Canarese-speaking portion of the inhabitants of the Bombay presidency are lamentably behind their brethren of the Deccan, Konkan and Goozerat in the important matter of education. The reproach will not last long now, however. The educational movement has been taken up *con amore*; close on Rs. 50,000 is already subscribed, and before long, with the aid that Government will be called on to give, we shall have in Dharwar a first class High School. In addition to the High School, we shall have an English Training School, purposely for turning out schoolmasters sufficiently good to educate sons of ryots and village craftsmen up to the standard required for the admission of these village boys to the High School. This latter part of the plan is one of its best features, as the present schoolmasters in the outlying districts are very inferior and inefficient. In short, the whole scheme is one of the best that has been set on foot south of Poona for many years. There will also be a list of scholarship prizes to enable boys whose parents are not rich to go up to the Bombay and Poona Colleges. I think we shall start with at least six of these scholarships. All that is now needed is the cordial co-operation and assistance of Government in the good work, and this, I think, can be depended upon."

**FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA BY RAIL.**—The progress that is being made in the construction of the final link that is to unite by rail Bombay with Calcutta is a subject which commands the interest, not only of the commercial and travelling public, but of all India. We may reasonably suppose that the results flowing from complete railway communication from Western India with Bengal and the Upper Provinces will be as fruitful of political advantages as they must be of material results. Until lately it was thought impossible that the North-Eastern line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway would be finished so as to admit of any traffic until the close of 1870. Judging, however, from the work that has been done during the past season, and estimating what remains to be accomplished, we can assure the public with tolerable certainty that the first through train will be run in May next. Opposed to this hopeful prospect there is just the contingency that certain girders may not arrive sufficiently early, and that an ample supply of sleepers may not be forthcoming. Extraordinary exertions during the past season have been put forth by all on the works to expedite the completion of the line, as is plain to any one who compares the advanced stage in the Jubbulpore line now with its position last October. All have worked most cordially in furtherance of the great work, and though the difficulties to be overcome have been very formidable indeed, they have only stimulated to increased exertion. Between Bhoer and Hurdah, a distance of about forty miles, the heaviest works have been encountered.—*Times of India*.



**FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TEN LIVES LOST.**—We regret to state that an accident occurred yesterday morning, about two-and-a-half miles north of Etola, to the through train from Ahmedabad to Bombay, by which ten passengers lost their lives, and seven were more or less wounded. The following report from Mr. Currey, Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, to Lieutenant-colonel Trevor, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, which has been courteously placed at our disposal, contains all the information which has yet been received regarding the occurrence:—"Sir.—I much regret to have to report that a serious accident occurred this morning, about two-and-a-half miles north of Etola, to the through passenger train from Ahmedabad to Bombay. The engine is stated to have come in contact with a buffalo, and the result was that several carriages were thrown off the line—two double-storied third-class carriages being broken up. The company's consulting surgeon at Baroda telegraphs to me that ten third-class passengers were killed, and one more has since died; one third-class passenger is seriously injured, and six more slightly so. Medical aid has been afforded. The passengers killed and injured are said to be all Hindoos. Further particulars shall be sent as soon as received.—I am, &c., C. CURREY, Agent."—The telegrams received regarding the accident are from native officials, the Resident Engineer having been staying for a few days at Surat. But the telegram regarding the killed and wounded is from the company's consulting surgeon at Baroda, and may be relied on. The names of the unfortunate passengers who have been killed are not yet known. A special train left Bombay for Etola last night at eight o'clock, by which Mr. Duxbury, Traffic Manager of the line, Mr. Richmond, Chief Resident Engineer, and Captain White, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, proceeded to the scene of the accident.—*Bombay Gazette*, June 29.

**ADULTERATION OF FOOD.**—So the London authorities are not to have it all their way. A curious case, recently tried by the Magistrate of Futtehghur, shows that their Aryan brethren of the shop-keeping persuasion in India are quite their equals in this art; and if not as much indebted to perverted medical science, their native sagacity is quite sufficient to supply them with materials for adulteration. The case was this. A man was found carrying into the city of Furruckabad an ekka-load of bags of powdered kunkur. On being questioned he stated that he lived close to some great kunkur quarries, and drove a regular trade by supplying powdered kunkur to some small buniads in the city. On this their shops were searched, and a quantity of similar bags found stored away for the improvement of the digestion of the lieges, and the stores of cummin, aniseed, mint seed, &c. (*zeera souf, methie and mulunga*), exposed in the shop were found on examination to be more than half composed of this pleasing ingredient, varied with a few pieces of broken brick. One of the culprits defended himself by asserting that the bags found in his shop were not intended to be mixed in, but adulterations he had sifted out of his wares; and on being asked why he had gone to the expense of packing the dust in bags, he replied that he sold it to cultivators as manure for potatoe fields. But as nobody had ever heard of such manure being applied, and no proof was forthcoming of it, the magistrate was forced to compliment him on the ingenuity, rather than the accuracy, of his defence, and to condole with him on the ill success of his endeavours to clean the seeds, which after so much sifting remained half full of kunkur. Also, it had to be pointed out to him and his fellows that it was a punishable offence by law to expose for sale adulterated articles of food. Had they confined their principles of combination to indigo seed, for instance, they might still be enjoying the profits of their trade with an easy conscience, instead of which prison and fine awaited them. They were carried off weeping piteously, and loudly repeating passages from that speech of Mr. John Bright's in which he asserted that most adulterations were wholesome and most false weights over-weight.—*Pioneer*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 23. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Bussorah; str. Magdala, Thompson, Suez; str. Indus, Kingcome, Broach.—24. Kate Swinton, Nagoda, Jeddah; str. Sumatra, White, Suez; str. Martaban, Hibbert, Kurrachee.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From Southampton.—Mr. Carpenter, Mrs. Chick, Mrs. Colebrook and daughter. From Messageries.—Mr. Koyler, Captain Tweedie, Mr. Roche. For str. Magdala.—From Suez.—Captain and Mrs. Willoughby Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Sytelle.

### DEPARTURES.

June 23. Viscount Sandon, Sheriff, Chittagong; Banner, Williams, Callao; str. Bangoon, Baker, Aden and Suez; str. Burniah, Hutchison, Malabar Coast.—24. Str. Neera, Hanscom, Aden and Suez.—25. Henry Fernie, Barnsley, Callao; Pembroke Castle, Ogilvie, London, via Havre.—26. Str. Travancore, Eastley, China.—26. Asia, Webster, Java; str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; 26. Northumbrian, Piggie, Bangkok; A. M. E., Whitehill, Batavia.—23. Mail str. Germanic, Jones, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For B. and S. Co.'s str. Neera.—For Suez.—Mrs. and Miss Medhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Croley and two children. Mr. Tinn, Mr. Donaldson Captain Gray. Messrs. Somerville, Miller, Edwards, Graham, Russell, Captain Pike, Mr. Fortune, Mr. Gray. For Messageries.—Mr. Paulson, For Gen.—Mrs. Andeen and two children. For P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—For Madras.—Col. and Mrs. J. P. Briggs and child, Surg. major Squire. For Southampton.—Mrs. Gayen and child, Lieut. C. R. E. Whistley. Mr. H. Mann and child, Mrs. J. G. H. Phillips, Capt. Chinn, Col. Fraser, Capt. Mossell, Mr. Wilks Hill. For Suez.—Mr. G. Macpherson, Mr. Adamson, H.E. the General Kangally, Lieut. Bowcroft. For Aden.—Asst. surg. Robba.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, N. S., to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rungpore, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Furruckpore. June 16.  
CATANIA.—The unexpired portion (from April 13 to Oct. 12) of the 12 months' leave of absence, on m.c., granted to Mr. Catania, in notification from this dept., No. 2,096a, dated Nov. 27 last, is hereby cancelled. No. 38a.  
GRIMLEY, W. H., to offic. as junior superint. of survey during leave of King. To have effect from May 7.  
HALLETT, J. R., asst. mag. of Raneegunge, has leave of absence for 10 days, to enable him to attend the examination for honours in Bengalee, to be held in Calcutta in July next. June 17.  
HARRIS, G. L. T., to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah. June 16.  
HARRISON, Lieut., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, assumed charge of the Hooghly Defences div. on June 11. No. 218, June 21.  
HEFFERNAN, Asst. surg. P. J., services placed at disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oude. No. 2,811, June 16.  
JARRATT, Capt., v.c., deputy conservator, 2nd class, is transferred from the southern to the western div., Forest Department, and will also hold charge of the southern division. No. 304, June.  
JONES, F., to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Monghyr, but to offic. as senior superint. of survey during absence, on deputation, of Metcalfe. To have effect from May 7 last. [effect from May 7.  
KING, L. B. B., on furlough, to be junior superint. of survey. To have effect from May 7 last.  
MALLESON, Lieut. col., Bengal staff corps, has been app. to be guardian to the Maharajah of Mysore, v. Haines. No. 1,161.  
METCALFE, C. T., to be senior superint. of survey, but to continue to offic. as magistrate and collector of Chumparan in 1st grade. June 18.  
MILES, T. W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Rajpootana, passed the colloquial examination prescribed in public works standing order, No. 22 of 1867; on May 1 last. No. 170, June 12.  
POLITES, C., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transferred from 3rd div. to 4th div., Grand Trunk road. No. 2,828, dated Allahabad, June 12.  
RAMSEY, Rev. A., M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, junior chaplain, has been appd. by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta surrogate for granting episcopal licences of marriage.  
ROSS.—In notification No. 1,535i, dated June 8 last, read "May 31" as the date on which Lieut. W. G. Ross, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, P.W., N.W.P., joined head quarters, and not "31st instant."  
TREACY, J., asst. comr., 1st grade, British Burmah, reported his return to duty on May 28 from the leave on med. cert. for 20 months granted him on July 9, 1868. No. 1,157.  
TWEEDIE, J., to officiate as mag. and coll. of Pubna, 2nd grade. June 16.  
TWEEDIE, Capt., made over charge of the office of asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoities at Hyderabad to Lieut. Trevor, on April 1. No. 1,135.  
WALL, R., joint mag. and dep. coll., is appd. to officiate as mag. and coll. of Moradabad, with effect from date on which he took charge of the office. No. 2,695, June 7.  
WALLER, R. M., asst. mag. and dep. coll., Jessore, to have charge of sub-div. of Jenidah.  
WARNER, Lieut., 4th M.L.C., is appd. to officiate as 2nd asst. resident at Hyderabad, with effect from April 3 last. No. 1,132.  
WEST, Rev. W., to officiate as chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and of the General Hospital, during leave of Atlay. June 18.  
WHEN, D., sub engr., 2nd grade, officiated as executive engr. of Dinapore div. from Feb. 27 to May 22. No. 219.  
WRIGHT, A. C., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of sub div. of Raneegunge. June 16.  
WYER, F., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea, and to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district, during absence on deputation of Tweedie. June 16.

#### EXAMINATION LIST, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Allahabad, June 16.—No. 301.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased, upon the report of the special central committee, to declare the undermentioned officers to have passed the examinations specified:—

Officers examined specially and passed:—H. F. Evans, in police and revenue case; W. E. Kinsey, in police; W. T. Martin, in dictation; J. W. Concanon, in dictation; G. O. Man, in police.

Assistants passed by the 1st or higher standard in both branches:—J. D. La Touche, D. M. Smeaton, H. B. Finlay, E. Rose.

Assistants passed by the higher standard in the judicial branch separately:—G. E. Knox, M. Reade.

Assistants passed in the lower standard in the judicial branch separately:—S. F. A. Smith, E. White, J. S. Mackintosh; R. S. Whiteway, B. D. Alexander, equal; A. Robinson.

Assistants passed by the lower standard in the revenue branch separately:—J. S. Mackintosh, G. E. Knox, M. Reade.

Assistant commissioner passed by the higher standard in both branches:—Lieut. J. W. Ridgeway, subject to re-examination in police.

Extra assistant commissioner and deputy collectors passed by the higher standard in both branches:—F. Kilvert.

Assistant commissioner passed by the higher standard in the revenue branch separately:—Lieut. G. E. Reade.

Assistant commissioner passed by the higher standard in the judicial branch separately:—R. H. Story.

Assistant commissioner passed by the lower standard in the judicial branch separately:—Lieut. G. E. Reade.

Extra assistant commissioner and deputy collector passed by the lower standard in the revenue branch separately:—D. Anthony.

Capt. J. H. C. G. Lassalle passed by the higher standard in the revenue branch.

Officers who have passed in the police test:—Messrs. J. J. D. LaTouche, H. B. Finlay, W. E. Kinsey; G. E. Knox, H. F. Evans, equal; E. White, J. M. Pears, E. Rose, J. S. Mackintosh, G. O. Man, S. F. A. Smith, T. Benson, and M. Reade.

Police officers who have passed the police test:—Messrs. S. H. Campbell, W. S. Louis, R. Bower, C. H. C. Fagan, and W. Short.

The undermentioned officers have qualified in vernacular:—

Junior Civil Servants.—Messrs. A. Robinson; G. E. Knox, M. Reade, equal; H. B. Finlay, T. Benson, D. M. Smeaton, R. S. Whiteway, S. F. A. Smith; E. Ross, J. M. Pear, equal; and J. S. Mackintosh.

Assistant Commissioners.—Lieuts. J. W. Ridgeway and G. E. Reade.

Cantonment Magistrate.—Major H. A. Prinsep.

Extra Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Collectors.—Messrs. D. Anthony, F. Kilvert, and R. H. Story.

Police Officers.—Messrs. R. Bower, W. Short, and W. S. Louis; and Capt. H. C. Fagan (to be re-examined in reading).

Capt. O. I. Chalmers passed by the higher standard in the judicial branch and in the police test.

#### THE MAGISTRACY, N.W.P.

No. 307.—With reference to notification No. 301 of this date, the undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a magistrate, as described in section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, with effect from the 1st instant:—Messrs. T. F. Harkness, W. T. Martin, W. E. Kinsey, C. J. Lyall, J. J. D. LaTouche, D. M. Smeaton, H. B. Finlay, and G. E. Knox.

No. 308.—The undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the 1st class, with effect from the 1st inst.:—Messrs. E. Rose, S. F. A. Smith, E. White, J. S. Mackintosh, R. S. Whiteway, and R. D. Alexander.

No. 309.—The undermentioned officers are invested with powers of deputy collectors for the trial and decision of cases under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863, with effect from the 1st inst.:—Messrs. D. M. Smeaton, E. Rose, M. Reade, and J. S. Mackintosh.

#### DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The following notifications are issued by the officiating chief commissioner, Central Provinces:—

Nagpore, June 12.—No. 302.—Under section 445a of Act VIII. of 1869, the officiating chief commissioner is pleased to invest the undermentioned deputy commissioners with the powers described in the above-named section, and they are appointed to the districts named:—

Major F. A. Fenton, Nagpore; Mr. H. Read, Bhundara; Capt. M. P. Ricketts, Wurdah; Capt. C. B. L. Smith, Chanda; Capt. A. Bloomfield, Balaghat; Mr. J. F. Beddy, Upper Godavery; Capt. H. C. E. Ward, Jubulpore; Major J. C. Wood, Sangor; Capt. G. A. A. Warner, Dumoh; Lieut. col. J. B. Denny, Seonee; Major J. Ashburner, Baitool; Major E. M. Playfair, Chindwara; Capt. J. L. Loch, Narsingpore; Lieut. J. Forsyth, Nimar; Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Raepore; Lieut. J. Ducat, Belaspore; Major A. B. Cumberlege, Sumbulpore.

#### POLICE—CENTRAL PROVINCES.

June 18.—No. 395.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the police of the Central Provinces, with effect from May 20 last, in consequence of the death of Capt. E. R. H. Twyford:—

Capt. H. V. Mathias, district superintendent, 5th class, to be district superintendent, 2nd class.

Lieut. O. M. Bradshaw, officiating district superintendent, to be district superintendent, 5th class, but to continue to officiate in 4th class.

#### MILITARY.

ANNESLEY.—The C. in C. has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Capt. and Brev. major B. Annesley, 2nd batt. 10th foot, subject to approval by her Majesty. Dated May 27.

BEDDY—QUIN.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 12, making the following appointments, in the room of Lieut. col. Langmore, transferred to another regiment:—Capt. Beddy, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., 29th N.I.; Capt. Quin, 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as wing officer, 29th N.I.

BLACKWOOD, Lieut. col., will, on being relieved of his appt. as officiating comdt. 32nd N.I., proceed to Bareilly to do general duty. June 12.

BOARD.—In G.O. of March 2 last, for Cornet W. N. Hill to be lieut., read Cornet J. Board to be lieut. by purchase, v. Agnew, prom. Dated Feb. 13.

DOUGLAS.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 1 last, making the following appointment consequent on departure of Major Williamson: Capt. Douglas, offic. wing officer 26th N.I., to officiate as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

DUFFIN, Major, from wing officer 36th N.I., to be 2nd in com. 4th N.I., v. Stubbs. Dated June 1.

EDMONSTORE, Cornet, 4th hussars, to be lieut. by purchase, v. Swale, prom. Dated May 14. (This cancels the prom. of Cornet Williams to this vacancy.)

FISHER.—The six months' leave to Cashmere, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. Fisher, 7th hussars, by G.O.C.C. of April 12 last, is cancelled at that officer's request.

FITZGERALD.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 1 last, making the following appointment, v. Major Williamson, on m.c.:—Captain A. Fitzgerald, adjt., to offic. as wing officer 26th N.I.

FORTESCUE.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 14 last, app. Lieut. Fortescue, 36th N.I., 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Tytler, proceeded on leave.

FRANKS, Lieut., to be capt. 107th foot, v. Higgins, deceased. May 24.

GALL, Ens., 1st battalion 5th fusiliers, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squadron subaltern, on probation, 9th Bengal cav., v. Moore, appd. adjt. to 12th Bengal cav. Dated May 28.

GARSIA.—Jhelum division order confirmed, dated March 1 last, apptg. Lieut. Garsia, aide de camp to Major gen. Haly, to officiate as asst. quartermaster gen. of Jhelum div., in addition to his other duties, as a special and temporary arrangement, pending arrival of Capt. East.

GRIFFIN, Major, staff corps, to be wing officer 36th N.I., v. Duffin, appd. 2nd in command 4th N.I. Dated June 1.

JACOB.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 12, apptg. Capt. Jacob, 1st wing subaltern, to officiate as quartermaster 9th N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from April 15 last, v. Price, proceeded on leave.

LOGAN.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 4 last, apptg. Lieut. G. Logan, 1st wing subaltern 7th N.I., to officiate as adjt., v. Drummond, on leave.

MACDONALD, Ensign, to be lieut., v. Wood, appointed a probationer for the Madras staff corps. Dated May 10.

MORRIS.—The 3 months' leave to the hills north of Deyrah on private affairs, granted to Lieut. Morris, 1st battalion 60th foot, by G.O.C.C. of the 4th ult., is cancelled.

OAKES.—SHAW.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 20 last, making the following appointments, with effect from the 15th idem, v. Col. Hampton, commandant, reported sick:—Lieut. col. Oakes, 2nd in command and wing officer, to offic. as commandant 2nd N.I. Major Shawe, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 2nd N.I.

OMMANNEY.—Shillong station order confirmed, dated May 3, appointing Lieut. Ommanney, quartermaster 44th N.I., to act as station staff, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 4th idem, v. Thompson, brigade major, proceeded on inspection duty.

OTTLEY, Lieut., 4th cavalry, Hyderabad contingent, to be adjt. 2nd cavalry, v. Bell.

RIPLEY.—BECHER.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 16 last, making the following appointments in the room of Major Whiting, 2nd in command and wing officer 11th N.I., proceeded on leave:—Capt. Ripley, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command. Lieut. Becher, quartermaster, to officiate as wing officer.

ROSE, Ensign, 107th foot, to be lieut., v. Franks, promoted. Dated May 24.

SCOTT, Lieut. col., 36th N.I., is confirmed as commandant, v. Col. Carey, who vacates on exceeding 24 months' absence. Dated May 28.

SMITH, Capt., wing officer and offic. 2nd in command 26th N.I., to offic. as commandant. Regimental order confirmed, dated April 1 last.

STUBBS, Lieut. col., 2nd in command, to be commandant 14th N.I., v. Liptrott, permitted to resign the appointment. Dated June 1 last.

SWALE, Lieut., 4th hussars, to be capt., by purch., v. Sergison retired. Dated May 14 (cancels the prom. of Lieut. Collins).

THOMPSON, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt., to be 1st wing subalt., 2nd Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, v. Story, placed at disposal. June 18.

TRONSDALL.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated May 4, directing Cornet Tronsdall, 7th hussars, to perform the duties of ridingmaster, v. Hunt, resigned.

TURNER, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt., 2nd Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force, to be 1st wing subalt., v. Sandys, who has exceeded his prescribed period of leave to Europe. June 18.

WATSON—ARMSTRONG.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated May 8, making the following appointments in the room of Lieut. col. Thompson, comdt., proceeded on leave:—Maj. Watson, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. 45th N.I.; Capt. Armstrong, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, 45th N.I., in add. to his other duties.

WILSON.—G.O.C.C. dated May 10, directing 2nd Capt. C. W. Wilson, 16th brig. R.A., to proceed to England, is hereby cancelled.

#### MEDICAL.

BEATH, Staff asst. surg. J. H., m.d., to take over medical charge of the Chinsurah depot from Surg. major T. Best.

BEST.—Presy. division order confirmed, dated March 30 last, making the following medical arrangement:—Staff surg. major T. Best to proceed to Morar, and assume medical charge of the headquarters 22nd brig. R.A., v. Murphy, on leave.

BLAKE.—Meerut division order confirmed, dated April 22 last, directing Staff asst. surg. J. F. Blake, m.b., to proceed to Delhi for duty.

COGAN, Staff surg. major, is directed to proceed to Nowshera, and assume medical charge of 88th foot, during absence of Fraser.

CONNOLLY, Dr. H. C., to officiate as civil medical officer of Burrisaul.

CUNINGHAM, Surg. J. M., m.d., to be sanitary commissioner with the Government of India, in succession to Lieut. col. Malleison, with effect from date of his taking charge of the office. No. 256.

EDDOWES, Surg. W., in medical charge of the Erinpoora irregular force, to have medical charge of the Deoleo irregular force and the political agency at Harrowtee, during leave of De Fabeck. No. 1,130.

FLEMING, Surg. major A., civil surg. of Moorsheadabad, on leave, is appd. to be civil surg. of Cuttack. June 18.

**HATCHELL.**—Saugor district order confirmed, dated April 23 last, directing Asst. surg. C. Hatchell, officiating medical storekeeper, to proceed to Allahabad for duty. Allahabad division order confirmed, dated April 28 last, directing Asst. surg. C. Hatchell to proceed to Chunar, and assume medical charge of the garrison, during absence of Bow.

**INKSON.**—Oude division order confirmed, dated Jan. 16 last, directing Staff asst. surg. J. Inkson, M.D., to assume medical charge of the Divisional and Station Staff Military Prison and Lock Hospital, during absence on duty of Asst. surg. Brebner, 55th foot, with effect from Dec. 29 last.

**McLAREN.**—General order confirmed, dated April 27 last, transferring Asst. surg. McLaren, 29th N.I., to Peshawur district.

**WHITE, Surg. major J.,** officiating civil surgeon of Moorsheadabad, is confirmed in that appointment. June 18.

#### COURT MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN A. B. CHALMERS, OF THE BENGAL INFANTRY.

At a general court-martial assembled at Rawul Pindee on Tuesday, the 25th May, Capt. Alexander Bishop Chalmers, of the General List of Bengal Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

"With conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instance:—

"1st. In having, at Rawul Pindee, on May 30, 1869, after having been informed by Gunner James Clapperton, of the Royal Horse Artillery, that a woman then in his, Capt. Chalmers', company at the Peshawur Hotel was Gunner Clapperton's wife, struck the gunner, who was in the uniform of his corps, and openly driven the woman away from the hotel.

"2nd. In having, at Rawul Pindee, on the afternoon of Jan. 30, 1869, been again in company with the wife of the said gunner at the Peshawur Hotel, and then and there publicly entered into a personal conflict with him, during which conflict he, Capt. Chalmers, was struck and kicked by Gunner Clapperton."

We append the finding and sentence of the Court:—

"The Court finds that the prisoner, Capt. A. B. Chalmers, of the General List of Bengal Infantry, is guilty of the first instance of the charge, with the exception of the words 'struck the gunner'; is of the second instance of the charge guilty, to the extent only of having been again in company with the wife of the said gunner at the Peshawur Hotel on the afternoon of Jan. 30, is guilty of the preamble of the charge. The Court sentences the prisoner, Capt. A. B. Chalmers, of the General List of Bengal Infantry, to be reprimanded in such manner as H.E. the C. in C. may be pleased to direct. (Signed) S. BECHER, Colonel, President.

"Rawul Pindee, June 2, 1869."

The sentence has been confirmed, but Sir W. Mansfield makes the following remarks:—

"The C. in C. has confirmed these proceedings; but it is H.E.'s duty to state that he entertains the gravest doubts as to the correctness of the finding on the 2nd instance of the charge, H.E.'s opinion inclining to the view that the entire case of the prosecution in that instance is sustained by the evidence. Considering that the prisoner was found guilty of the preamble of the charge, that is, of conduct unbecoming an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in addition to very significant portions of the two instances of the charge, the person who has suffered through the prisoner's conduct being a soldier who was liable at any time to be under his military orders, it is further held by H.E. that the sentence of the Court is not adequate to the occasion. The prisoner is hereby reprimanded in accordance with the sentence."

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

STAFF CORPS—COMMISSIONS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs. Simla, May 31.—No. 150.—In continuation of G.O. No. 226 of 1868, and G.O. No. 129 of 1869, candidates for the staff corps who desire to receive the price of their commission are cautioned to send in their application for the staff corps in sufficient time to allow for contingencies, with special reference to the fact that the period of probation counts from the date of appointment on probation with the sanction of Govt., and not from that on which their papers may first reach their commanding officers.

#### MUSKETRY—AMMUNITION.

No. 151.—An instance has occurred of a regiment armed with the Snider rifle, on arrival at a station just vacated by a regiment armed with muzzle-loaders, having found there no ammunition with which to commence its musketry course.

The C. in C. is pleased to direct that wherever, owing to difference in armament, the service and practice ammunition in store is not available for the use of the incoming regiment, the officer commanding the division or district will arrange that ammunition of a proper description and to the extent laid down by regulation is ready for the use of the relieving regiment on its arrival.

#### EXAMINATIONS—ARTILLERY SUBALTERNs.

No. 152.—Doubts having arisen as to the nature of that portion of the examination for promotion of artillery subalterns which is to be recorded in writing, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the examination in the subjects prescribed for line officers shall be conducted as laid down in the second and two following sentences of paragraphs 162 and 163 of the Queen's regulations. The deputy adjutant general of artillery will furnish questions on professional subjects only.

The whole of the papers will be forwarded by general officers to the adjutant general, Simla.

#### LEAVE TO STAFF OFFICERS.

No. 163.—The following letter from the Secretary to the Govt. of India in the military department, to the Secretary to Govt., Fort St. George,

No. 1,078, dated March 23 last, is published for information and guidance:—

With reference to your letter, No. 825 of the 2nd inst., I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Govt. of Fort St. George, that an officer who obtains and proceeds on furlough to Europe during leave of absence in India, cannot retain his appointment for the full period of furlough for which such retention is allowed, excepting under Govt. general order No. 545 of 1867, when he is on sick leave out of his own Presidency.

2. That it has always been understood that no officer in or out of India can be absent from his appointment for a longer period in the whole than 2 years or 20 months (according to the rules he may be under) without vacating his appointment.

#### DRILL AND INSTRUCTION—GYMNASTICS.

No. 164.—With reference to G.O. No. 62 of 1867, the Commander-in-Chief desires that commanding officers will insert in their monthly diary of parades how many manoeuvres at each battalion drill were performed at the double.

#### FURLONGS TO OFFICERS IN MEDICAL CHARGE.

No. 2,665.—Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the home department (public), under date Simla, June 9.

Read a communication from the military department, No. 403, dated Feb. 9 last, with enclosures, on the question whether a surgeon in medical charge of a civil station, taking furlough under the new military rules, will be entitled on his return to resume the same medical charge.

Read circular to local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 1,110 to 1,118, dated Feb. 26 last, asking an expression of opinion on the following questions:—

1. Should a medical officer holding charge of a civil station be entitled, on return from furlough, to re-appointment to a similar charge, i.e., to a civil station, or one of the same class of civil stations?

2. Should he be entitled to return to the same station which he held before proceeding on furlough?

#### Resolution.

The Gov. gen. in Council, having considered the views expressed by the several local Governments and Administrations, is of opinion that a medical officer in charge of a civil station should, when proceeding on furlough, retain a lien on some similar appointment, i.e., the charge of a civil station of the same class, or some other civil charge of equal emoluments. He should not, as a general rule, have any claim to re-appointment to the same station.

#### THE MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

June 18.—The following resolution of the Government of India, in the military department, is published for general information:—

No. 30.—Extract from the proceedings of H.E. the Right hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, in the military department, under date Fort William, June 2, 1869.

Read memorandum No. 637, dated Nov. 27, 1868, from the officiating controller general of military expenditure, suggesting that departmental officers, as well as those of the military account department, be required to adhere to the budget assignments in their respective expenditure and audit.

Read also financial resolution No. 1772, dated March 31, 1869, impressing upon all officers concerned the importance of strictly restraining all expenditure within the limits of the budget allotments.

Observations.—The Right hon. the Governor-general in Council in the military department considers that the existing rules, if fully acted up to, provide sufficiently for the restriction of expenditure within the assigned limits, and that any excess of expenditure beyond the amount of the sanctioned estimate and supplementary grants, if any, can only indicate a relaxation of the prescribed regulations, which should be rigidly guarded against.

2. However carefully the annual military estimates may be framed, with reference to the data available as to past actual expenditure, and with due regard to departmental requirements, they are of comparatively little value, if the assigned limits, when finally sanctioned, are not strictly adhered to.

3. There are certain grants in which the ordinary monthly expenditure is subject to little variation throughout the year. The pay of troops and establishments is of this character. In dealing with expenditure of this nature there is no difficulty, and whilst on the one hand no retrenchment should be made on sanctioned allowances, any excess in the current expenditure over the estimated limits of each grant, should be promptly brought to the notice of the head of the military account department, with an explanation of the causes thereof, in view to the same being reported to Government without delay. For the due check in this respect, the controllers and examiners of military accounts are wholly responsible.

4. There are other grants, as, for instance, those connected with the provision of material supplies, in which the monthly expenditure must necessarily fluctuate greatly, and its record can afford but little guide to officers of the account department.

5. In such cases, the officers charged with the administration of the respective departments must be held responsible so to conduct their duties of supervision as to prevent the budget allotment being exceeded, and to give timely notice, if unforeseen circumstances are likely to render increased outlay absolutely necessary, in order that due provision may be made and the requisite sanction obtained in time to obviate the chance of inconvenience.

Resolution.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that the amount of the assignments under the several grants of the annual Military Budget Estimate is, under no circumstances, to be exceeded without the special sanction of Government.

The account branch of the military department, the several controllers and officers of the military account department, and the heads of departments concerned, will be held responsible that this principle is strictly observed, and that the existing regulations on the subject are practically and fully adhered to.

#### GUARDS AND ESCORTS.

No. 153.—An instance having come to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief in which a treasure escort was entrusted with private property for conveyance to its destination, his Excellency desires that in future such escorts are to be considered as special, and are not to be unnecessarily detained; or on any account to be encumbered with the charge of stores or property of any kind whatsoever.

#### TRAVELLING EXPENSES—PASSAGES—RAILWAY.

No. 154.—Government has been pleased to rule that in cases of officers proceeding on an ordinary tour of inspection, for which they are entitled to receive mileage allowance, the allowance will be passed, and a passage warrant for a charger granted in addition, when the officer is entitled to take a charger, for such portions of the journey as may have to be travelled by railway.

#### PASSAGES TO LUNATICS.

No. 155.—Under instructions from Government, it is notified that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has directed that insanes shall not be embarked in her Majesty's Indian troopships.

#### SCHOOLS.

No. 156.—With reference to Adjutant-general's circular No. 59, dated June 5, 1868 (see also G.O. No. 394 of Dec. 31, 1868), and in furtherance of the proper religious instruction of the children of the garrison, officers commanding at stations will arrange with commanding officers for the concentration of the children at convenient hours, with a view to their more effectual division into classes, according to the wishes of the chaplains at stations.

#### DISCHARGES—RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

No. 157.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to publish for guidance the following rules for the discharge of soldiers prevented by disability from re-engaging:—

1. Men who are prevented by disability for re-engaging, after two-thirds of their service, are not to be brought before a medical board unless from their state of health they would have been invalided in the usual manner.
2. Men who are prevented by disability from re-engagement and are not considered fit, should therefore continue to serve until they are invalided as unfit for further service; or until their limited engagement is about to expire, in which latter case only they will be dealt with under paragraph 1, 416 of the Queen's regulations.

**EDUCATION.**—The following officer to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Chota Nagpore, viz.:—Lieut. col. E. A. Rowlandson.

**THE ESTATE OF THE LATE BERNARD McCULLUM.**—The estate of the late Bernard McCullum, jun., having escheated to the Crown, the assets thereof will be submitted to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in the event of a claim to them not being established within one year from June 13, 1869.

**THE MAGISTRATE.**—The undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class, with effect from June 1:—Messrs. E. Rose, M. Reade, S. F. A. Smith, E. White, J. S. Mackintosh, R. S. Whiteway, and R. D. Dundas. The undermentioned officers are invested with powers of deputy collectors, for the trial and decision of cases under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863, with effect from June 1:—Messrs. D. M. Smeaton, E. Rose, M. Reade, and J. S. Mackintosh.

**MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.**—The following municipal arrangements were made (June 16, 21, and 23):—D. R. Lyall to be vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the town of Dacca; W. M. Souttar to be vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the town of Patna; D. M. Barbour to be a municipal commissioner, and to be vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the towns of Hooghly and Chinsurah; J. A. Hopkins to be a vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the towns of Serampore and Ootparah. It is notified, under sect. 7 of Act VI. of 1868 (the Municipal Improvements, North-Western Provinces Act); that W. M. Tidy, joint magistrate and deputy collector, has been appointed secretary to the municipal committee of Saharampore.

**QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—MILITARY.**—The undermentioned officers have been declared by the board of examiners, at Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindoostanee, on the 5th ult., agreeably to G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—Ens. W. J. Voudsen, probationer staff corps, 2nd squad subalt., 5th Punjab cav.; Ens. C. E. Norman, probationer staff corps, 2nd wing subalt., 6th Punjab inf.; Ens. D. S. Cunningham, and Lieut. W. G. Thomas, 2nd batt. 25th foot. Under the operation of G.O.C.C. July 13, 1865, the undermentioned officers are reported to have passed as military surveyors and field engineers:—As Military Surveyors and Field Engineers: Capt. H. Collett, staff corps, wing officer 21st N.L., E. A. Hingworth, 85th foot, and H. M. Buller, late 5th European L.C., 2nd squad. officer 11th Bengal cav., higher standard, with credit; Lieut. D. E. Gouldsbury, 105th foot; Lieut. A. Harden, gen. list, inf., 1st wing subalt. 22nd N.I.; Capt. G. A. Owen, 107th foot; Lieut. G. E. Harnc, 5th lancers. As Field Engineer only: Ens. L. J. H. Grey, 1st batt. 3rd buff.

**CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—Mr. H. T. Prinsep, magistrate and collector of Benrah, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of that which was granted

to him under orders of June 19. The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate, and leaves of absence under new rules, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. Maxwell, assistant superintendent of police, Burhee, for 14 days from June 15. Mr. Bolst, assistant superintendent of police, Mymensing, for 19 days, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency. Mr. Pughes, assistant superintendent of police, Maunbhoom, for 18 months, together with 7 days' preparatory leave. Dr. O'Connor, medical officer of Nowgong, for 1 month. Surgeon Heffernan, civil surgeon of Rangoon, for 4 months from Feb. 23 last. Asst. surgeon Kelly, inspector general of prisons, British Burmah, preparatory leave for 3 weeks, in extension of leave granted to him in notification No. 633 of May 17. Mr. Gibson, officiating assistant superintendent of police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for 1 month from May 6. Mr. Harris, assistant commissioner, Saugor, privilege leave for three months from Aug. 1 next. Asst. surgeon DeFabeck, in medical charge of the Deolee irregular force and political agency at Harrowtee, for 6 months, to visit Landour and Mussoorie. The privilege leave of absence for 1 month granted in notifications Nos. 37 and 41, dated 1st and 22nd May, to Mr. Hexter, sub assistant 4th grade, sixth division, Lower Provinces, is cancelled, and leave of absence on medical certificate is granted in lieu thereof for 1 month and 15 days from 17th idem.

**MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Lieut. col. Cookworthy, 16th brigade, R.A., to Simla, from May 15 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Lieut. col. Walker, B battery 19th brigade, to Murree and Cashmere, from June 15 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Capt. Young, F battery 8th brigade, to Dharmasalla, from May 17 to Nov. 17, m.c. Lieut. Biscoe, C battery 19th brigade, R.A., to Boorkes, from June 5 to Sept. 1, private affairs, extension of privilege leave. Lieut. Franks, 3rd foot, to Calcutta, for 3 months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages. Ensign Lewis, 3rd foot, to Calcutta, for 3 months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages. Lieut. and adjt. Boyes, 12th foot, to Cashmere, from June 1 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Capt. Osborne, 55th foot, to Mussoorie, from May 25 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Capt. Kay, to Mussoorie, from May 25 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Lieut. Wyatt, to Rawul Pindee, from May 25 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Ensign Walker, to Poonah, from May 25 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Lieut. (local capt.) Archibald, 58th foot, instructor of musketry, to Calcutta, from May 6 to June 5, to appear before a medical board. This cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C. of May 7. Staff surg. Lithgow, 77th foot, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from June 6 to Sept. 6, private affairs. Lieut. Brind, 88th foot, to Murree and Cashmere, from June 15 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Lieut. Bird, attached to 45th N.I., to remain at Bombay, private affairs, from Nov. 22, 1868, to Feb. 17, 1869, in ext. Lieut. and adjt. Sedley, 5th hussars, to Simla, from May 15 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Major Stisted, 7th hussars, to Cashmere, from June 29 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Major Annesley, 11th hussars, to Cashmere, from June 14 to Oct. 15, private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. Lockwood, 20th hussars, to Murree and Cashmere, from July 9 to Oct. 14, private affairs. Lieut. Ormond, 5th foot, instructor of musketry, to the Hills north of Dalhousie, from April 25 to Sept. 30, private affairs. Major (local lieut. col.) Mosse, 6th foot, to Murree and adjacent Hills, from April 15 to June 30, private affairs. Lieut. Conner, 38th foot, instructor of musketry, to Cashmere, from May 1 to July 31, private affairs. Major (brevet col.) Rigaud, 60th foot, to Simla, from May 15 to Nov. 15, medical certificate. Capt. Bengough, 77th foot, to Calcutta and Simla, from April 20 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Capt. Harvey, Lieut. Spence, and Lieut. Magee, 77th foot, have leave of absence from April to October, to Cashmere and Hills north of Deyrah. Col. Harris, staff corps, doing duty at Meerut, to Simla, private affairs, from April 22 to Oct. 15. Capt. Thomson, 13th N.I., to remain in Simla, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1, 1868, in extension. Lieut. Cumming, Bengal staff corps, 20 months. Lieut. Skene, general list, infantry, 2 years. Capt. Beckett, general list, infantry, reported his departure, per *Neera*, April 22, 1869. Major Herne, 103rd foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation (June): Major Garforth, 7th hussars, to England, for 6 months from date of availing himself of leave, on private affairs; previous leave of April last is cancelled. Capt. Iles, 19th foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation (June), medical certificate. Lieut. Clutterbuck, adjutant 29th N.L., to Calcutta, for 1 month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarking on the 6 months' furlough to Europe, on private affairs, granted. Major Haslewood, invalid establishment, has, with the sanction of Government, leave of absence to Pondicherry and Southern India, on private affairs, for 6 months from date of availing himself of it.

## Madras.

#### CIVIL.

DARRAH, Major C. J., services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay, for employment in the military dept. June 22.  
MORANT, Lieut. E. C., services having been replaced at disposal of Govt., that officer is brought on the strength of the Madras P.W. dept. as an exec. engr. of 3rd grade, v. Darrah, from date of being rel. at Bombay.  
PETTISREW, Rev. S. T., to be joint chaplain of Bangalore. June 22.

#### MILITARY. PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, June 22.—No. 222.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
Infantry.—Lieut. col. (major gen.) W. K. Babington, to be col., agreeably to section 2, para. 61, of despatch from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, dated Aug. 8, 1866; date of commission June 18.



18th Regt. N.I.—Senior Lieut. J. K. Clibbey (capt. in staff corps) to have the position of capt., v. Tyrrell, retired. Dated Jan. 1.  
 23rd Regt. L.I.—Senior Lieut. J. Crawford (capt. in staff corps) to have the position of capt., v. Combe, retired. Dated May 25.  
 26th Regt. N.I.—Senior Lieut. W. Coningham, staff corps, to have the position of capt., v. Swinton, retired. Dated April 8.  
 36th Regt. N.I.—Senior Lieut. T. K. Guthrie (capt. in staff corps) to have the position of capt., v. Cadell, retired. Dated March 29.

## MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

90th Regiment.—From Kamptee to England, per overland route.  
 A Regiment.—From Bombay Presidency to Madras Presidency, under orders from Bombay.  
 A Regiment.—From Madras Presidency to Fort William, under orders from Madras.

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

June 22.—No. 223.—Lieut. E. S. Skinner, adjutant 31st regt. L.I., is admitted to the staff corps from this date, subject to H.M.'s approval.

## RETIREMENT.

June 22.—No. 224.—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has intimated that Capt. Fitz J. M. Burnes, of the staff corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from June 14, 1866.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Col. Rowlandson, royal artillery, superintendent of gunpowder manufactory, and Capt. Logan, staff corps, assistant superintendent, Mysore commission; arrived at Madras, June 18.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civil servants have obtained leave of absence:—The Rev. J. T. D. Kidd, B.A., acting joint chaplain of Bangalore, privilege leave for three months, from the date of relinquishing charge of St. Mark's Church. Lieut. Tillard, of the Nellore police, has two months' leave.

POLICE.—The Governor and Council have appointed the undermentioned officers to institute prosecutions for offences committed in the districts noted opposite to their names:—Lieut. Price, acting assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, North Arcot; Lieut. Porteous, acting assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, Cuddapah.

FURLONGS.—The undermentioned are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Capt. Symons, staff corps, attached 23rd regt. L.I., on medical certificate, for 20 months, under the regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras. Capt. Litchfield, staff corps, superintendent of police, British Burmah, on furlough, medical certificate, for 20 months, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. Conductor Ward, commissariat department, on medical certificate, for 2 years, and to embark from Madras.

## Bombay.

## CIVIL.

JACOB.—The services of Lieut. H. B. Jacob, staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for employment under the home department. June 18.

## MILITARY.

MAUDE.—MORAY.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) C. O. Maude to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. C. D. S. Moray, cadre 7th regt. N.I., to have the position of capt., from April 16 last, in succession to Collier, retired. No. 472.

## STAFF CORPS.

No. 469.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 12 years' service, to be captains from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieuts. J. G. Gilmer, June 12; G. H. F. Codrington, H. D. Cathcart, J. Affleck, R. V. Malden, J. Gateacre, C. E. Blowers, H. Gardiner, G. Mackenzie, F. J. Wise, and J. Ducat, June 13.

No. 470.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. colonels, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Majors F. S. Hewett, J. Campbell, June 9; and T. Thatcher, June 10.

## MEDICAL.

DANN, Asst. surgeon, is app. to act as professor of materia medica in the Grant Medical College. No. 468.  
 SEMPLE, Staff surgeon, is brought on the strength of her Majesty's British forces in this Presidency from June 11. No. 471.

## MEDICAL PROMOTIONS.

Bombay Castle, June 19.—No. 461.—The following promotions are ordered:—

To be Honorary Assistant Surgeons from Dec. 28 last:—Senior Apothecaries A. Summers (deceased), M. Hearn, S. Hanson; Apothecaries C. Anding, B. Burn, A. Pollard, J. Anderson.

To be Senior Apothecaries from Dec. 28 last:—T. McGuire, L. George, J. M. De Souza.

To be Honorary Assistant Surgeon from Dec. 28 last:—T. McGuire.

No. 462.—The undermentioned honorary assistant surgeons (senior apothecaries on the establishment) to be transferred to the pension list, on the pension of their rank, from the date of their being relieved of their duties:—M. Hearn, S. Hanson.

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.—Mr. Marriott, barrister, Mr. Farves, barrister, Mr. Moir, and Lieut. col. Southey, R.M., have been appointed by Government to be justices of the peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.—The Govt. of India has decided that transport for soldiers of British regts. of batteries transferred, at their own request, from one corps to another, will be provided by the State. This rule is not applicable to the native army, unless the transfer is made on purely public grounds.

FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—Surgeon H. M. Greenhow, of the Bengal medical establishment. The undermentioned warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe, for eighteen months, on medical certificate:—Sub-conductor J. Calhane, of the Public Works Department.

THE MILITARY PAYMASTERSHIP.—The following temporary appointments are made, pending the orders of the Government of India, consequent on the departure to Europe, on furlough, of Major F. Knight, military paymaster, Poona circle:—Capt. T. H. Turner, examiner, Ordnance Department, to act as paymaster, Poona circle; Major W. H. Blowers, acting pension paymaster, Poona circle, to act as examiner, Ordnance Department; Major W. Bannerman, her Majesty's Bombay staff corps, to act as pension paymaster, Poona circle.

## War Office.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &amp;c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 23.

Royal Artillery.—Second capt. A. K. Rideout to be capt., v. W. J. Wilson, placed upon temporary half-pay; Lieut. T. B. Hamilton, to be 2nd capt., v. Rideout; Lieut. T. C. Price to be 2nd capt., v. Brevet major G. F. Roberts, placed on temporary half-pay; Lieut. D. W. Buckle, from temporary half-pay, to be lieut., v. W. H. B. Sale, who has resigned.

Royal Engineers.—The surname of the gentleman cadet from the Royal Military Academy, appointed lieut. with temporary rank, in the *Gazette* of the 6th inst., is Henn and not Heun, as therein stated.

7th Foot.—Gent. cadet W. Coles, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, v. F. Worthington, who retires.

11th Foot.—Ensign A. Aphorpe to be lieut., without purchase, v. R. Cumberlege, deceased.

103rd Foot.—Ensign T. C. H. Macdonald to be lieut., v. E. G. P. Wood, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

109th Foot.—Ensign T. R. M. Macpherson, from the 101st foot, to be ensign, v. A. J. F. Reid, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon R. Speedy, from half-pay, late 45th foot, to be staff surgeon, v. O. Barnett, seconded on appointment to the staff of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general of India.

## BREVET.

Lieut. colonel Sir W. H. B. Green, C.B., K.C.S.I., Bombay staff corps, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. colonel, to be colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—At Poona, June 22, wife of Capt. H. S. Anderson, Brigade Major, daughter. [which survived its birth only a few hours.]  
 BADHAM.—At Yercaud, June 14, wife of C. A. Badham, son, prematurely.  
 BAIRD.—At Masagon, June 23, wife of J. P. Baird, Elphinstone Land and Press Company, daughter. [M.D., Civil Surgeon, son.]  
 BEALSON.—At Nagpore, Central India, June 21, wife of W. B. Bealson.  
 ELMORE.—At "The Retreat," Bandora, June 26, wife of John S. Elmore, daughter.  
 GRANT.—At Gya, June 15, wife of T. Grant, son. [daughter.]  
 HAY.—At Trevaudrum, June 11, wife of Capt. W. Hay, Asst. Resident.  
 JOHN.—At Agra, June 25, wife of N. A. John, daughter.  
 KENNEDY.—At Butcher's Island, Bombay, June 21, wife of J. Kennedy, Conductor Marine Storekeeper's Department, son. [daughter.]  
 MACBETH.—At Byculla, June 23, wife of D. MacBath, G. I. P. Railway.  
 MACPHERSON.—At Howrah, June 21, wife of W. G. Macpherson, son.  
 PINDER.—At Meerut, June 14, wife of R. J. P. Pinder, son.  
 REYNOLDS.—At Malabar Hill, June 24, wife of C. H. Reynolds, son.  
 ROBERTS.—At Coonoor, June 15, wife of C. D. Roberts, daughter.  
 TURNER.—At Simla, June 20, wife of Major gen. F. Turner, C.B., daughter.  
 TWYNAM.—At Mangalore, June 11, wife of Lieut. Twynnam, R.A., son.  
 WHITE.—At Dhurmsala, June 17, wife of Dr. White, R.A., daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

BARLOW.—JONES.—At Madras, June 17, T. C. Cooper, Esq., of the firm of Teal and Co., Kidderpore, to Harriett E. M., elder daughter of T. Jones, of Ballygunge, Accountant, P.W.D., Bengal.  
 BEST.—CAMMIAD.—At Madras, June 17, J. Best, Esq., to Emma, youngest daughter of A. Cammiad, Esq.  
 CODD.—RHENIUS.—At Bangalore, June 14, Capt. P. L. Codd, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Catherine A., eldest daughter of T. Rhenius, Esq., Inspecting Postmaster.  
 DUMAINE.—SEYMOUR.—At Calcutta, June 12, Charles D., son of the late G. F. Dumaine, of Bordeaux, to Caroline, daughter of the late T. W. Seyers, of Cork.

# Home.

## INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following is a list of the successful candidates at the examination recently held at the India Office:—

Examiners—Rev. A. Wrigley, M.A.; Lieut. Westmoreland, R.E.; and Mr. G. P. White, C.E. Maximum number of marks 1,000.

No.	Name.	No. of Marks.	Where Educated.
1.	F. L. Brown ...	742	King's College, London.
2.	L. Heath ...	735	Ditto, ditto.
3.	R. B. Buckley ...	731	Not stated.
4.	P. D. Alexander ...	722	Dollar Institution.
5.	D. M'Mordie ...	718	Queen's College, Belfast.
6.	A. B. Phelan ...	703	Trinity College, Dublin.
7.	W. Atkins ...	689	Ditto, ditto.
8.	J. H. Thornhill ...	689	Queen's College, Cork.
9.	C. J. Warren ...	677	Not stated.
10.	W. G. Bligh ...	674	Ditto.
11.	W. H. Wells ...	669	Eton College.
12.	J. O. Lawder ...	665	Not stated.
13.	C. J. Lockwood ...	664	Ditto.
14.	C. Thomson ...	659	Ditto.
15.	W. B. Christie ...	651	Dollar Institution.
16.	J. M. Campion ...	659	Doveton College, Calcutta.
17.	A. Morton ...	640	Not stated.
18.	J. F. Birkenshaw ...	639	Ditto.
19.	W. Good ...	638	Queen's College, Cork.
20.	T. J. P. Jeffery ...	616	Not stated.

## CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1867 who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the "final examination," and for whom certificates of qualification have been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners:—

	Marks.
Sinkinson, Edward James, N.W. Provinces, &c.	12,504
Daukes, Frederic Clendon, ditto...	10,738
Bird, Charles Pavin, ditto	10,582
Logan, Robert, ditto	10,198
Baker, Francis, ditto	10,013
Winterbotham, Henry Martin, Madras	9,660
Broadley, Alexander Meyrick, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	9,483
Murphy, James Edward, Bombay	9,305
Wingate, Andrew, ditto	8,776
Dey, George Goodair, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	8,764
Charles, Fendall Lewis (Bombay)	8,246
Cooke, Henry Giraud, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	8,216
Kelleher, James, ditto	8,175
Philpin, Frederic Styles, Bombay	8,138
Lee-Warner, William, ditto	8,116
Lloyd, Archie Kirkman, N.W. Provinces, &c.	8,015
Fulton, Edmund M'Gildowny Hope, Bombay	7,994
Campbell, James Macnabb, ditto	7,774
Troward, Thomas, N.W. Provinces, &c.	7,736
Chalmers, Mackenzie Dalzell Edwin Stewart, ditto	7,545
Mackenzie, Gordon Thomson, Madras	7,445
Goodridge, John Perch, N.W. Provinces, &c.	7,328
Cooke, Henry Reade, Bombay	7,113
Todd, James Henthorn, ditto	6,898
Udny, Richard, N.W. Provinces, &c.	6,864
Pratt, James, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	6,856
Damant, Guybon Henry, ditto	6,815
Pollen, Frederick, N.W. Provinces, &c.	6,565
Macpherson, Charles Gordon Welland, Bombay	6,477
Badcock, Francis William, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	6,439
Whitworth, George Clifford, Bombay	6,401
Wiltshire, Charles Palmer Bluet, ditto	6,371
Willock, William Alexander, Madras	6,351
Samuells, Charles Archibald, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	6,312
Posford, Joseph, ditto	6,290
Leach, Thomas Henry, Bombay	6,205
Gladstone, Cecil Ernest, N.W. Provinces, &c.	6,194
Greaves, Richard Herbert, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	6,175
Hart-Davies, Thomas, Bombay	6,175
Barrow, Frank Hunter, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	6,039
Murray, Thomas James, ditto	5,885
Moore, Lewis, Madras	5,858
Nicholson, Frederick Augustus, ditto	5,769
Hamilton, Thomas Sharp, Bombay	5,656
Aston, Henry Faure, ditto	5,433
Dennison, James Lawson, N.W. Provinces, &c.	5,223
Unwin, Arthur Hamilton, Bombay	4,978

The following prizes were awarded at the different periodical examinations and at the final examination:—Mr. Sinkinson, Persian, £10; Indian Law, £10; History and Geography of India, £10; Political Economy, £10; Hindi, £10; Hindustani, £10; Sanskrit, £10. Mr. Daukes—Hindustani, £10 and £50. Mr. Bird—Hindi, £10. Mr. Logan—History and Geography of India, £10.—Mr. Baker—History and Geography of India, £10 and £50. Mr. Winterbotham—Tamil, £10 and £50; Telugu, £10 and £50. Mr. Broadley, Notes of Cases, £10; Indian Law, £10. Mr. Murphy, Political Economy, £10 and £50; Gujarati, £10 and £50; Marathi, £10

**MADDEN—MACKENZIE.**—At Benares, June 21, Capt. T. D. Madden, Staff Corps, to Emily A. G., eldest daughter of the late Col. M. MacKenzie, Horse Artillery.

**MCMANARA—NEALE.**—At Mozufferpore, June 17, J. M. McManara, District Engineer, Shahabad-roads, to Emmeline, relict of the late J. L. Neale, of Singiah Factory, and youngest daughter of W. H. Urquhart, of Tirhoot.

**MALPAS—MENGE.**—At Trinity Church, Yercand, June 15, Rev. J. Malpas, M.A., of Yercand, Shevaroy-hills, to Mary, younger daughter of Rev. C. C. Menge, C. M. T. Malligaum, Bombay Presidency.

**ROBOTTOM—RAEBURN.**—At St. Andrew's Cirk, Fort, Bombay, June 19, H. Robottom, H.M.'s Customs, to Miss Raeburn.

## DEATHS.

**BAYLEY.**—At Simla, June 11, Kate S. C., daughter of E. C. Bayley, aged 2 years.

**CRAWFORD.**—At Allahabad, June 17, Clara E., relict of the late Dr. M. R. Crawford, M.R.C.S., aged 55.

**FARNON.**—At Haupper, June 17, Isabella H., wife of R. Farnon, aged 23.

**FERGUSON.**—At Madhopore, May 23, George D. M., son of J. Ferguson, M.D., civil surgeon, aged 9 months.

**FLYNN.**—At Alipore, June 20, G. Flynn, aged 86.

**HAYNE.**—At Coonoor, June 17, aged 31, John Henry, eldest son of the late Major Hayne, of the 36th Madras N.I.

**HEADS.**—At 15, Victoria-road, Byculla, June 22, of dysentery, Percy J., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Heads.

**KENTON.**—At Nusseerabad, June 7, of cholera, Allan Ross, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kenyon, in his fifth year.

**MCCLYMONT.**—At Calcutta, June 19, James R. MacClymont, of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

**METCALFE.**—At Jubulpore, June 21, Capt. H. D. Metcalfe.

**MURRAY.**—At Benares, June 20, Eliza, wife of Lieut. col. C. Murray, Bengal Staff Corps. [16th Lancers.]

**RICHARDSON.**—At Bangalore, June 18, Veterinary surg. J. S. Richardson, SCHROETER.—At Poona, June 20, Mrs. A. Schroeter, aged 69.

**SCOTT.**—At sea, on board the *Shannon*, April 5, Julia F., widow of the late Major John Augustus Scott, 1st Bengal cav.

**SHANNON.**—At Jaulna, June 25, Assistant surgeon P. J. Shannon, M.D., Hyderabad contingent.

**STEVENS.**—At Cawnpore, June 19, Helen A., daughter of T. P. Stevens, aged 10 months.

**TAYLOR.**—At Saharunpore, June 15, of heat apoplexy, Sergeant William Murray Taylor, H.M.'s Bengal sappers and miners.

**WILLIAMSON.**—At Nusseerabad, June 13, Mr. Charles John Williamson, civil engineer, of cholera, aged 26 years.

## Official Papers.

### DUTIES OF THE GOVERNMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Secretary to the Government North-Western Provinces has addressed a letter to Mr. W. Jardine, with reference to his duties as Government advocate.

I.—The Government advocate will be expected to advise the Government and its officers upon legal questions submitted to him; to conduct the prosecution of European British subjects tried before the High Court, and in sessions cases, whenever called upon by Government to do so; to appear on behalf of Government in suits in which Government or its officers are a party, whenever instructed to do so by the board of revenue.

II.—References on legal points other than those relating to the institution or defence of suits original or appeal, may be made direct by the following officers only:—Secretary to Government in the general department, secretary to Government in the D.P. works, joint secretary to Government in the D.P. works, irrigation branch, and Sudder board of revenue.

III.—Instructions will be conveyed only by the Secretary to Government in the general department and the Sudder board of revenue.

IV.—The present rules for the institution and defence of all suits, either original or appeal, to which Government is a party, remain in force; every case, as hitherto, will be submitted to the board of revenue, who will either pass orders on it at once, or, should they deem it necessary, refer the papers to the Government advocate for opinion.

V.—Appeals to the High Court, or original suits transferred for trial to the High Court, will ordinarily be entrusted by the board to the Government pleader, and it will be his duty to consult the Government advocate whenever difficult or doubtful points arise in such cases.

VI.—Cases of special importance will be made over by the board to the Government advocate, and it will be the duty of the Government pleader in these cases, as well as in those entrusted to his own management, to attend to the proper conduct of all the miscellaneous and routine business connected with them.

VII.—He will be entitled to take up private practice, but not to hold briefs against Government, or against its officers, except with the consent of Government.

The Lieutenant-governor has authorised the Government advocate to entertain an establishment of a clerk on Rs. 120 and a duftry and two peons on Rs. 15 per mensem, subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Government, and also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of an official library to be attached to his office, and a yearly allowance of the same amount for the same purpose. He is to report from time to time, for the information of Government, the purchases made by him from this grant.

and £50. Mr. Day, Bengali, £10; Sanskrit, £10. Mr. Charles—Marathi, £10. Mr. Kelleher—Indian Law, £10; Bengali, £10; Sanskrit, £10. Mr. Philpin—Notes of Cases, £10; Marathi, £10. Mr. Loyd—Notes of Cases, £10; Hindi, £10. Mr. Fulton—Jurisprudence, £10; Gujarati, £10. Mr. Chalmers—Jurisprudence, £10. Mr. H. R. Cooke—Gujarati, £10. Mr. Udny—Hindustani, £10; Persian, £10 and £50. Mr. Pratt, Bengali, £50. Mr. Willock—Telugu, £10.

## Miscellaneous.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs. 32,50,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, Rs. 27,26,000, and to Madras Rs. 5,24,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on Calcutta and Madras. Tenders on those Presidencies at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 39 per cent.; those above that price in full.

**IN RE COOMALEE POOROOCHOTTUM.**—This case came before the Bankruptcy Court on July 19. The bankrupt, described as a student at law, of Lincoln's-inn, residing in Quebec-street, Portman-square, stated on examination before the Registrar that he was the representative of all the native sovereigns of India. His debts were between £500 and £600. This was a sitting for last examination and discharge. The bankrupt, who had filed no accounts, failed to appear, and he was ordered to be proclaimed.

**THE TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY** has manufactured up to the present time 360 miles of the British Indian cable. The greater part of this line is expected to be complete by the middle of November, and that portion upon which they are at present engaged should be on board the *Great Eastern* by the end of November. The big ship is expected off the Mersey on Sunday, July 25, but if she gets to her moorings by the following evening, she will have made an excellent passage. Captain Halpin will command the vessel on her voyage to India. The remainder of the line, the Red Sea sections, are to be laid from the *Chiltern* and *Scanderia*.

**THE MAILS, &c.—SOUTHAMPTON, July 24.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamship *Bangalore*, Captain G. J. Babot, sailed hence to-day for Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria with the India and China mails, a general cargo, and 280 boxes of specie, jewelry, &c., value £180,533. 13s., consigned as under:—For Bombay—bar gold, £90,000; for Ceylon—sovereigns, £20,000; for Madras—sovereigns, £5,000; gold coin, £1,880; gold thread, £515; for Calcutta—jewelry and watches, £439. 13s.; for Singapore—dollars, £34,800. The *Bangalore* takes out nineteen first and twenty-two second class passengers, and fifteen proceed by the corresponding steamer from Marseilles, making a total of fifty-six, among whom are Lieutenant W. B. and Mrs. Pownall, for Gibraltar; Ensign Johnson, for Malta; Lieutenant F. W. Grenfell and Ensign Hamilton, for Bombay; Lieutenant Talbot, for Madras, &c.

**RE NORTHERN ASSAM TEA COMPANY (LIMITED).**—This was a petition before the Master of the Rolls, on July 19, by the holder of twenty fully paid £10 shares and two debentures of £100 each for the usual order to wind up the company. The petitioner alleged that the company was insolvent, and had carried on business at a loss since November, 1864. The petition was opposed by the company, on the ground that the company was solvent, save as to their debenture debt, the claims on which, it was stated, would be reduced materially if it should turn out that, in the hands of the present holders, they were subject to the equities between the company and Mr. Higgs, the original holder. A holder of 1,600 shares also opposed the petition. His Lordship made the usual order, with leave to apply to substitute a voluntary winding-up under supervision of the Court.

**THE "ALBERT MEDAL."**—The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the "Albert medal of the 2nd class" on Captain James Beautine Willoughby, R.N., the principal transport officer in Egypt. The following is an account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred:—On March 3, 1869, while the 1st battalion of the 21st Regiment was disembarking at Alexandria from the Egyptian steamer *Bird of the Harbour*, one of the soldiers, who was fully accounted, fell overboard in a fit, and sank immediately. Captain Willoughby at once jumped into the water after him, dived, and got hold of him, and after considerable difficulty and danger saved him. When brought out of the water the man was insensible. The harbour of Alexandria is known to be dangerously infested with sharks, but in addition to the danger from sharks Captain Willoughby ran great risk from the fact that the soldier fell between the pier and the vessel, and that owing to the swell in the harbour both Captain Willoughby and the soldier might have been crushed.

**WEBBER v. WEBBER.**—This was a suit in the Divorce Court, on July 17, by the wife for a dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the incestuous adultery of her husband. The husband answered, and traversed the charge. It appeared that the parties were married in India, in July 1863. The petitioner is the daughter of Major Goolde, of the Indian army, and the respondent is a lieutenant in the 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry. After the marriage they

resided at various places in India, but early in 1866 disagreements seem to have sprung up between them in consequence of the respondent's conduct towards a sister of the petitioner, Miss Julia Goolde, who resided with them. In consequence of these disagreements they separated in the latter part of 1866, and had never since cohabited, the petitioner having taken refuge with her brother at Cawnpore, who was the only relative who would receive her in consequence of the charges she had made against her sister. In support of the petitioner's case evidence was adduced, the most important of which was taken on commission in India, which proved familiarities of conduct between the respondent and his sister-in-law only to be accounted for by an adulterous intercourse going on between them. The jury gave a verdict for the petitioner, finding the alleged incestuous adultery proved; and the court pronounced a decree nisi, with costs.

**THE NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—The prospectus has been issued of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company (Limited), with a capital of £600,000 in shares of £10. This is the portion alone remaining to be undertaken to complete the system of submarine lines between England and India, and as an agreement has been made with the Anglo-Mediterranean and British-Indian Submarine Companies for twenty-one years for co-operative working and division of through rates, the probable revenue seems to admit of being estimated with some approach to precision from the data already obtained by those undertakings. The total length of cable will be 2,456 miles (1,431 from Falmouth to Gibraltar and 1,025 from Gibraltar to Malta), and the cost under the contract with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company will be £640,000. The balance of receipts and expenses is calculated at £104,656, or over 15 per cent. per annum, after allowing a yearly appropriation of £5,000 to reserve, irrespective of the increase of business to be hoped for from the contemplated extension lines from India to China and Australia. The work is to be completed by the 31st of May next, at which date the entire line between Falmouth and Bombay will, it is believed, be complete. Meanwhile, it is added, "messages between England and India must traverse 2,000 miles of wire through France and Italy, and will continue liable to those frequent and vexatious interruptions and delays which experience shows to be inseparable from long land lines of telegraph."

**THE ABYSSINIAN WAR COMMITTEE.**—On the 20th July Admiral Mends, on being recalled, read a number of documents. He was understood to object to the system under which the transports were chartered. On being discharged they were entitled to the full amount of hiring. He thought it would have been much wiser to have had a certain sum fixed for discharge. He did not know, as a fact, that any of those ships obtained charters home or to any other port. Thirty-six ships were tendered, but only twenty-nine of these tendered according to the terms of advertisements. With regard to tenders which were rejected, although the rates were lower than those at which other transports were accepted, his instructions were to pay more consideration to the efficiency of the public service than to the rate of hire. The *Minier*, which tendered at 25s. per ton, to start immediately, no extra rate to be paid if she were discharged in India or at home, was rejected, whilst another ship was engaged at 32s. 6d. per ton per month, 17s. 6d. additional to be paid if discharged, and was not ready until fourteen days after the date of hiring. The terms of the contract were that all ships should be ready for immediate despatch, but this was subject to survey. He did not think that ships after being engaged could take advantage of the time occupied in fitting and repairing to make alterations so as to suit the purposes for which they were engaged. The *Bosphorus* was engaged at 32s. 6d. per ton per month if discharged at home, and 50s. per ton if discharged in India, and she was not ready for despatch until fourteen days after she was accepted. The *Golden Fleece* was engaged 12 months, and was paid £49,824; the *Mauritius*, engaged 13 months 12 days, was paid £42,872; the *Queen of the South*, engaged 13 months and 26 days, was paid £43,427; the total being £136,123. 17s. 4d. He was not aware that the whole of these ships shortly after their return were sold for £50,000. He had made an inquiry as to the rate per ton at which ships could have been bought at the time they were accepted. He had acted upon the instructions of Sir S. Northcote, and had conferred with him on the engagement of tonnage. There was a uniformity of opinion between them. Coal was sent by steamer to the Cape for supply to the transports, the cost being £6. 9s. 3d. per ton; whilst at Bombay coals might have been bought at £3. 10s. per ton. There would therefore have been an unnecessary cost for ships which could not have steamed themselves through. All ships were engaged by gross tonnage. That was the invariable rule in the mercantile marine.

**THE NEW BAYONET.**—The proposed new bayonet of the British infantry is the same as that supplied to the Irish constabulary. It is a saw-sword bayonet; that is to say, it has a sword edge and a saw back, while the point is as effective as that of an ordinary bayonet. It is of the same length as the present weapon, but the Martini-Heury rifle itself is 3½ inches shorter than the Snider-Enfield, and the total length of the arm as a pike is, therefore, reduced by so much. The committee, in recommending this saw-sword bayonet, appear to have had in view the fact that bayonets will henceforth be less frequently used than in former times as

weapons of offence and defence; they desired, therefore, to substitute an instrument of more general utility. The efficiency of the weapon as a sword, as a saw, and as a bayonet, was carefully tested. With the sword edge a sheep was cut up into joints; and with the saw back the shinbone of an ox, a Norway spar, 2½ inches in diameter, another of 3½ inches, and a 3 inch balk of very tough dry elm were sawn through. The weapon, fixed to the rifle, was also thrust through a dead sheep with its wool on and wrapped in a great coat; and the security of the attachment of the weapon to the rifle was tested by twisting it about inside the sheep, and by driving it six inches through a 1-inch door, and allowing it to swing while sticking in the wood. Thus the soldier will have a tool as well as an effective military weapon, and one with which he can clear away wood, cut materials for fascines and gabions; or he can use it, if he likes, as a knife for cutting up his rations. The brilliant performance of the Martini-Henry rifle at Wimbledon will no doubt increase the weight of the committee's recommendations, and will give confidence to the authorities in adopting this weapon and its various adjuncts. There is one point on which we trust some further action will be taken, and that is in the reduction in the length of the cartridge. This may be effected by employing what is known as the "bottle-nosed" form of cartridge, the body of which is considerably enlarged, the chambers of the guns being made to correspond. Some experiments which have been made with this description of cartridge have been very encouraging; and there can be no doubt that it is much stronger than the long, thin cartridges which have hitherto been generally used. The base is of the service construction, and the body is made, like that of the service cartridge, of thin coiled brass, either with or without a paper covering. An internal paper lining will probably be adopted to prevent corrosive action on the brass.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, July 20.—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**—Mr. GRAVES asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether arrangements could be made for a morning sitting on an early day to consider this Bill.—Mr. GRANT DUFF hoped that the consideration of the Bill would not be long delayed, but regretted that he was not yet able to fix any day for it.

**COURTS-MARTIAL AND MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.**—Sir J. PAKINGTON asked the Secretary for War whether he would, during the recess, consider the report of the royal commission on courts-martial and military punishments, with a view to legislation in the next session of Parliament.—Mr. CARDWELL said that some of the recommendations of the royal commission had been already carried into effect. One important recommendation—that for the establishment of a central prison—was now under his consideration, in conjunction with the Home Secretary; and if he found that an estimate was necessary he proposed to submit one before supply was closed. It was his intention to consider very carefully during the recess the recommendations of the royal commission with regard to alterations in the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, July 22.—THE OPIUM TRADE.**—Sir WILFRID LAWSON asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was true that, in consequence of the Imperial Chinese proclamation forbidding the cultivation of the poppy in China, it had been determined to increase the production of opium in the Bengal Presidency.—Mr. GRANT DUFF said it had been determined to increase the production of opium in the Bengal Presidency, but that determination was in no way connected with the Chinese proclamation to which his hon. friend alluded. The Government of India some time ago proposed to increase the growth of the poppy in Bengal with a view of obtaining a reserve of 10,000 chests of opium, and to offering for sale a fixed quantity of 48,000 chests in each year, exclusive of the opium sold to the retail traders. The object of the Government of India in proposing this was to steady prices, and to mitigate some, at least, of the uncertainties so embarrassing to the Indian financier which arose from fluctuations in the opium market. This proposal of the Government of India was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council as far back as March last.—Sir S. NORTH-COTE asked whether the correspondence on the subject would be laid on the table before the Indian Financial Statement was introduced.—Mr. GRANT DUFF made a gesture of assent.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, July 23.—THE INDIAN BUDGET.**—The Duke of ARGYLL made his statement on the subject of the Indian revenue. He showed that in the ten years since the Mutiny the revenue had increased by over fifteen millions sterling—i.e., at a rate of 45 per cent., the revenue of the year preceding the Mutiny having been £33,378,000, and that of 1867-8 £48,534,000. Of the gross amount of increase £7,315,000 was due to increased or new taxation, but the remainder to the increase of returns from old sources, such as opium, the land revenue, and the Customs. Indeed, under several heads the increase of profit to the State had been accompa-

nied by a reduction of the burden on the tax-payer, there having been, for instance, a very large reduction of the Customs duties, while, again, the proportion which the State derived under the item of land revenue, on which there had been an increase in every province in India, now did not exceed 25 per cent. of the produce, as against 50 per cent. formerly. He showed, moreover, that the two years which he had compared were ordinary years, and that the comparison gave no impression of the actual elasticity of which Indian revenue admitted in exceptional years. Turning then to the common belief that the Indian Empire had been for years in a state of chronic debt, he denied that this, as a rule, was true, and he explained that in particular it had not been the fact in three of the years since 1860. Contemporaneously, however, with the increase of revenue there had been in the ten years since the Mutiny a slightly greater increase of expenditure, leaving a deficit of about £1,000,000. The increase had been greatest in military expenditure, which he saw but little hope of reducing except as to the expense, now enormous, of recruiting; but other heads of increased expenditure were law and justice, the machinery of which had been hereby considerably improved; and £2,305,000 more than before the Mutiny was payable in respect of the Indian debt. As to that, however, he reminded the House that we were borrowing now on easier terms than formerly—viz. at 4 per cent.—and that the credit of the Indian Empire as it was stood higher than that of any European Power. Public works were a serious additional source of expenditure. The total result then showed that on the ordinary expenditure there was an annual deficit of one million, and on the expenditure on public works of from two to three millions. Such a deficit gave, he thought, no ground for alarm, our whole Indian debt not exceeding even now two years' Indian revenue; but he held there was ground for caution and for introducing greater economy where economy was possible. He suggested that the whole subject of State guarantees of the cost of public works required revision. In particular, in respect of the construction of railways, he sketched a plan by which the Indian Government should take railway making into its own hands, and construct the lines on its own account, borrowing the necessary capital on its own credit, and not through the medium of Boards sitting in London. He believed the Government could do the work both more cheaply and better than the experience of the last few years showed could be done where the body which contracted—and that body the Government—and which had to take the risk were different.—Lord HALIFAX had no morbid objection to increased expenditure on its own account, and he saw but little hope of reducing it; but he urged the expediency of facing the fact, and of taking measures to square the expenditure and the revenue. He was himself sceptical as to the alleged reproductiveness in the literal sense of expenditure on public works; but he admitted that was not of itself a sufficient reason against undertaking such works, and he expressed approval of the plan for the undertaking of railway construction by the Government. He regretted the failure hitherto of the efforts to start a system of unguaranteed enterprises in India.—Lord SALISBURY agreed with Lord Halifax on the dangers of Indian finance and the want of prudence among Indian financiers on the subject of a deficit. He pointed out the peculiar difficulties of an Indian financier, who could not, like an English one, have recourse to the Customs to repair a deficit, without raising at once a storm at Manchester. The military expenditure was the great sinner. On the other hand, though he allowed the fallacy of trusting to direct profit from so-called reproductive expenditure, he defended such expenditure against Lord Halifax, and believed that by improving the general resources of India it afforded the real means of balancing eventually expenditure and revenue. At the same time he concurred with the Duke of Argyll as to the wastefulness, and now, though perhaps not formerly, the needlessness, of the policy of guaranteeing railway enterprise.—Lord LAWRENCE deprecated as injurious even to our finances a great reduction in the numbers of the English army maintained in India, which—considering its proportion to the native troops, and considering also the population of India, its size, and the warlike disposition of many of its tribes, especially on the frontier—he denied was now excessive. He saw, moreover, no possibility of making any material increase in the existing taxes, but he suggested that the deficit might be lessened by relieving the Indian revenue from certain charges. For instance, the expense of soldiers who had passed the Indian frontier ought, he maintained, in fairness to fall on the English revenue, on the same principle on which India paid the cost of troops raised for its service before even they left this country. He insisted on the duty of expenditure on barracks and on the policy of expenditure on irrigation. On the question of the guarantee system he thought gratitude was due to the private enterprise which had started railways in India, but he was convinced the expenditure under guarantees was enormous, excessive, and unreasonable, and he warmly supported the plan referred to by the Duke of Argyll.—Lord LYVEDEN complained that the Duke of Argyll's statement did not go far enough. He should have liked to receive some information on our relations to the native States.—Lord FORTESCUE hoped the Duke of Argyll would not arrest the reform of barrack accommodation in deference to Lord Salisbury's suggestion.—The Duke of ARGYLL made some observations in reply.



**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, July 26.—THE INDIAN BUDGET.**—In reply to Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. GRANT DUFF said the statement made by the Secretary of State for India in another place would not interfere with the annual debate on Indian finance in that House.

**NAVAL RELIEFS VIA THE RED SEA.**—Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, with especial reference to the case of Admiral Sir H. Kellett, now under orders for India, drew attention to the practice of sending naval officers out *via* the Red Sea during the summer months, when the heat is so intense that it has been determined that the military forces should not be subjected to it. The hon. and gallant member, in illustrating the dangerous climate of the Red Sea at this season, mentioned a peculiarity in these waters that, from continuous evaporation, the sea has acquired a density one fourth more than that of the Indian Ocean, which prevents the keeping up of steam and quick passage. The heat of the surface waters is three degrees higher than that of the atmosphere. Mr. CHILDERS said there was no such practice as that of sending naval officers to India by the Red Sea during the summer months. On the contrary, it was the custom of the Admiralty to send officers during the summer and winter months by the long sea passage to India. As to extorting a promise that under no circumstances should any officer be sent to India by the Red Sea, he could only say that no such pledge could be given consistently with the exigencies of the public service.

**MILITARY LABOUR.**—Mr. CARDWELL (in reply to Mr. HANBURY-TRACY) said that the War Department was anxious to extend the system of military labour as far as possible, and he was in communication with his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief upon the details of the arrangements which were necessary for that purpose.

**BRITISH OFFICERS SERVING IN INDIA.**—Captain ANNESLEY asked whether the Government would grant the same rate of pay to officers of her Majesty's service serving in India, while on leave, which they had granted to officers of the Indian Service, and if so, from what date?—Mr. G. DUFF replied that the Secretary of State for India had, with the concurrence of the Secretary at War, determined to give the benefit of the New Furlough Rules of 1868 only to such officers of her Majesty's regiments as held appointments on the general staff, as was the case with the Rules of 1854.

**PETITIONS PRESENTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.**—By Mr. R. Shaw, from Burnley, against the import duties of the Indian Government on cotton yarns and goods; by Colonel Sykes, from Colonel Marriott, late 57th Bengal Infantry, and from Major M. J. Battye, late Bombay army, stating that, though guaranteed their rights, privileges, and expectations, by two Acts of Parliament, the Government by amalgamating the Indian and British armies has occasioned them serious pecuniary loss in their subscriptions to regimental Bonus Funds and praying for redress; by Lord H. Scott, from Lieutenant-colonel H. L. Biril, retired, late 48th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, praying for compensation for loss of bonus on retirement consequent on the amalgamation of the Indian armies.

## India Office.

July 24, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Major A. J. Shuldham, Staff Corps; Sub Conductor M. O'Connor.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. G. J. D. Heath, Staff Corps; Major G. C. Finlay, Staff Corps.

**Bombay Estab.**—Major F. W. Knight, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. col. H. Finch, Inf., 3 mo.; Lieut. H. G. Waterfield, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. M. W. Stevens, Inf., 3 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. F. H. Hinde, Inf.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. E. Houghton, Staff Corps; Capt. G. Briggs, Staff Corps; Surg. major D. Mackenzie.

**Bombay Estab.**—Major W. L. Briggs, C.B., Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**ADLEY**—The wife of W. H. Adley, Surgeon Bengal Army, of a daughter, at Haverfordwest, July 17.

**CLEGHORN**—The wife of George Cleghorn, Esq., of a daughter, at Ween's-house, Roxburghshire, July 20.

**HYDE**—The wife of Edgar Hyde, Esq., of a daughter, at The Grove, Thornton-beath, July 23.

**LISTER**—The wife of the Rev. J. Moore Lister, late Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Scarborough, July 16.

**McKELLAR**—The wife of E. McKellar, Esq., Surgeon Bengal Army, of a daughter, at 11, Berkeley-gardens, Kensington, July 16.

**ROBINSON**—The wife of W. Robinson, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a daughter, at Brighton, July 21.

**SHAW**—The wife of James Shaw, Esq., F.R.S., late Principal Inspector general H.M.'s Madras Army, of a son, at Bedford, July 17.

**SMALL**—The wife of Surgeon D. H. Small, Retired List, H.M.'s Indian Army, of a son, at Colville-square, Bayswater, July 18.

### MARRIAGES.

**ARBUTHNOT—MONCREIFFE.**—Major W. Arbuthnot, of the 14th Hussars, eldest son of A. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot, to Selina, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Louisa Moncreiff, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, July 20.

**COLEGRAVE—GIBB.**—Edward, son of William Colegrave, Esq., to Elizabeth V., daughter of Hugh Gibb, Esq., Brighton, and granddaughter of the late General Brackley Kennett, Bombay Army, at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Brighton, July 20.

**COWLEY—RIMER.**—Henry F. W. Cowley, son of the late John Cowley, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., of Delhi, to Harriet, daughter of the late James Rimer, Esq., of Tyne-cottage, Haswell, at St. Mark's, Notting-hill, July 21.

**JONES—BERRIDGE.**—Captain Arthur F. Jones, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Georgiana C., daughter of the Hon. James S. Berridge, of St. Christopher, at St. Mary's, Atherstone, July 21.

**MOULES—CROZIER.**—Henry S. Moules, Lieut. H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Marion, daughter of the late William Crozier, Esq., of Sydenham, at St. Giles's Church, Camberwell, July 17.

**REID—PEARSON.**—William S., Superintendent of Branches of the Bank of Scotland, to Elizabeth G., daughter of the late Major Pearson, H.E.I.C.S., at 54, Great King-street, Edinburgh, July 21.

**WORCESTER—CARTNER.**—J. R. Worcester, Esq., to Eliza, relict of the late Thomas Cartner, Esq., of Calcutta, at Wandsworth, July 16.

**YOUNG—DAYRELL.**—Gerald H. B. Young, Esq., to Isabel J., daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Dayrell, of Shady Camps-park, Cambridgeshire, at All Saints, Leamington, July 20.

### DEATHS.

**BOWERS**—Agnes, wife of Henry Bowers, Esq., H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, East Indies, at Buxton, July 14.

**DIXON**—Frederick, son of Col. Henry Dixon, 22nd Madras N.I., drowned in the Avon, near Tewkesbury, aged 16, July 21.

**FARRELL**—Lieut. general F. T. Farrell, H.M.'s Bombay Army, at Hyde-lodge, Winchester, aged 70, July 17.

**GILMORE**—Capt. Robert Scott Gilmore, formerly of the Bengal Artillery, at Bayswater, aged 49, July 18.

**GRAHAM**—Mary Anne, widow of the late Col. Charles Graham, C.B., Bengal Artillery, at 7, Suffolk-square, Cheltenham, aged 70, July 17.

**HINE**—Jade, widow of the late Captain Hine, H.E.I.C.S., at Kingswear, Devonshire, July 17.

**SHOWERS**—Stephen St. George Showers, the son of Major E. G. Showers, accidentally drowned near Tewkesbury, aged 14½ years, July 21.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 17. Stebonheath, Moulmain; Millbrook, Calcut; John Avery, Calcut.—20. Herrington, Tuticorin; str. Californian, Bombay.—21. Lincoln, Calcutta.—23. Corsica, Rangoon; Marlborough, Calcutta; Confidence, Moulmain.

### DEPARTURES.

July 16. S. G. Glover, Hong Kong; Albany's Isle, Singapore.—M. Lammarmuir, Shanghai; Pericles, Calcutta; Jessamine, Aden.—17. Clyde, Calcutta; Helen Burns, Rangoon; Lancashire, Calcutta.—18. Essex, Rangoon; Chalmers, Madras.—19. Himalaya, Calcutta; Golden Dream, Bombay.—20. Khandish, Calcutta; Dorford, Jeypore.—21. Newcastle, Calcutta; Princess Somawally, Bombay; Star of Cassin, Calcutta; John Bauman, Bombay.—23. New Era, Madras.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Bangalore, July 24.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. E. M. McKenzie, Mr. Aldis. For MADRAS.—Lieut. Talbot. For BOMBAY.—Ensign Hamilton, Mr. J. L. Parfitt, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, Mr. F. W. Grenfell, Mr. S. Alexander, Mr. Lund. For MALTA.—Ensign Johnson. From SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Major and Miss Baillie.

Per str. Ripon.—From Marseilles.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Nordmann and infant, Miss Nordmann, Mrs. J. Arathoon. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. J. Nugent.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Bombay, which sailed from Greenock Nov. 2 last for Bombay, and the Cheduba, which left Calcutta May 14 last for Rangoon, have not since been heard of.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### July 31.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. J. Coleman.  
MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. gen. Hon. Sir A. Spencer, Capt. Stephenson, and Capt. Liddell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. R. C. Otway.

#### August 7.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Dr. Barker.  
MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. S. Hork.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Parratt, Capt. Morris, Lieut. C. L. Aliah, and Mr. J. Deiroch.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. M. Gilbert.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Major Briggs.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. J. F. Dodd.

#### August 14.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. F. H. Plumtree.

#### August 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. W. D. and Mrs. Bishop.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Campbell.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Tucker, Capt. and Mrs. Matthias, Capt. and Mrs. Palleine and child, and Major Miles.

SUZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Cursetjee.

SOUTHAMPTON TO OCEAN.—Mr. W. Raikes.  
MARSEILLES TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. J. Tucker, and Mr. D. Jones.  
SUZ to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith.  
MARSEILLES TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. G. Falcon.

AUGUST 28.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Major G. Pearce.  
MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Weinhold.  
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Steuts, and Mr. Auderie.

SEPTEMBER 4.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Bell, Mr. O'Connor, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Tween, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Miss Drummond, Mrs. Hardy, and Miss Weston.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Boustead and two children.  
MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Miss A. Peachey, Mr. G. Simmonds, Lieut. and Mrs. M. Rogers, and Capt. and Mrs. Vanderssee.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. C. R. Matthews, and Mrs. Loch.  
MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Harrison, Capt. C. D. Broadbent, and Lieut. J. A. Temple.  
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Chamberlain, and Mr. S. Barlow, jun.  
MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. E. C. Moore.  
MARSEILLES TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Russell.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Hookin.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. J. Lindsay.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. Handyside.

SEPTEMBER 11.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Williams, and Mrs. R. F. Halahan.  
MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Savill, Major Chapman, Mr. S. Bird, Mr. W. F. Blanford, Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. R. W. Barlow, and Major gen. and Mrs. Tapp.  
MARSEILLES TO ADEN.—Mr. G. C. Parker.  
MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cow.

SEPTEMBER 18.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. G. Scott, Mrs. Roberts, Misses Roberts (two), Mrs. Moore, Mr. J. W. Monkman, Mrs. E. Dandridge, Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Sampson and two children, Mrs. W. Jeffrey, Mrs. Lobb, Mrs. Champion, Mr. F. Rose, and Miss M'Gregor.  
MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Boileau, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. S. P. Griffiths, Mrs. de V. Carey, and Capt. E. G. Wells.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Col. F. H. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Misses Maconnell (two), and Lieut. and Mrs. W. G. Sharp.  
MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Darroch, Miss M'Cleverty, and Miss Cherry.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. W. B. Good, Mrs. Nicholls and infant, Mrs. R. Lewis, Miss Young, Capt. G. Murray, and Mr. H. D'Oyley.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. Finch.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Y. F. Shaw.

SEPTEMBER 25.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. Robinson and two children, Messrs. Dalzell (two), Miss Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Betts and Major and Mrs. Staples.  
MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Major Taylor, Mrs. Chauner, Mr. E. Creswell, Mrs. Capper and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Taylor, Mr. Lefun, Mr. Agelasto, Mr. Balli, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Wienhold, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Payne and friend, Mr. Fife, Lieut. col. W. R. Campbell, and Mr. Steinthal.  
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Fuchs.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Chitty and three children.

OCTOBER 2.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Guise, Mrs. and Miss Christopher, Miss Thompson, Miss Willes, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. M'King, Mr. Livermore, Mrs. Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Lavine, Mrs. G. Sneed, Major Evans, Mr. Yates, Miss E. Kelsall, and Major J. B. Cox.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Apcar, Mr. A. A. Apcar, Mr. Fairley and friend, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Barlow, Miss Gordon, Mr. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. Constant, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Showers, Mr. M'Laren, Rev. D. George, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and child, Miss Fowle, and Mrs. A. Mackenzie.  
SUZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bizo, Mr. Psyche, Mr. Schillizzi, Mr. Corwela, Mr. E. Mavrogordato, and Mr. F. Walton.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Eddis, and Lieut. Wrattialaw.  
MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. Boxbotham, Mr. Powell, and Mr. Baldwin.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Crofton, Miss Lake, and Mr. E. Cowie.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Aitchison, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Garbett, Mr. M'Knight, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. J. S. Barnes, and Lieut. Hill.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. E. Buchanan.

MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Crewell, Mr. Gossett, and Mr. S. Daniel.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. E. Arthur.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. C. Watson, and Miss Watson.

## MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of September will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, July 10 and 24, August 7 and 21, and September 4 and 18.  
Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, July 2, 16, and 30, August 13 and 27, and September 10 and 24.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Marcellis, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marcellis, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marcellis, under 1 oz., 2d. | 3 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marcellis.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marcellis every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marcellis. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marcellis."

Up to the end of September the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings July 8th, August 5th, September 2nd, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	96
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	68	96
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	90	96
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	92½	96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	92½	96
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	92½	96
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	92½	96
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	92½	96
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	92½	96
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	92½	96
10th 4 per Cent. of 1858-59 ...	92½	96
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	92½	96

## India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... 5s. 0 5-16d.  
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 5s. 0d.  
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ...	207	to 209
	India 5 per cent. ...	111½	to 112
	India 4 per cent. ...	100½	to 101
	India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent. ...	92½	
	India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1873 ...	105½	
	India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	110½	½
	India Stock Debentures, 1868 ...		
	" " " 1869 ...		
	" " " 1863 ...		
	" " " 1864 ...		
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...		
	India Debentures, 1873 ...	103½	
	Do. 4 per cent., 1868 ...	100	
	India 5 per cent. for account ...		
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	104	
	India 4 per cent., 1888 ...	101 to 100½	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	104½	
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...		
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...	21s. to 25s. pm.	
	Do. (under £1,000) ...	20s. pm.	
	Red Sea Telegraph (Annuities, Aug., 1906) ...	19	7 to 16
	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	103½ to 104½
	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	105 to 106
	East Indian ...	100	107½ to 108½
	Ditto L. Extension ...	all	1 to 2 pm.
	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
	Ditto (new) ...	10	1 to 1½ pm.
	Ditto ...	4	1 to 1½ pm.
	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	103½ to 104½
	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	94 to 95
	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	104½
	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	99 to 101
	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	108 to 104
	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	1 to 1½ pm.
	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	104 to 105
	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	102½ to 103½
	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	104 to 105
	Ditto ...	2	1 to 1 pm.
	Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	103½ to 104½
	BANKS.		
	Agra (Limited) B ...	10	3½ to 4
	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	18 to 19
	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	30½
	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	78 to 83
	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	42 to 43
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	4½ to 4½ d.
	New ...	4	1 to 1½ d.
	Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) 1st lies. ...	5	1½ to 1½ pm.
	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	4 to 3½ d.
	East India Irrigation and Canal ...	all	
	East India Land (Limited) ...	7	5½ to 4½ d.
	Indo-European Telegraph (Limited) ...	20	1 dis. to per
	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	103½ to 104½
	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6	3½ to 2½ d.
	North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	5½	7 to 5 d.
	Ditto B ...	all	9 to 8 d.
	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	46 to 48
	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	3 to 2 d.

VERY UNLIKELY.—A rumour is afloat that the Director General of Telegraphs in India has issued a circular to the effect that in future no admissions shall be made into the Department save from among those of pure European extraction. Those natives and Eurasians who are at present in the Department will however be permitted to remain, until by casualties and dismissals the service is entirely weeded of them. We can hardly credit the rumour, but we give it for what it is worth.—*Deccan Herald*, June 25.

## Advertisements.

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, S.W., 22nd July, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for FORTY APPOINTMENTS as ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held at CHELSEA HOSPITAL, on MONDAY, the 9th August, 1869.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination of Candidates, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India-office, Westminster, S.W.

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EDITED BY  
**J. FORBES WATSON AND JOHN WILLIAM KAYE.**

## MEMORANDUM.

In addition to the copies of this work prepared for the use of the Government, the Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the publication of an edition for sale.

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During the administration of Lord Canning, from 1856 to 1863, the interest which had been created in Europe by the remarkable development of the Photographic Art communicated itself to India, and originated the desire to turn it to account in the illustration of the topography, architecture, and ethnology of that country.

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The great convulsion of 1857-58, while it necessarily retarded for a time all scientific and artistic operations, imparted a new interest to the country which had been the scene of, and to the people who had been the actors in these remarkable events. When, therefore, the pacification of India had been accomplished, the officers of the Indian Services, who had made themselves acquainted with the principles and practice of photography, encouraged and patronised by the Governor-General, went forth, and traversed the land in search of interesting subjects.

In this way the design soon exceeded the dimensions of a mere private collection; but Lord Canning felt that its importance was sufficient to warrant official sanction and development, and, therefore, placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Olive Bayley, his Home Secretary. Some of the more important results appear in the present work.

The photographs were produced without any definite plan, according to local and personal circumstances, by different officers; and copies of each plate were sent home to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

After a time, it appeared that a sufficient number of illustrations had been received from various parts of India, fairly to represent the different varieties of the Indian races. The negatives remained in India; but from the plates sent home it was easy to produce fresh negatives, the prints of which might be multiplied to any extent. The Secretary of State in Council sanctioned this operation, and the work was executed by Mr. W. Griggs, at the India Museum, under the superintendence of Dr. Forbes Watson.

In many cases some descriptive account of the tribes represented accompanied the photographs sent from India. These varied greatly in amplitude and value. But, on the whole, it may be said that they were sufficient to constitute the basis of the sketches contributed by Mr. John R. Melville, Colonel Meadows Taylor, Mr. Kaye, Dr. Forbes Watson, and others. These sketches do not profess to be more than mere rough notes, suggestive rather than exhaustive, and they make no claim to scientific research or philosophic investigation. But although the work does not aspire to scientific eminence, it is hoped that, in an ethnological point of view, it will not be without interest and value.

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AND

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[TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, July 6; Agra, July 3; Calcutta, July 2; Madras, June 30.

India in general seems to be rejoicing over the cooler weather brought in by the somewhat tardy monsoon. Complaints of excessive heat are now being replaced by reports of good and evil resulting from the more genial rains. One instance of the evil comes from Cashmere, where the Jhelum had risen "higher than it had been known to do during the present generation," and flooded the country far and wide. The visitors had to escape in boats from houses many feet deep in water, and some of the houses have fallen, while the rest are unfit for habitation. The damage done by the flood is reckoned at eighteen or twenty lakhs.

POOR Captain Thackwell, who had to lose an arm through wounds received from a tiger near Baraitch, has since died from the combined effects of the wounds and the amputation. Another officer, out shooting in Cashmere, has had a similar encounter with a wounded bear. Captain Cherry, of the 5th Fusiliers, was following up his wounded prey in thick jungle, when the bear jumped out upon him, and the two rolled together in deadly grapple, the captain defending himself as well as he could with his gun. Before his companions could put an end to the brute, the captain had received in all nineteen wounds.

SOME further particulars of the accident on the Bombay and Baroda line will be found in another page. The cause of the accident, a stray buffalo or bullock, is owing, as we reported last week, to the bad state of the fences. Since the failure of an attempt to plant hedges of prickly pear along the line, nothing particular seems to have been done towards wiping away the reproach cast on the management by Colonel Strachey. The Government however has ordered a strict inquiry, with special reference to the state of the fences.

THE inquiries into the loss of the *Great Northern* and the *Bucentaur* have ended in a verdict of acquittal for the captain and officers of the former, but the captain of the *Bucentaur*, who lost his ship through want of judgment, has had his certificate suspended for six months.

By way of a counterblast to the language lately used by some members of the House of Commons, the Governor-general has issued a minute marking his high appreciation of the zeal and industry displayed by the Military Accounts Department in Bombay in making up the accounts of the Abyssinian Expedition. The Indian Government has also granted £5,000 in aid of the sum subscribed by the public towards building a library and museum at Allahabad to the memory of the late Mr. Thornhill, C.S.I. The private subscriptions amounted to £2,500.

THERE is not much doing at Simlah or anywhere else in the way of legislation. It is expected that Mr. Bullen Smith, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, will succeed Mr. Bullen in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The Indian papers have been discussing Mr. Maine's Minute of October, 1868, which has lately appeared in the *Gazette*, in reply to the charge of over-legislation so often made against the Indian Government. It is a very able and sufficient defence of his own career as Law Member. Very little legislation originates with the Supreme Government. Most of the work done by the Supreme Council results from its being the local legislature of many Indian provinces. In fact, its legislative progress is often far too slow to please the local governments. The Council "seldom meddle with private rights;" they "only create official duties." The law courts also are "getting ever more rigid in their demand of legal warrant for the actions of all men, officials included." The best check on legislation is "to discover expedients by which its tendency to hamper discretion may be minimized." There should be large powers "of easily altering rules when they chafe," entrusted to the rulers of the wilder parts of India. This defence, the substance of which was made known here some months ago, has been heartily endorsed by a letter of last April from the Duke of Argyll.

MR. MOROBA CANNABA's marriage with a Hindu widow has proved in one way a lucky speculation. His bride has been well set up in marriage gifts. One sympathising noble sent her a present of Rs. 1,000, and other sums have been subscribed by other friends of progress, to an amount which has enabled the Widow Marriage Association to secure the lady a nice little settlement for her especial benefit. There is good in store also for other widows willing to marry again, as the Liberals of Bombay have already started a movement for a general marriage fund on their behalf.

INDIAN geologists have not hitherto been very successful in finding good beds of coal. With the exception of Ranigunj there is very little known coal in India which repays or would repay the cost of working. A new bed however has at length been explored in the Chanda district of the Central Provinces, somewhere between Nagpore and the river Wurdah—a region hitherto famous for its good cotton. For some years past Captain Lucie Smith, the Deputy Commissioner, has been reporting traces of coal in Chanda over a space of nine hundred square miles. One of the six seams discovered by him was eleven feet thick, all excellent coal. Mr. Mark Fryar, the Mining Geologist, has fully endorsed the accuracy of the captain's estimates

and urged the Government to begin mining at once. Most of the coal lies in uniform layers at a depth of less than 300 feet. At Googoo, up the Wurdah above Chanda, Mr. Fryar declares there must be two square miles of coal 14 feet 8 inches thick, besides an upper layer of five feet nine inches. This alone would yield 600,000 tons for thirty years, thus exactly doubling the present annual yield of Indian coal, which is only about equal to the outcome of one good English colliery. It is believed that more coal-beds will turn up between the Wurdah and Hyderabad. At the lowest estimate this Chanda coal must be half as good as English, which costs Rs. 18 a ton at Bombay, and twice that sum at Nagpore, where the native coal could be brought by a branch railway for Rs. 10 a ton. There would thus be a practical saving to the G. I. P. Railway Company of eight rupees a ton, if not more. Which will benefit most by the new discovery, Bombay or Madras? The coal-bearing district lies handy both to the Godavery canals and the Bombay railway system. A good deal of the cotton is already destined to float down to Coconada. On the other hand, Bombay and Carwar are the natural outlets for homeward borne cotton.

IMAGINATIVE people in Madras looked on the murder of Lieut. Brooking as somehow indicative of general disaffection in the 35th N.I. Some of the papers declared that more sympathy was shown with the murderer than with his victim, and that the former had been buried with unusual pomp. In a general order subsequently issued, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras takes occasion to deny the truth of any of these stories. The havildar alone was concerned in the crime, to which he had been worked up by "brooding over fancied wrongs." No one else in the regiment had any knowledge of his design. No sympathy with the crime prevailed among the sepoys, "but the reverse." Eight of the havildar's relatives and connections attended his funeral, which took place in the simplest manner at night. No reasonable being would surely begrudge a little display of natural feeling for the greatest criminal in the world, and this particular criminal had driven himself, we are told, to "the verge of insanity," if not beyond it.

A BOMBAY telegram of July 31 informs us that Shere Ali's rebellious nephew, Ismail Khan, whose life his uncle had spared, has escaped from the party who were escorting him to Kohat, and is now hiding somewhere in Afghanistan. His two brothers will soon be in safe keeping at Lahore. All is quiet in Afghanistan.

ON Monday a new drinking-fountain, the gift of Cowasjee Jehangheer Readymoney, a well-known merchant in Bombay, was inaugurated by the Princess Teck in the centre of the Broad-walk, Regent's-park.

ON Friday next the Duke of Argyll purposes to distribute the decorations of the Star of India at the India Office among the newly-appointed companions of that Order. For this departure from former usage his Grace deserves no small praise. If the Star of India be an honour worth receiving, its bestowal should be marked as a rule by some sort of fitting ceremony, and who more fit to emphasize the occasion than the Minister who represents the Crown in its dealings with the people of India? Even Englishmen are not quite proof to the charm of a little display in these matters, and we can hardly doubt that the recipients of this particular honour would rather be endowed with it at the hands of the Indian Minister than get their decorations direct from the Heralds' Office.

It is finally arranged that Sir Neville Chamberlain, who is now in this country, shall act as official guardian to the Duke of Edinburgh during the stay of his Royal Highness in India. Every one out there is looking forward to the Prince's advent as the signal for an outburst of extraordinary pomps and feasting, which will throw all past achievements into the shade. It is whispered that Lady Mayo intends to spare no trouble or expense in the entertainments which it will be her special province to direct.

THE deserted wife to whose hard case we drew attention last week must bear with us for seeming to question the entire truth of her statement. Her further explanations and references leave little room for doubting that she and her child have been shamefully neglected by a husband who is at this moment

drawing good allowances at a pleasant station not far from Bombay. If he will not spare the small sum—£120 a-year—awarded for their maintenance by Lord Penzance, a little pressure from his military superiors might force him to deliver them to that extent from unmerited suffering. We can hardly venture to publish the offender's name at present, and, as we said before, how to obtain redress is a difficult question. But our correspondent will be glad to hear that a strongly-worded despatch has just been sent out to the Indian Government, bearing on her own and similar cases, which we are sorry to believe are not rare.

In a letter to a contemporary Major-general J. D. Macpherson rectifies one of those little mistakes which the most accurate of historians cannot help sometimes committing. The writer of the "Lawrence" articles in *Blackwood* had said that Colonel Macpherson's proposal to take away the caps from the sepoy's muskets at Lahore, in May 1857, was suggested by a "hint" which Captain R. Lawrence had received from a Moonshie of the Thuggee Department, as to the mutinous spirit of the sepoys. The Major-general denies that any such hint had ever "been made known" to him, when he suggested that the sepoys should be deprived, "not of their percussion-caps, but of their ammunition." This suggestion, first made by him to Mr. Montgomery in private talk on the evening of May 10, he repeated two days after during a consultation held at his house. It was not till then that he "first heard of the hint given to Captain Lawrence by the Moonshie." The mistake in itself is very trifling, and it must have occurred to more than one person that the easiest way of drawing the sepoys' teeth was to cut them off from their ammunition. But as General Macpherson was the first to advise that course, with no aid from extraneous hints, to him should belong the credit of what he did. And it seems from his account that Brigadier Corbett at first shrank from the responsibility of taking away the men's arms as well as their ammunition, but afterwards resolved to "go the whole hog and disarm them altogether." It was indeed a very difficult question, how far to go in the matter of disarming doubtful regiments, but the result in this case showed the superior advantage of going "the whole hog."

**SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.**—The under-mentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to Government of India in the home department:—Mr. Shamrow Ram Chunder Gurrood, merchant of Dhoolia, in the Collectorate of Khandeish, in the Presidency of Bombay, for half pressing cotton, wool, or other fibrous substances. Mr. James Watson, of Calcutta, engineer, for an improved hydraulic press, or invention for compressing and packing jute, cotton, or other similar bulky articles. Mr. W. J. Addis, C.E., and Local Fund Engineer of the Collectorate of Tanna, in Bombay, for improvements in cars. Mr. Patnam Sotima Aroona Chillum Aachary, of Nellore, for an improved method of raising water for irrigation.

**SCHOLARSHIP.**—With reference to the notification of Oct. 27, 1868 (published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Nov. 4), it is notified that an examination for a State Scholarship, tenable in Great Britain, will be held in the Theatre of the Presidency College, Calcutta, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th Jan., 1870. The subjects of examination will be—English Literature, Prose and Poetry (two papers), Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (two papers), History, England and India, including Geography (one paper), Mental and Moral Science (one paper). Every candidate must send an application to the Director, Public Instruction, on or before the 1st Dec. next, accompanied by—1. A certificate of good character from the chief authority of the school or college at which he has been educated. 2. A certificate from the same authority that his age will not exceed twenty-one years on the 31st Dec. next. 3. A medical certificate declaring that he is physically capable of undergoing the course of life and study which he will have to follow in Europe. 4. A fee of Rs. 10, which will not be returned. The application should also state whether the candidate has passed the entrance examination, and the first examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. Thackwell, 5th Lancers, at Baraitch, June 24, from the effects of wounds inflicted by a tiger.  
MADRAS.—Major M. A. Worsop, Madras Staff Corps, at Thayemyo, May 12; Dr. H. C. Brock, Madras Medical Establishment, at Madras, May 27.  
BOMBAY.—Mr. Christopher, 19th Regt., at Rawal Pindee, in June, of fever; Lieut. Gen. F. T. Farrell, H.M.'s Bombay Army, at Hyde Lodge, Winchester, aged 70, July 17; Capt. R. S. Gilmore, late Bengal Artillery, at Bayswater, aged 40, July 18; Major Gen. R. Farquhar, C.B., late of the Bombay Army, at Manchester-street, July 22.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

FROM BOMBAY.—Capt. Dawbenny, Messrs. Worsley, Eskill, Tennent, G. F. Pine.  
FROM ADEN.—Mr. MacDiarmid. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Hare.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Tanore, Aug. 5.—FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. L. Worthy, Mr. Neill, Mr. S. Haines, Mr. F. Dripsdale.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, August 4, 1869.

## THE INDIA OFFICE DESPATCH ON RAILWAYS.

THE publication of the Indian Minister's despatch on railways fills up the outlines sketched for us in his recent speech before the Lords. It is a noble scheme whose features we are thus enabled to scan so closely. It comes in good time to enforce the lessons conveyed in the progress of the Indian railway system, as first started in the days of Lord Dalhousie. Four thousand miles of that system have at length been laid at a cost far exceeding the estimate of its viceregal author, under conditions not the most favourable for its due development. Guaranteed companies, over whose dealings the Government wields but a limited and vague control, are not likely to employ their funds and resources in the best or cheapest way. Out of the eighty millions spent in twenty years not a little has been wasted in scamped work needing constant repairs, and in supervision of the costliest and often the least efficient kind. The terms of the bargain between the Government and the companies have been rather like those struck between the dwarf and the giant of the old fable. The former has borne the hardest of the fighting, while the latter or their agents have reaped the main share of profit. Of the twenty-six millions advanced to the companies in guaranteed interest, the Government as yet has received back little more than half. It may be true enough that no other system would have ensured to Indian railways the start they have now taken; but it is equally clear that the old state of things called for early revision, in view of the great work that still remains to do, before India can be placed on the same productive level as Europe or the United States. Instead of 4,000 miles of finished railway 40,000 would hardly suffice for her growing needs. At the present pace and the present rate of outlay she would fall more and more behind the mark of her just ambition.

A new and more promising start, however, is now on the point of being made. The despatch above mentioned points out two different processes for the simultaneous development of Indian railways. In the first place come certain extensions of existing lines, which the existing companies are invited to carry out under revised conditions. In future the net profits above the guaranteed rates of interest will, as a rule, be divided equally "for all time" between the companies and the Government, while nothing will be said about repayment of interest. If the companies should fail to carry on their undertakings as prudently and cheaply as the Government would have them do,

the latter will at once take the works over into their own hands. In this way a tight hand can be kept on all concerned in building the railways, while the shareholders will still pocket their 5 per cent., with the chance of a larger surplus than they would else be getting for many years to come.

On the other hand, there is a whole class of railways which the Government means to build by its own agency, in order to "secure for itself the full benefit of the credit which it lends, and of the cheaper agencies which ought to be at its command." Such are the lines already sanctioned or surveyed, from Lahore to Rawal-Pindi and from Carwar to Hooblee; and such are the lines of the Indus Valley, of Rajpootana, from Kulbarga to Hyderabad, and from Kooshtee towards Darjeeling. Mooltan and Sukkur will soon be linked by a railway, which can afterwards be carried down to Kotree or Kurrachee, to the common benefit of trade and military defence. The advantages of a line from the North-West Provinces through semi-dependent Rajpootana to Bombay are beyond dispute. For nearly the same reasons, political as well as commercial, the line from Hyderabad to a point on the southern branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway deserved the sanction it has now received. The Carwar line will open a new outlet for the cotton and coffee of Southern India. The line from Kooshtee we may hope to see some day carried into Assam. All these projects will cost time and money; but it is not unlikely that under the new arrangements some eight thousand miles of new railway will be constructed in the next twenty years at something like Dalhousie's estimate of £12,000 a mile. We only hope that the Government will succeed in borrowing its money at 4 per cent.

## MILITARY PROGRESS.

As last it appears that a couple of English generals have been allowed to carry the peaceful mimicry of war to a length hitherto untried in our army. About a year ago we pointed out various lessons which English soldiers might learn with advantage from those of other States. Since then, one or two good moves have been made in the right direction. The Horse Guards have awakened to the conviction that some knowledge of military spade-work will be required of all soldiers by the exigencies of modern warfare. In future officers and men of the line will know how to throw up entrenchments in front of the enemy, perhaps even to help the Pioneers in making roads, as they have long been doing in India. In due time we may even hope to hear of their rivalling the French in the art of building their own huts and draining their own encampments. For the present however we may note with thankfulness the adoption of the spade as a military weapon, followed up by the invention of a bayonet which can also be used for sawing and cutting up wood. It is pleasant also to learn that the question of improvements in soldiers' drill is once more engrossing the official mind, and to believe that a few years hence our parade movements will be carried out at a pace a little faster than that of a regiment marching round in review.

The last great stroke of military reform in England however deserves greeting with a double flourish of trumpets. As we pointed out last year, it has long been usual in the Prussian army for two commanders to take out two bodies of troops into the open country, and there carry on the mimic warfare against each other in utter ignorance of each other's plans. They enter on a brief campaign of so many given days over a given space, like combatants in a game of chess. Each has to try and outmanœuvre the other according to the best of his own judgment and military skill, and their common chief awards to the winner his fair meed of praise and future remembrance. How such a system tends to beget good strategists, it were waste of time to point out. In England however we have hitherto been content to restrict our games of military chess to a few pieces and a few preconcerted moves; a system which naturally leads to reminders like that once made by the Duke of Wellington, as to the very few officers who could be trusted to take

twenty thousand men successfully out of Hyde Park. For various reasons, among which want of space has been insufficiently pleaded, no attempt has been made either here or in India, where space is never wanting, to bring out the capacity of our higher officers for the task of swimming alone in matters strategical.

A few days ago however an attempt of the kind was made for the first time, at the suggestion, it seems, of Sir Alfred Horsford, who commanded the flying column that took part in the review at Wimbledon. During his march back to Aldershot he proposed that, somewhere between Chobham and Aldershot, a force from the latter place should come out to bar his homeward progress, while he himself should try to outwit his opponent by superior manœuvring. The Duke of Cambridge accepted the scheme and agreed to act as umpire. Marching early from Chobham, Sir Alfred massed his troops at Pirbright behind some rising ground that concealed him from an enemy posted along the Fox Hills in his front. One of his advanced infantry pickets soon exchanged shots with a cavalry patrol of the enemy, which it had nearly surprised. Sir Alfred then moved his troops forward along the road from Pirbright to Aldershot, keeping the hills on his right and front, towards the point where road and hills meet near the Aldershot camp. From the woods and heights before him the enemy's pickets were clearly seen, and the way seemed fairly barred against him. Some way on his left front however rose a hill which the enemy had forgotten to seize. Towards this spot of vantage a dash was at once made by Sir Alfred's horse and guns. Having gained the prize, they held it manfully against all assailants, until the advancing infantry came up to their support. Under cover of this new position Sir Alfred moved forward with extended line, his left leading. After some further fighting one of his field batteries opened fire from the left, and the day was virtually won when, at the sounding of the bugles, the left of his force almost touched the bridge of the canal which bounds that side of Aldershot camp. As a first attempt at independent manœuvring this day's work was most successful. But there is ample room for repeating the experiment on a larger scale over a longer space of time, say, for three or four days together, the troops carrying their own tents and rations in the lightest marching order.

A good opportunity would then be found for still further testing the merits of the "blanket hammock" as a substitute for sleeping on the ground. This useful arrangement, invented by Major M'Guire, and tried successfully by various officers, from Lord Paulet in 1864 to Lord Napier in 1868, consists merely of a blanket hung between two light sticks at about ten inches from the ground. The whole apparatus weighs only six pounds and a-half. Its general use in standing camps or under the ordinary conditions of carriage, instead of the heavier and less wholesome straw mattresses, was strongly advocated by General Scarlett. Of its special usefulness for field hospitals there is no doubt whatever. Lord Napier of Magdala employed it largely for carrying the sick and wounded in Abyssinia; and Colonel Hort, of the 36th foot, hopes "to see every soldier ordered under canvas" provided with one of these hammocks, "which he can perfectly easily carry in his pack." When we remember what our soldiers have always been liable to suffer from sleeping on damp ground during hard service, we need never begrudge the small increase of cost that might sometimes be involved in the carriage of an equipment whose use, wherever practicable, would save hundreds of lives in every campaign, to say nothing of the minor evils it would help to avert. The occasions would be very rare in which these hammocks could not be carried for every combatant, either by beasts of burden or the men themselves. It may be true that Sir W. Mansfield has pronounced against them, and that the Indian Government has "not seen its way to their adoption." But Lord Napier's experience counts far beyond that of the Indian Commander-in-Chief, and it is confirmed by a hundred voices little less significant than his own. Even in India there is ample room for the blanket hammock in aid of the doolie.

## Notices of Books.

*The British Quarterly Review*, No. XCIX. July, 1869.  
Hodder and Stoughton.

Not the least noticeable item in the very good bill of fare set before us in the last number of the *British Quarterly* is the paper on Lord Lawrence, a condensed but well-informed and carefully written narrative of the late Viceroy's Indian career. If its freshness of effect is somewhat weakened by the previous appearance of *Blackwood's* articles on the same personage, we can find no other drawback worth naming to the real merits of an essay which contrives within thirty pages to give the reader a very clear impression of the services rendered to British India by a man who, aided by no external advantages of birth or political connection, has "written his name on so many memorable pages of Indian history." The reviewer does full justice to the simple strength of character and steadfastness of principle which marked the rise of Lord Lawrence to the post he has finally relinquished at an age when he can still "look forward to an extended career of usefulness" at home. In the same pages that tell admiringly of the deeds done by Sir John's lieutenants in 1857, we are reminded of the special honour due to the Chief Commissioner himself who saved India by stripping the Punjab of troops. His demands for mercy to the vanquished after the worst of the storm was over, are brought into prominent notice. His management of the Bhotan campaign, a legacy bequeathed to him in fact by Lord Elgin, is fairly criticised so far as he was answerable for the delay in beginning the war. The defence made for his policy towards Afghanistan will be contested only by those who see danger to India in every advance of the Russians in Turkistan. The reviewer's estimate of Sir John's domestic policy is fair, though somewhat meagre; but we miss all allusion to Sir John's connection with the progress of the Orissa Famine. The last sentence of the essay may be quoted for its essential truth:—"He ruled India with eminent prudence, integrity, and benevolence; he never forgot that the end of government is the welfare of the governed; and it was his constant study to elevate the moral and intellectual character of the entire administration committed to his charge."

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### SERVING UNDER A NATIVE

The *Times of India* deems it a serious question whether the service as a whole will be as good and as well adapted for its purposes now that a few, but an indefinite number of native civilians will be found in its ranks. It admits that for our English civilians to become "as a class less highly qualified than they now are" would be a grave misfortune for India, and the admission to the service of native civilians at such a price would be a dear bargain for their own country. But is this result sure to follow? Will the liability "to serve under a native" deter any appreciable number of English candidates of the high character and capacity that India needs? This is not a question that can be settled beforehand. Until tested by experience it must be purely matter of opinion, but conjectures on the subject are not without interest. Much will depend for a while on the tone which may be adopted by the home press when, next "silly season," it may find time to take up stray Indian topics like this. It will be as easy, indeed, far easier for home writers by mixing up their vaguest notions of ethnology, while cleverly humouring deep-rooted insular prejudices, to present the wrong instead of the right side of it towards the public. The mere phrase "to serve under a native," is so inadequate as in itself to constitute a misrepresentation. Amongst the more frivolous part of society it will simply convey the notion of humiliating subservience to the will of persons who, though officially superiors, are inferior in race, in attainments, and in manners; but it is not the frivolous or the mere *nouveaux riches* of English society that supply competitors for the Indian civil service. Those likely to become candidates, if not at first sufficiently well informed themselves, have friends who can readily explain to them, that "serving under a native," which may not happen more than during a year or two of their whole career, simply means the according ordinary deference to one who, though diverse in race, is their equal in attainments, in character, and in social position. It is, at the most, to yield that due respect to position, superior and fairly won rank, which, almost from the first day of entering the service, the young English civilian expects and receives from men who are often twice his age, and, it may be, in many respects more thoroughly conversant than he can ever hope to be with the practical side of administrative work. The name of the thing, the notion

of receiving orders from a superior of slightly darker skinned race may be "unpalatable;" but when such a contingency is looked at fairly and with all the circumstances—especially taking into account the presumably superior character of native civilians—the prospect loses most of its dread. Those who are likely to be deterred by the thought of this contingency from entering on the career of an Indian civilian are persons whom India can very well spare. The possibility of occasionally working with or under a member of native race will have the very least weight amongst the classes of all others from whom, as a rule, the best Indian civil servants are drawn—those connected for generations past with either the civil or military services of the Old Company. And looking round on home society, we observe numerous classes—who as yet have scarcely begun to contribute candidates for Indian service—whose members are of high character and with capacity for any amount of work, and little likely to be influenced by the thought that they have to compete for equal honours with some few natives of the country they aspire to govern. What effect the conspicuous presence of native civilians will have on the average tone and attainments of English civilians must, as we have said, be a matter of guess or opinion, and that for two or three years at least; but our own estimate is that this gradual accession of Indian-born civilians will not render the English civilians "as a class less highly qualified than they now are."

#### DISQUALIFIED NATIVE CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Hindoo Patriot*, commenting on the disqualification of two of the Bengali civilians by the India Office Commissioners, declares that the whole thing smacks of a tempest in a teapot. If the Civil Service Commissioners knew that the natives of India count their age from the commencement of a year they enter upon and not on its completion, as Europeans do, and that the University authorities in India require the candidates for the different examinations to fill the column of age by stating simply the number of years they may have attained and not the fractional months and days, there would not have been this mistake and confusion. For instance, a native though in the sixteenth year is often called sixteen years old. According to the old Supreme Court practice, as soon as a minor had completed fifteen years and seven months he was considered to have attained majority, though legally it commenced from the completion of sixteen years. We are glad to learn that several old Indians have interested themselves in this matter, and come forward to explain the native mode of calculating one's age, which lies at the root of the misunderstanding. We sincerely hope that the next mail will bring the welcome intelligence that the storm has blown over.

#### HILL COLONIES.

The *Englishman* asserts that it has again and again been shown that if land were to be had *ad libitum* for the asking it would not pay European colonists to cultivate it with any produce cultivable with small capital. Even in the plains, where the economical conditions are most in favour of the producer, Europeans cannot make the cultivation of the ordinary crops profitable by employing native labour. *A fortiori* they could not make it profitable labouring themselves, if it were possible for them to do so, for their labour is more costly than that of natives. The reason is simply that they have to compete with the natives, whose expenses are much smaller, and who can therefore afford to undersell them. In the Himalayas, where the climatic conditions are the best, the economic conditions are worst. There is no near market for the produce, which must be carried to a distance at a maximum of cost; and all the necessities which European colonists would have to import must be more expensive there than in the plains. Some of the Bombay and up-country papers have carried the discussion a step further by proposing that inducements should be held out to Europeans in India to become sheep farmers. Government is recommended to grant extensive runs of pasture land to time-expired Europeans, on certain conditions, regarding the supply of meat to the troops. This is, perhaps, the most impracticable of all the suggestions that have yet been made. In the first place, we believe the Australian system of sheep-farming to be impossible in India. The sheep would be all destroyed by wild beasts, or stolen, or killed by the weather. Sheep will not thrive, will not even survive, in India without careful attendance. To be fitted for the table moreover, they require an artificial and expensive system of feeding. Sheep-farming on a large scale is barely possible at all in India, and only with an outlay which time-expired Europeans could not make. Sheep-farming is, besides, inconsistent with the social conditions which would be essential to successful colonisation in this country. If a colony of Europeans of limited means is ever to thrive and perpetuate itself in India, it must be thoroughly compact and self-contained. Sheep-farming on a large scale means isolation. If any European colonisation is at all practicable in India, it is by manufacturing, not by agricultural communities. We think we could devise a colony of artisans of different crafts with just agriculturists enough to supply their own wants, who could pursue an enjoyable and profitable existence; and we think we could find places for them. With respect to some manufactures everything would be as much in their favour as every-

thing is against them in respect of agriculture, cheap raw material, absence of competition, and a good demand. We think such colonies would not only themselves succeed, but prove of immense advantage to the country.

#### JUSTICE TO BURMAH.

The *Friend of India* insists that a glance at a map of the province will show what regions stand in most need of being put in communication with the seat of Government. Moulmein can be saved only by a good road to the frontier, with feeders to the chief forest reserves. On the other hand, it must be put in connection with Tavoy or Mergui, of the necessity of which Lord Dalhousie satisfied himself in 1853. A road across the peninsula, from one or other of the ports on the Bay of Bengal to Bangkok, has so many political and commercial recommendations that we need only allude to them. But with regard to a province so systematically neglected as British Burmah has been, we have no hope that speculative considerations will influence the action of Government. The labour difficulty in Arakan is pressing, and can be met only by opening up a road across the Yoma hills to the Chittagong tracts. Embanking works are being surveyed for on a large scale between the Irrawaddy and Bassein rivers, and General Fytche is disposed to utilise those embankments to connect Leymythna with Henzadah, two of the most populous towns in the province. Feeder roads are wanted along the river stations on the Irrawaddy. The Rangoon and Prome railway will also necessitate the construction of feeders, and all present calculations should be shaped with a view to the possibility of that project being undertaken at no distant period. The position taken up by the Public Works Department towards Burmah is childish even to petulance. In the face of a series of annual reports each testifying in more striking terms than its predecessor how little the local Government has been able to achieve, the Department expresses its entire contentment with the present state of affairs, and is rather chagrined that General Fytche will not share in the ecstasy of self-gratulation. We see no stronger claims that the Central Provinces and Oudh have upon the Imperial Government than British Burmah, yet the one gets £4 and the other £1.10s. for every pound sterling grudgingly spent upon the more remote province. But, it may be argued, "British Burmah has no need of such large sums. General Fytche, in his memorandum on British and Native rule, has shown how rapidly the province was expanding; how its revenue from all sources had doubled in ten years; that its commerce also had doubled, and its population increased from a million to two millions and a quarter in the same period; surely a little of this elasticity might be applied to the development of its own communications." But British Burmah is not allowed to benefit by her own progress. With the increase of her surplus the Government of India is getting more disposed to deny to the people the fruits of their own industry. That Burmah has made such progress need be no subject of congratulation to the Imperial Government, for, beyond the advantages of a fixed rule, the province owes it nothing. It is to be hoped that Lord Mayo will at no remote period be able to satisfy himself of the necessities of Burmah, and that he may deem her not unworthy of a place in that programme of "peace and public works" with which the beginning of his administration was heralded.

**THE EX-RAJAH OF SHAHGURH.**—The ex-Rajah of Shahgurh, who was deposed and banished from Bundelkand after the Mutinies, has been living at Lahore since that time, but the climate of the place has never agreed with him. He has constantly complained of ill-health, and in compliance with a recent application, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to permit him to reside at Delhi in future.

**CASHMERE.**—News has reached us of a most disastrous flood in the Cashmere valley. Rain began to fall at Srinagar on the afternoon of the 8th instant, and continued for some thirty hours without intermission. The Maharajah, fearing that the embankment which protects the city might not be strong enough to resist the rising flood, at once sent boats for the accommodation of the European visitors, and advised that all should have recourse to them. Some at once complied, but others lingered on in their houses, believing that as the rain had abated at the capital there was no imminent danger. But on the mountains which surrounded the valley the black clouds lowered, and rain was falling incessantly, turning the feeders of the river into torrents, and adding to the volume of water which was rushing onwards towards Srinagar. Early in the morning of the 11th the bund showed signs of distress in some places, and the waves were dashing over it in others, and all who had not done so previously took to the boats, made for rising ground in the neighbourhood, and, according to the last accounts, were living in the little tents which nearly every one who goes to Cashmere takes with him. Most of the houses are either in ruins, or their foundations have been so sapped as to render them uninhabitable. The crops, which promised so fair, have been deluged, for the whole country is under water, and the loss of revenue to the durbar is expected to be very considerable. Throughout this critical time the Maharajah has shown the greatest anxiety for the comfort of visitors, and for the alleviation of distress amongst his subjects. The loss of life has been restricted to three natives.—*Pioneer*.

## Bengal.

## THE INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BHURTPORE.

The Maharajah of Bhurtpore having attained his majority by completing his eighteenth year, the following new arrangements for the government of the State have been sanctioned by his Excellency the Viceroy in Council. His Highness will carry on the administration, assisted by a State Council of six Sirdars, on the same principles which have obtained during the minority, for the next three years, until he is twenty-one, subject to a code of rules drawn up by the Political Agent in consultation with the Agent of the Governor-General, and approved by the Viceroy. The Political Agent will cease to take any direct part in the conduct of affairs, but will exercise a general supervision over the administration, as well as over that of Ulwar, Kerowlie, and Dholepore, which have been united with Bhurtpore into one agency of the Eastern States of Rajpootana. All the present officials will continue to carry on their duties, and for the next three years at least things will go on as heretofore.

The Maharajah was formally installed according to these conditions on Thursday, the 10th June. A full durbar was held by Captain Walter, at the Palace, and was attended by all entitled to appear. After the usual preliminary ceremonies, Captain Walter addressed the Sirdars. Having explained to them the new arrangements, he continued somewhat as follows:—

This is a day of great pleasure to me. It is now upwards of thirteen years since I first became acquainted with the Maharajah, then a very young child. Under my eye he has grown up to manhood, and it is by myself, under the orders of Government, that his Highness is now invested with the power to administer the affairs of his country. To-day happens to be my birthday. I am not an old man yet, but it makes one feel old to see those whom one has known as small children grow up to youth and manhood. Many of those whom I knew when first I came amongst you are now no more. It is true that their places are not empty, their sons or relatives succeeded them, but nevertheless to me their places seem empty. Some of them died at a ripe old age, others were cut off in the prime of life. Life at the longest is all too short for the work we ought to do in this world, and you must recollect that as a man acts here he will be acted by in the world to come. I fully believe that to him to whom much authority and power are given in this world, of him will much be required hereafter. I congratulate the Maharajah on attaining to power, and to the government of the country of his ancestors, many of whom were great and good men. In some things, perhaps, our ancestors may have been in advance of us, but in most we are ahead of them. *Kadimi destur* (ancient custom) is a very good thing in some respects, but when it stands in the way of progress it must be set aside. Within the last few years Bhurtpore has advanced; it has fought against *Kadimi destur* and often gained the victory. I have now only to thank those who have been connected with me in carrying on the duties of the government of the State, for the assistance they have rendered me; and I hope they will continue to render the same to the Maharajah. You have an old and well-known proverb, "The ruler for the time being is always considered a tyrant." I to-day lay down the reins of office, and I hope you will, therefore, consider that with them I have also discarded my character as a tyrant. And if, perchance, during the time I have been administering the affairs of the country I have treated any one with tyranny I hope I may be forgiven.—*Friend of India.*

## STATION TALK.

FYZABAD, June 23.—A few nights ago a horrible murder was committed near one of the barracks of H.M.'s 1-11th Regiment, which is involved in profound mystery. The victim was a punkah coolie, whose body was discovered near one of the barracks close by a dry tank, with a deep bayonet or some other sharp instrument wound in his chest. I have not been able as yet to get full particulars, but will let you know when I do. Up to this time the finger of suspicion has pointed out no man to whom the crime might be brought home and outraged justice avenged, but the police are on the *qui vive*, backed by a reward of Rs. 200, and stimulated to establish a little reputation for detective abilities, which the police as a body sadly lack, as I will show. Last year a horrible and mysterious murder was committed just outside the city on the road to Ajoodhia, the particulars of which I gave you at the time, and in December last a boy about six or seven years of age was kidnapped or made away with for the sake of his ornaments. The perpetrators of both these crimes are still at large, and these facts do not speak well of the detective abilities of our police. The weather has been very hot, but a shower on last Friday morning cooled it down to a bearable temperature. Notwithstanding such intense heat, I am glad to say that not a single case of *coup de soleil* has occurred this year, while last year it played sad havoc among the men of the Artillery.

June 26.—I am sorry to say that cholera is still raging in the district, but in the city it has almost disappeared, owing to the sanitary measures adopted by the Municipal Council. All the wells in the city were cleared of their deposits, and the conservancy arrangements well attended to. It is a matter of great congratulation that

both the European and the native troops were singularly free from this scourge. Since the 23rd instant we have had some showers, and there is every indication of the monsoon having set in in right earnest.

DELHI, June 26.—The rains have at last set in, and a nice blustering breeze they made of it. For the last day or two there have been dust storms, but no rain until about 4.30 P.M. yesterday, when there was a heavy downpour, accompanied by a gale of wind, which has uprooted many fine old trees, snapped others in twain, and torn off branches from almost every one in the station. The college grounds, St. James's Church compound, and the Queen's Gardens have all suffered, and the Hamilton Serai has lost one of its gilt vanes (unfortunately not the peacock) and a portion of the steeple to which it was attached, and the peacock himself looks as though he was about to take flight, being considerably out of the perpendicular. The roads are covered with fallen trees and branches, but I do not think that any other damage has resulted. The air is not much cooler, but the damp is pleasant, and the trees and grass look beautifully green. There is, I hope and trust, more rain near at hand, for the air is very heavy and muggy, as is, I believe, the usual thing in the rains; but it is better, after all, than the dry, hard-baking westerly wind we have had for the last two months.

JUBBULPORE, June 28.—At last we have the rains on us, and we can fully appreciate the blessing after so many trying months of drought, heat, and sickness. The foliage and grass are looking quite green again. We had some severe dust storms daily before the rains fairly set in, and the first few showers were accompanied by strong wind from the North-West. The writer from Morar to your paper, who complains of the want of sympathy towards soldiers located at that station, as compared with the attention shown to their comforts here, must not think that Colonel Walter, of the 2-12th, has only a soft side. But the colonel believes in the principle that there is a time for everything. The other day, I am told, he had the regiment out on parade, and having been dissatisfied with some evolutions they went through, he formed three sides of a square and warned them that they had not seen his rough side yet, and that they should do better in future if they wished to avoid seeing it. The artillery amateurs gave a theatrical performance the other night, but the attendance was very poor. Work seems to be getting slack in the building of the artillery barracks. They are to be double-storied, and the roof of the first has not yet been completed. I hear some lakhs of bricks, which were being made for these and other military buildings, were washed away by the rain. There will probably be a profit and loss account to settle between the Government and some lady. Sites are being given to parties desirous of building in the military cantonments, so that there may be enough of houses available for occupation when the officers attached to the Saugor Brigade Staff arrive here after the monsoons. Railway works in the station are at a standstill, so that there is not much chance of the Duke of Edinburgh passing through Jubbulpore on his way to Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD, June 30.—I trust the annual rains have set in. This morning we enjoyed a glorious shower of more than two hours, and as the dark clouds are still heavily laden, there is every indication of another downpour. The thermometer has lowered from 96 degrees to 91—an appreciable decrease in the temperature, which must diminish the number of casualties. Partly from light duty, and partly from being located in different parts of the station, the 58th continues to improve. It has been finally settled that the regiment will go to Lucknow by next November. The transfer is judicious, and approved both by officers and men; for this station, with all the advantages of situation—the seat and centre of the North-West—presents no attractions on which to regale during any season of the year, much less the hot winds, when everything around us appears to be decaying or decayed for the want of culture. No gardens with luxurious verdure, in which the gloomiest might while away an hour with advantage, and no other recreations to engage the mind, except a solitary treat given by some amateur troop passing through the station for more fashionable retreats. I am assured by an elderly gentleman who is an old resident of this place that he never experienced so hot and trying a season, and never before noticed so many animals and birds die from its influence. I asked him what they died from, and he significantly replied, "Heat apoplexy."

MYNPOORIE, June 30.—The weather keeps very hot here; the thermometer is 98 degrees in the shade. To-day it is cloudy, and I hope we shall have rain soon. A very heavy flight of locusts passed over this morning; the period of flight lasted upwards of an hour; the high wind ultimately blew them away; they came from the east and went westwards. Should this dreadfully hot weather continue, I fear many poor people will be dying from famine. Grain is selling, wheat at 12 and gram 13 seers for the rupee; ruinous prices for anyone, especially the poor.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

CHOLERA IN SAUGOR.—There were nine hundred and thirty-five persons attacked with cholera in the district of Saugor, from the 12th to the 19th June, out of whom eight hundred and eleven died. How long, asks the *Jubbulpore Chronicle*, will the district stand such frightful devastation?



## Miscellaneous.

**THE PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY** ran their trains into Delhi for the first time on Thursday, July 1.

**LAWRENCEPORE.**—The new station of Sydn Bowles is to be officially named Lawrencepoore, in honour of the late Viceroy.

**THE PURSER OF THE "MONGOLIA."**—It appears from a paragraph in the *Madras Mail* that the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have marked their sense of the neglect alleged by the majority of the passengers against the purser of the steamer *Mongolia*, on a recent voyage from Suez to Calcutta, by reducing his salary £100 per annum.

**PLEASING DILEMMA.**—The *Mofussilite* understands that it has been made incumbent on Mr. Keene, the traffic manager at Lahore, either to submit to a summary dismissal from his appointment, or prosecute *Indian Public Opinion* for libel and defamation. Meanwhile Mr. Keene has been suspended, and Mr. D. Ross appointed to officiate as traffic manager.

**PAPER PETTICOATS.**—The *Pioneer*, alluding to the fact that paper petticoats are now sold in London at sixpence each, remarks:—"What a suggestion for the Indian outfitter! Strong tissue paper would suit admirably for the hot weather; blotting paper would be invaluable in the rains; while good stout wall paper would be appropriate for the cold season."

**ALARMING PRECAUTION.**—The passengers on the East India Railway are said to have been lately a good deal surprised at the anxiety displayed by the guards as to their health. Any passenger at all inclined to be stout is visited at every station by the guard, who inquires affectionately after his health, and cautions him in emphatic language not to go to sleep. To a nervous passenger this would almost be worse than the constant fear of sunstroke.

**BURMESE STUDENTS IN CALCUTTA.**—Eighteen Burmese youths have been sent to Calcutta by the King of Burmah, under the charge of two superintendents, to learn gun-casting, and the manufacture of arms. Eleven of them are now under instruction at the Cossipore foundry, and the arsenal in Fort William. The Government of India has agreed to their remaining in Calcutta for two years, or more if necessary, for this purpose, on condition of their good behaviour whilst so engaged.

**CIVIL.**—It is rumoured in Calcutta, that on the departure of Mr. Dampier on leave which he has obtained for two years, Mr. J. A. Crawford, Collector of Customs, will take up that portion of Secretariat duty which has hitherto been discharged by Mr. Dampier. It is believed to be the intention of the Government of India to appoint Mr. J. R. Bullen Smith an additional member of Council in succession to Mr. Bullen. Mr. Smith is President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

**BURJUR SINGH.**—We hear from Bundelkund that Burjur Singh is still at large. Both the district superintendents of police of Humeerpore and Jaloun were on his track; but the artful *Ahetree* managed to slip through their fingers, through the assistance, it is supposed, of some zemindars of his caste, who afforded him shelter and the means of escape. Three of his followers however were arrested; but they either could not or would not betray the retreat of their leader. These men have been committed to prison, but one of them, we are informed, has since managed to escape from the district jail at Jaloun.—*Pioneer*, June 28.

**A LUCKY ESCAPE.**—A correspondent from Meerut informs us that on Friday night last a heavy dust-storm blew over the station, followed by heavy rain, thunder and lightning. The force of this storm started some empty railway trucks or waggons at the Khotowlee station of the Delhi Railway, about twenty miles from Meerut, towards Umballa, and brought them down the line with great force. As good fortune would have it, a telegram despatched from Khotowlee reached Meerut just as the up-train for Umballa was about to start. The train was in consequence delayed for about three hours, till the line was cleared. The despatch of this telegram was a happy circumstance; for if the train had left Meerut before the waggons started from Khotowlee, there would have been a serious collision, and probably some loss of life. Who would have been blamed—the wind or the Khotowlee station-master? Can no precautions be taken against such occurrences?—*Pioneer*, July 2.

**MANDALAY.**—The Rev. Mr. Marks has arrived at Mandalay with a staff of thirteen Burmese teachers. He has a large house and a school building erected, in the Burmah Poonghee style, with a triple roof. The King has directed some of his sons to attend daily to receive instruction in English. The ground on which the school-house is built formerly belonged to one of the rebel princes, the Maloon Mentha, now in Bengal. The Shan States have been causing some trouble to his Mandalay Majesty, and a force of a thousand men has been sent to strengthen one of the frontier stations, Then-nie. The Panthay, or Chinese Mussulmans at Mandalay, have raised Rs. 20,000 for the purpose of building a mosque in that city, which has been sanctioned by the Burmese Government. We also learn that Captain Strong will soon be proceeding to Bhamo as Political Agent there. Another officer will accompany him, and his salary will be Rs. 1,250 per month.—*Indian Daily News*.

**RAJAH AMEER HUSSUN KHAN**, a talookdar in the Seetapore District of Oudh, is said to be so overjoyed at the birth of a son that he has ordered a lakh of rupees to be expended in festivities and rejoicings.

**DEATH OF MRS. TURNER.**—We regret to learn that Mrs. Turner, the wife of General Turner, died at Simla on the 25th June. The Fancy Fair, which was to have been held next day, was put off in consequence. Mrs. Turner was highly popular, and her death is deeply regretted.

**CABUL.**—The *Delhi Gazette* repeats in its Cabul letter the report that a Persian force in the interest of Azim Khan is marching on Herat. The *Bombay Gazette* confirms the statement that the Ameer has resolved to divide the Government of Turkestan. The Ameer will retain the passes in his own hands. The new police system appears to be working well, and the Ameer has now determined to raise a new army, paid entirely by the State, and entirely dependent on it. For this army cantonments are to be built at Cabul, Herat, Balkh, and Jellalabad. Sooltan, the Lahore contractor, it is said, will be entrusted with these works; that at Cabul is to be carried out at once. The infantry soldiers are to receive eight rupees and the cavalry twenty rupees per mensem. This scheme is popular. The Ameer seems to give preference to the recruits from Khoorum.

**THE AMEER'S ARMY AND FINANCES.**—The Ameer's attention seems to be divided at present between the reorganisation of his army and the adjustment of his finances. His object seems to be to reorganise the army somewhat after the English plan, which excited his admiration so much during his recent visit to India. He proposes that his regular army should consist of 26,000 men, composed as follows:—Thirty regiments of infantry, each 600 strong, making a total of 18,000; regular cavalry, 6,000; artillery and Jezzailchees, 2,000—total, 26,000. This would be a very respectable force at any time, but in addition he has it in contemplation to entertain some irregular levies. The revenue of the entire country amounts to only seventy-one lakhs of rupees, or about £700,000. An ill-supplied treasure chest is, therefore, the greatest difficulty Shere Ali has to contend against in his proposed reforms; but he appears determined to effect a reduction of expenditure so as to make both ends meet.—*Pioneer*.

**DACOITY IN BENGAL.**—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal appears determined to put down dacoity in his province. Of late this crime has been practised with wonderful success in the districts of Hooghly and Midnapore, and the ordinary police seem utterly unable to cope with it. Thus Mr. Buckland, the Commissioner of Burdwan, reports that in the Hooghly district, during the first six months of 1868, eleven cases of dacoity had occurred, and not one of the accused or those concerned had been convicted. During the whole of 1868 no fewer than thirty-four cases occurred in the same district, sixty-three persons were brought to trial, and only ten convicted. During the first three months of 1869 nineteen cases occurred, and in scarcely any one of them was a conviction obtained. The state of things in Midnapore and Burdwan is scarcely better. It was not too soon, therefore, that Mr. Grey issued stringent orders, which we trust will be productive of good results. The Inspector-General of police has been instructed to concentrate the entire strength of the Detective Department in the Hooghly and Midnapore districts, and to keep them there until dacoity is utterly stamped out.—*Pioneer*.

**THE LATE CAPTAIN THACKWELL.**—The officer commanding the 5th Lancers has paid the following graceful tribute to the memory of Captain Francis John Roche Thackwell in his regimental orders. Captain Thackwell was the fourth son of Sir Joseph Thackwell, Bart.:—"The commanding officer is much grieved at having to announce to the regiment the death of Captain Thackwell. He was severely bitten by a tiger on the 26th of May, since which time he has been constantly suffering great agony with the utmost courage and patience. Death has come very prematurely to one who had a noble and generous heart, and whose manly and truthful character endeared him to all. There was a sincerity, a generosity, and an unselfishness which appealed directly to the hearts of all those with whom he was brought in contact. The officers lament him as a brother, the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers as a staunch friend and kind adviser. The regiment has sustained a great loss, the extent of which can only be measured, now that nothing remains of him but the great respect and the great love for his memory. The name of Captain Thackwell will always be associated in the annals of the regiment with all that is good, manly and virtuous."

**ECCLESIASTICAL.**—It will be remembered that the Government of India took exception to the Rev. Mr. Aitken's appointment as Educational Inspector in Berar, on account of his being a clergyman. But the Secretary of State, having regard to the circumstances of the case, and especially to the fact that Mr. Aitken, though ordained, had never undertaken or performed clerical duty, did not withhold his sanction. But he has at the same time desired that it may be distinctly understood that the appointment is quite exceptional, and that the rule which precludes ministers of religion from holding educational appointments in India is to be strictly adhered to in future.—A new Cathedral Church is to be erected at Allahabad, according to a sketch design by Mr. William Emerson, of this city, and Mr. Emerson has, we learn, been already appointed.

We are glad to see that the talent of this architect is not lost to India, as we feared it would from his recent return to Europe.—*Bombay Builder* for June.—The Bishop of Calcutta left for Assam and the eastern districts on the morning of June 28. Government have again appointed a chaplain, the Rev. Albert Eschelbach, to the charge of the Free School Church. This gentleman is said to be a sensible and eloquent preacher, and earnest in manner, and his sermons seldom go beyond twenty minutes.—*Indian Daily News*.

**INGENIOUS FRAUDS ON GOVERNMENT.**—A revenue circular, just published, informs us of a rather ingenious dodge practised by the natives of this country to obtain the Government rewards for the destruction of wild beasts. As soon as a tiger or other large animal is killed, the skin is taken off, the real skull taken out, a false one substituted, and a reward obtained. The real skull is then also produced with some flesh adhering to it, proving it to have been freshly killed, and another reward is given. But the process is carried still further. Whole skulls are manufactured by pieces being joined together, covered with a compound of ghee and putrid flesh slightly covered with some liquid resembling blood, and skin being stretched over this when moist, holes are made for the ears, eyes, and nostrils, and the deception is complete. Another method is to insert tiger's teeth into the skulls of jackals and dogs, and then cover them with tiger skins, and even this has been found sufficient to deceive the unsuspicious and ignorant officials. The Board of Revenue have now sanctioned a fresh scale of rewards for full-grown, and half the same rates for young beasts, at the same time pointing out that these rewards are only to be paid on the production of a complete skin and skull, the latter to be invariably destroyed in the presence of the district officer, or his deputy, or assistant, and the district officer is to ascertain that his subordinates are fully qualified to tell a real skull from a made-up specimen.—*Englishman*.

**CASES OF HEAT APOPLEXY.**—It is reported that, some time last week, four women were in a country cart travelling from some place on the Cawnpore road to Allahabad, but before reaching the Allahabad city the driver was found dead on his seat, and on the police looking into the cart they found all four women dead also. The bullocks with the cart went up to a police chowkey and stood there, when the discovery was made. These people, it is supposed, died from heat apoplexy. Another sudden death from heat apoplexy is reported on the East India Railway line. On the 25th June, on the arrival of the up passenger train at Toondla, Schoolmaster J. Thomson, of the 58th Regiment, was discovered dead in a carriage. Last Thursday a Mrs. Kemp, a passenger in one of the trains, was feeling unwell, and on arrival at Allahabad broke her journey and remained in the ladies' waiting-room. In the evening, some time after five o'clock, she told the ayah who waits on ladies that she felt very ill, and the woman on hearing this went and informed the station-master on duty, but before he had time to go and see the poor lady she was in a fit of convulsions. The station-master, however, did not lose any time, but sent for the railway apothecary, who unfortunately was not at home. The lady, we regret to say, died shortly after, it is believed from heat apoplexy. If medical treatment had been obtained there might have been some chance of her recovery. It is not known whether she was going up or down country.—*Daily News*, June 29.

**MILITARY.**—It is said that the Secretary of State has decided that the appointments with the frontier batteries and all native batteries of artillery are to be considered as staff appointments, and that officers holding them are to be allowed to retain them during furlough.—We regret to learn the death from heat apoplexy, at Thyat Myo, in Burmah, on the 12th of May, of Major M. A. Worsop, of the Staff Corps, and officiating Wing Officer 36th M.N.I. Major Worsop's first commission was dated 11th December, 1846.—We stated last week that Captain Thackwell, of the 5th Lancers, who was so severely mauled by a tiger, had been obliged to lose his arm, owing to mortification having set in. Now we regret to hear of his death at Baraitch, the news of which reached his regiment at Lucknow on the 25th ultimo. Dr. Atkinson, who was proceeding to Baraitch to afford the deceased professional assistance, met, strangely enough, with an accident on the way. He had a fall from his horse, and fractured his collar-bone.—A letter from Cashmere announces that Captain Cherry, 5th Fusiliers, had been brought in to Srinuggur terribly mauled by a bear, while shooting in the Tilail Valley. He received nineteen wounds altogether, in all parts of the body, from head to foot, but was doing well. It appears he was following up a wounded bear in heavy jungle, when the beast jumped out upon him and got him down. He defended himself gallantly, thrusting his gun into the bear's mouth, as the broken locks show, when Major Rowland, his companion, and the shikarees came to his aid and finished the brute.—We are glad to hear that the 58th Regiment at Allahabad has once more succeeded in shaking off cholera. The regiment can scarcely regret leaving Allahabad; they have been there only six months, and during the greater portion of that time they have been much knocked about, between camp and barracks, owing to the prevalence of cholera amongst them. The regiment is now under orders to relieve the 102nd at Lucknow in the beginning of next cold season. The first battalion 17th Foot from England will replace the 58th at Allahabad, the 102nd from Lucknow going home via Jubbulpore and Bombay on relief by the 58th.—*The Delhi*

*Gazette* has heard that the military authorities have it in contemplation to issue an order whereby those of the Indian Army who may be unable or unwilling to pass the linguistic tests prescribed by regulation, by a certain date, would be disqualified, *ipso facto*, for appearing mounted on parade. "Whether," says our contemporary, "this is done by way of a punishment, or with the view of enforcing compliance with a requisition which is so obviously just on the face of it, and in behalf of which self-interest alone ought to turn the scale, we cannot say, and we may add that we merely give the above as a rumour for which, however plausible, we cannot accept the honour of sponsorship."—Captain R. G. Loch, 20th Hussars, has been appointed aide-de-camp and private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.—With reference to the mule mountain battery, under command of Major Hughes, which is stationed at Chungla Gullee and Kaira Gulle, near Murree, and some account of whose movements has already appeared in our columns, we are informed that the European portion of it is to be relieved (?) every three years by a similar contingent from some garrison battery in the plains. This arrangement appears to be but fair.—*Delhi Gazette*.—A contemporary learns from Rawul Pindies that a young officer of the 19th Regiment, named Christopher, who had only recently joined, died there a few days ago of fever.—*The Delhi Gazette* learns with considerable regret that cholera continued to linger at Nusseerabad. On the 26th ult. another man of the Royals, employed in the commissariat as a butcher, and consequently much in the bazaar, had died of it. Two men and two women of the N.I. had been seized by it; the former died, the latter were spared. A woman of the artillery died on the morning of the 28th ultimo. There were four or five other cases in the Royals, the results of which were not known when our informant wrote.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 25. Seaforth, Woodward, Bombay; Cestrian, Portman, New Johore; Jean Pierre, Russell, Madras.—27. Str. Asia, Paterson, Bombay; Solway, Richards, Madras; Argonaut, Gorphe, Liverpool; Vicar of Bray, Lewis, Jedda.—28. Alexandra, Kelly, Liverpool.—29. Str. Bushier, Lewis, Moulmein; Arracan, Fricker, Bombay; Lady Palmerson, Durie, Liverpool; Waterloo, Sharp, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Bushier.—Mr. S. Anderson, Rev. W. West, Mr. Paul West, Mr. E. Valentine, Mr. W. McEnvoy, Mr. J. W. Ropenrode, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and three children, Mr. F. Johnston, Mr. O'Brien.

Per Waterloo.—Mrs. Sharp and child, Dr. Stuart, Dr. Murray.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per str. Mooltan.—Messrs. Hennell, Jackson, Stephenson, Macpherson, E. Wightman, D. Corstorphane, C. F. Hunt, A. Dinning, Sommerville, Major Pond, Mr. and Mrs. Strahan, Miss Flock, Mrs. Mackie, Mrs. Davis and infants, Dr. Morphey, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. Edwards, Lieut. col. Fraser, Lieut. col. Sir P. Phayre, Mr. J. Smeal, Lieut. Green, Lieut. Holme, Capt. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Janassen.

### DEPARTURES.

June 25. Str. Moulmein; Fortune, Sumatra.—26. Strs. India, Kurrachee; City of Venice.—27. Louise Collet, Rajmahal.—28. Str. Meinam.—29. Casti.—30. Providence.—July 1. Str. Himalaya; Tennyson, Regina, Duke of Athol, Edith Moore, Morning Star.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—For MARSHALLS.—Mr. F. Beer, Mr. R. G. Thoms, Mr. C. Morgan, Mr. C. Read, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hudson, Mr. A. C. Suarez, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. Eisman, Mr. E. E. Lampouyade, Mrs. Simpson, Dr. J. W. Strong, Mr. F. A. B. Geneste, Mr. C. E. Chadabel. For SUZ.—Mr. J. Nell. For PONDICHERY.—Mr. E. Tardivel.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, July 1, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.		Stock.		Selling Price.	
4 per Cent. Sa.	...	Sa. Rs.	92½	Ra.	94 8 to 94 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock	...	Sa. Rs.	91		94 10 to 94 12
4 per Cent. ...	...	Co.'s Rs.	91		94 14 to 95 0
5 per Cent. P.W.	...	Co.'s Rs.	108		104 10 to 105 0
5½ per Cent. ...	...	Co.'s Rs.	114		114 2 to 114 4
5 per Cent., 56-57	...	Co.'s Rs.	104		109 8 to 109 10

### EXCHANGE.

		On London.		Per Rupee.	
Local Bank Bills	...	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 9-16d.	to 1s. 11½d.	
Bills with Docts.	...	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.		

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

		Paid-up.		Quoted at	
		Rs. each.		Rs.	
Agra Bank (Limited)	...	100	...	Nominal.	
Assam Tea Company	...	200	...	155 to 160	
Bank of Bengal	...	1000	...	1635 to —	
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	...	50	...	59 to 60	
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited)	...	100	...	In liquidation.	
Bonded Warehouse Association	...	445	...	555 to 560 ex div.	
Chattr Tea Company	...	200	...	80 to 85	
Ditto (Contributory)	...	500	...	to —	
Calcutta Docking Company	...	700	...	475 to 490	
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	—	...	to —	
Central Assam Tea Company	...	100	...	In liquidation.	
Central Chattr Tea Company	...	200	...	80 to 82	
Ditto New Shares	...	200	...	to —	
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	...	250	...	160 to 165	
E. B. Indigo Company	...	100	...	35 to 38	
East India Railway Company	...	£20 or 218	...	239 to 240	
East India Tea Company	...	100	...	25 to 26	
Ditto (Contributory)	...	80	...	25 to 32½m.	
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	...	100	...	30 to 236	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	...	£20 or 218	...	235 to 236	
Equitable Coal Company	...	250	...	190 to 192½	
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	...	500	...	Nominal.	
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	250	...	150 to 152½ ex div.	

Howrah Docking Company	500	250	to 255
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	400	to 410
National Bank of India (Limited)	125	137½	to —
New Fort Gloster Company	600	—	to —
Oriental Gas Company	10	13	to 13½
Peoples Bank of India	100	—	to liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company	1300	270	to 275
Punjab Bank	100	90	to 92
Screwing Company (Limited)	200	150	to —
Simla Bank	500	580	to 595
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	62½	202	to —
Tirhoot Indigo	200	62	to 55
Union Steam Tug Company	250	8	to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	25	to 30

## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	Nominal.	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds	£1 17 6 to £2 6 3	£1 10 0 to £2 0 0
Wool	1 17 6 to 0 0 0	1 10 0 to 0 0 0
Wheat	2 0 0 to 2 2 6	1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton		

## Madras.

## STATION TALK.

**CARWAR, June 19**—The first attack of the heavy monsoon of this year is on a boat belonging to the *City of Lahore*—an English ship. She was bound for Liverpool from Bombay, and while on the way broke one of the masts and her jibboom. In order to replace these she called at this port, and is now in the harbour. On the 15th instant three sailors attached to her set out for Sedashighur, about six miles, in one of the boats belonging to the ship, in order to fetch a timber log from the depot there. The waters of the sea were evidently serene; there was a break in the weather. The sun was shining, there were no clouds in the sky, and the wind was calm. For a time everything went on well; no fears occurred to any one. All of a sudden the sea became boisterous; it is more so at the mouth of the Kalbenuddee, being the junction. The boat was capsized; the three sailors swam to the shore with great difficulty. A native Christian, who accompanied them, was drowned, and his corpse has not been found. A similar catastrophe occurred last monsoon. The lighthouse is more than five miles from the port; it is on the Oyster Rock, surrounded by sea. An establishment consisting of a European keeper of the house, with the necessary complement of subordinates, lives there. Supplies have to be despatched from Carwar. Lieutenant Parker, then Port officer, despatched a Government boat with supplies on the 21st of June, 1867. The boat's crew consisted of six Lascars. There was no deception in the weather. The sea was roaring; the wind was tempestuous; the monsoon was in its zenith; a downpour was falling in torrents. The Lascars, it being their duty, undertook to take the supplies to the rock and return. They started about four A.M. The Lascars bravely and skilfully battled with the waves, but the boat could not stand the violence, and it went to pieces. Of the six men only three saw the shore again alive; the remainder were washed ashore, pale, dumb, benumbed and lifeless. The wives of the deceased were provided with pensions. Cholera has broken out at Carwar; its progress is being greatly checked by the medical authorities and the officers who have to superintend the sanitary arrangements. The cases that have already proved fatal are about five up to date.

**BANGALORE, June 26**—A very enterprising gentleman, Mr. W. E. Lippert, C.E., has projected the establishing of "traction steam engines" between Bangalore and Mysore. His prospectus, if reliable, and we have no good reason to consider it anything else, is very promising; in fact, on looking over it, one cannot help wondering why the traction steam engine scheme was not thought of long ago. A committee has been formed for the consideration of the scheme in all its bearings, and a deputation of the chief European and native gentlemen interested in the project has been appointed by the executive committee of management to lay the scheme before Mr. Bowring. The Chief Commissioner has fixed on Monday, the 28th inst., to receive the deputation. The inhabitants here are on the tip-toe of expectation for Dave Carson; the approaching races also excite a legitimate share of interest. In my next I hope to give you some account of both.

**BELLARY, June 21**—It is expected that the railway will be open for passengers to Gooty on the 1st of next month, and the further extension to Goontacul, twenty miles from Bellary, by December. Mr. Ross, one of the energetic contractors of the railway, is pushing on with the station works, and already labour and materials have risen to a very great extent. From a recent jaunt along the line of road towards Tadpatri I observed the exceedingly disgraceful state of that road. The road is for its whole length under the charge of the Department of Public Works, and I think a little stirring up of the proper persons would be of immense benefit. Gooty itself is a pretty fair station, and I understand that it is to play a prominent part when the railway line is finished. The good folks who beat a retreat annually to Ramandroog are returning to head-quarters. Ramandroog to Bellary and its outskirts promises at no distant date to be what Gooty is to folks in your part of the world.

**YERCAUD, June 16**—On Wednesday morning last we experienced a slight shock of an earthquake, which lasted two or three seconds, and shook the window casements most awfully. Some of the old residents say that ten years ago slight shocks of this kind were of frequent occurrence on the Shevaroyas, but the vibration this year was not so violent as to occasion any damage or alarm. Rumour asserts that we are to have a Dispensary established here, and I hope the report is likely to be true. At present we are very badly off in that respect, as no medicine is procurable nearer than Salem—a distance of twelve miles from Yercaud, and fifteen from the green hills. In cases of emergency this is a very serious matter, as life and death sometimes depend upon the immediate application of the apothecary. There are generally one or two doctors staying on the hills, so that if we had a dispensary, in charge of some experienced dresser or pensioned apothecary, we should be very well off. Mr. Thomas, the planters' apothecary, has on hand a limited supply of simple medicines for the use of his subscribers, but unfortunately there is a large number of the poorer class of East Indians and natives who live a great distance from Yercaud, and who cannot afford to pay for medical attendance. There are also the Mallayalies and several thousand coolies permanently located on the hills. Should Government decide on establishing a dispensary at Yercaud they will confer a great boon on the residents of the Shevaroyas, and I have no doubt that the institution might be made in a great measure self supporting, provided it was placed in the hands of an energetic and painstaking secretary. The weather continues very favourable, showers of rain falling nearly every afternoon.—*Madras Athenæum* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**LORD NAPIER**—H.E. the Governor of Madras returned to the Presidency town from North Arcot on the 28th June.

**THE BISHOP OF MADRAS**—Owing to the state of Miss Gell's health, the Bishop of Madras has, we observe, been advised to at once quit the Neilgherries, and return awhile to Madras.

**THE SHIP "R. WARK"**—Considerable anxiety is felt among the friends of Captain Erskine as to the safety of himself and his ship. Five months ago the *R. Wark* was spoken off St. Helena, but nothing has been heard of her since.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**—It is still, says the *Madras Times*, an undecided question who is to occupy the place at Council to be made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Phillips in December next. The "running" is understood to be between Mr. Sim and Mr. Ellis, and the former has the advantage of being at present at the headquarters of patronage. By the Government of India Bill, now before Parliament, the patronage is vested in the Secretary of State alone; and no one can tell which of the two candidates the change will favour.

**THREE-LEGGED "QUADRUPEDS"**—According to the dictionary a goat is a "well-known, active quadruped, kept for its milk and flesh," but there are now on show at the people's park a couple of goats that are not, and seem never to have been quadrupeds. The larger of the two is of the masculine gender, and the singular number of his legs is very prominent, as, when standing up, he must measure some thirty-six inches from the hoof to the top of the shoulder. This amiable-looking animal is quite innocent of a near hind leg, and his locomotive powers are sadly curtailed in consequence. But he looks cheerful under the circumstances, as to the manner born, and hops about daintily. His chief trouble in life is to sit down, and it needs all his balancing powers to prevent his toppling over during the process. Habit has made him clever in this anxious exercise, and when squatting he looks as self-contented, and chews the cud with as much gratification as do other goats. The animated tripod that keeps him company is a female, but in her case there is a small hump that acts as a feeble apology for a leg nipped in the bud. The animals were presented to the park by the Rajah of Ramnad.—*Madras Mail*.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

June 23. Str. Ethiopia, McCallum, Calcutta; H. M.'s str. Cossack, Parish, Plymouth; Favourite, Croman, Cocanada.—25. Str. Mongolia, Stewart, Calcutta.—27. Howard, Robert, Mauritius; Nimrod, —, Gallo.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Ethiopia.—Messrs. E. D. Grassilheas, Brickwell, H. Gompertz, E. Pearson, and E. Sice.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss Beauport (two), Mr. Grey, Mr. Beaufort, Mr. Dauby. For GALLE.—Mr. Stewart. For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Stevenson, Mr. G. E. Moble. For SUEZ.—Mr. W. Muir, Mr. A. Robertson, Lieut. T. H. Clutterbuck, Mr. R. Pugh. For MARSEILLES.—Messrs. W. Winger and G. L. Jamieson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Hilley, Mr. J. W. Pugh, Mrs. Humphrey and two children, Lieut. Colonel J. R. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gale, Colonel and Mrs. Furneaux, Mrs. Mancer, Messrs. R. Stevens, A. T. Linstead, C. Collins, H. Heads, J. Griffiths, and A. Anderson, Captain Burgoyne, Mr. W. Buldry.

## DEPARTURES.

June 23. Lady Rawlinson, Daniels, Akyab; Harkara, Smith, Gopaulpore.—23. Str. Ethiopia, McCallum, Bombay.—26. P. and O. str. Mongolia, Stewart, Gallo.—28. Blackwall, Corbett, Pondicherry; Palmyra, —, London; C. N., Salomon, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Gosselin, Miss Norton, Capt. J. H. Vaughan, Capt. LeRoy, Capt. R. F. Litchfield, Sub-conductor C. E. Wiffen and Mrs. Wiffen, Capt. Symons, Mr. C. R. Wedderburn, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. and Mrs. Funnell, Mr. J. Webster, Mr. T. W. Handford, Mr. G. Kelly. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. L. A. Bixley and infant. For SUEZ.—Mr. A. M. Mitcheie. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Hight and two children. For BOMBAY.—Major Darrah. For GALLE.—Mr. T. Determes.

## Commercial.

MADRAS, June 29, 1869.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	2 0 7-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	3 0 4
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	3 0
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	2 0 4
" " at eight	...	...	...	1 1 1 1/2

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	55 to 55 1/2
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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1869	14 to 14 1/2 pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1860-67	8 1/2 pm.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	13 1/2
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	...

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-8-0
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## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo, £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

## Bombay.

## STATION TALK.

BOMBAY, July 1.—As the Bombay papers have not given any description of the sad disaster on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on Monday last, doubtless your readers will be interested in having a short account from one who was on the spot, and escaped safely, and who assisted in extricating the poor unfortunate passengers from the debris of the two third-class carriages destroyed. Our train, I fancy of about sixteen carriages in all, left Baroda at 9.10 A.M., its proper time, and travelled about eight miles or so, till within four miles of Etola, when a buffalo, till then unperceived, was run over by the engine, tender, and break-van. Four third-class carriages were thrown off the line; two fell down the embankment, fourteen or fifteen feet high, bottom upwards; the third was thrown on its side, and one merely off the rails, though the speed was only from twenty to twenty-five miles per hour. By some means (probably caused by these top-heavy third-class carriages which were thrown off the line and over the embankment on our right hand) the leading second-class carriage was drawn down nearly at right angles with the line of rail, and perched its foremost wheels on the third-class, which had preceded it. The third-class carriage in question was bottom upwards, as also the one in front of it. A first-class, coupled to the second-class, was also drawn over, but it got fixed firmly against the end of the second-class, previously mentioned, and was also held up by its right hand buffer being crossed by a second-class carriage coupled in the rear. These two thus formed a bridge from the top of the embankment; and it will be seen that had the rear end of the train not been ably handled by the guard, the whole train must have been doubled and twisted into an inextricable heap. But for the driver's judgment and alacrity, doubtless it must have been so. Much praise is due to the driver, and passengers ought to be thankful for having had such an one in such an emergency. Though our train was partially destroyed, yet the engine, tender and break-van were still on the rails, so the first thing set about was the endeavour to extricate the poor sufferers lying beneath the broken carriages. The screw-jacks carried on the tender and in the break-vans (of which all railway passengers should be informed) were at once set to work. Of course the engine-driver, with an inspector of rail stock, two guards, and two European passengers were the only persons able to take the lead, or who understood what it was best to do; the majority of the passengers sat quietly down or merely looked on, requiring repeated calling to lend a hand even to carry off their wounded or dead countrymen. Railway porters and plate layers called from along the line, and coolies, rendered great assistance. I will not state all our difficulties and how we surmounted them, though it would show perhaps what people can do on such occasions. Our engine was despatched to Etola, thus to enable the telegraph to be brought to our service. Baroda was then communicated with, and also stations up the line; but we could get but little assistance from Etola, and therefore we had none for three hours, in fact until 12.30, when the Baroda pilot train came to the scene. It was only eight miles from Baroda, and trolleys could have come with a doctor. Why did they not? I cannot tell, perhaps they had not the steam up in any engine. The poor injured or dead had been got out from under the wreck, there remaining but three dead bodies to be extricated from under the end of the rear

third-class carriage when help arrived. These would have been extricated as well, but this carriage was under the second-class carriage, and it was therefore too much for us to accomplish with the limited means at command—screw jacks, that would not work well, they being set fast, also having holes too small for ordinary crow bars to be inserted in, and without hatchets, saws, or tools; for all we had was the ordinary lever—an old rail some ten feet in length, also old sleepers found near at hand. Buffaloes and bullocks are abundant, all up and down the line—indeed the engine that brought the passengers on from the disaster to Etola had to stop while the signalman at a crossing drove them off with his flag. How often may it have been so before that day.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

CHOLERA.—We are sorry to hear that several cases of cholera have lately occurred at Gunesh Khind.—*Deccan Herald*, July 2.

LORD NAPIER.—According to the *Poona Observer*, H.E. Lord Napier of Magdala would probably leave India towards the end of July.

CIVIL.—We regret to learn of the death, from cholera, of Mr. Christian Andian, in civil medical charge, Kolapore, which sad event took place yesterday evening. The deceased has served no less than forty years in the medical branch. It was only in the last *Government Gazette* that his appointment to an honorary sub assistant-surgeoncy was announced.—*Poona Observer*, June 29.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.—We are told that the Governor-general in Council has recorded his high sense of the "zeal and assiduity" displayed by the Military Accounts Department in Bombay, in putting the accounts connected with the Abyssinian expedition in proper form for transmission to England. His Lordship in Council has also requested that a communication to this effect may be made to Colonel Barr and the officers of his department.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.—We learn from *Native Opinion* that a meeting of friends and admirers of Mr. Dadabhoj Nowrojee was held on Saturday evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to present a testimonial to him on the eve of his departure to Europe. An influential committee was appointed to determine the form the presentation should assume. "Mr. Dadabhoj," says *Native Opinion*, "is a man of catholic sympathies, and the committee is accordingly composed of all classes of our countrymen."

SAWUNT WARREE.—The present Chief of Sawunt Warree is a minor under seven years of age, and the Government of India, in concurrence with the Bombay Government, has decided that, during his minority the administration of the State shall be conducted in the same way as heretofore, by the uncles of the reigning Chief. The young Chief is to be provided with a tutor on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem; and an expenditure of Rs. 8,609 per annum, inclusive of this item, has been sanctioned for his household and attendants. His mother has been granted a separate allowance of Rs. 1,200 a-year for her maintenance.—*Pioneer*, June 28.

A STEAMER BURNT.—The steamship *James Childs*, from Bombay to Bushire, has been burnt. It seems that the fire broke out among the cargo (coals) on June 6, and the pumps were kept going till Bushire was sighted, on the morning of June 8, when the *James Childs* cast anchor about five miles from land. Captain Wood, of her Majesty's steamship *Dalhousie* (which was lying at Bushire), came off with his boats, crew, and an engine. The *Dalhousie* came out in the afternoon, but the wind was blowing so hard, and the fog was so heavy, that her commander deemed it impracticable to tow the *James Childs* to a shoal, and so anchored at about a mile to the windward of her. At half-past seven the steamer *Abyssinia*, with the mail from Bombay to Bushire, came steaming along; but Captain Kingcome and Mr. Bing told Captain Templeton that they believed there was no longer hope for the vessel, and the latter went off with his men and engines. The crew of the *James Childs* also left her in about three-quarters of an hour after. Their boats had been ready astern since June 8, when the ship begun to blaze up, and there was a good deal of trouble and danger in getting them manned. However, the men got off most of their clothes and made for the *Abyssinia*.

THE HINDOO WIDOW MARRIAGE.—It is with the sincerest pleasure (writes the *Indu Prakash*) that we announce to the public, and especially the friends of the cause of widow marriage, that his Highness the Chief of Jamkhindi, Ramchundrarao Appasaheb, has, un solicited, sent Rs. 1,000 as a marriage present in connection with the happy re-marriage that took place on the 15th June. This sum is to form a part of the amount which the Widow Marriage Association has resolved to set apart in the hands of trustees as an investment for the benefit of the bride to provide against contingencies. We give a few extracts in Marathi from his letter accompanying the present, which will convince the public how warm and sincere an advocate he is of the cause. He was on the rack of impatience to hear the happy news of the consummation of the welcome marriage, and he no sooner heard of the joyful tidings than he at once despatched a congratulatory letter with a hoondee for Rs. 1,000. Who will not say this is true earnestness? We could have given the public tidings more joyful still, but we held back for the present.



Several of our leading townsmen have also contributed liberal sums to the cause. More than the actual sums they have put down, we value the sympathy for the cause of which these sums are the unmistakable index. The movement for a general widow marriage fund is on foot, and we doubt not that the public here and in the Mofussil will most enthusiastically answer to the call.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 30. Bushire Merchant, Nacoda, Jedda; Denmark, Pope, Liverpool; City of Tanjore, Forayth, Glasgow.—30. Str. Scotia, Avera, Carwar; Munsoory, Urquhart, Moulmain; Baldovan, Watt, Grangemouth.—July 1. Str. Baroda, Parish, Suez; str. Koina, Collier, Bussorah.—2. Victory, Davies, Liverpool; Gatineau, Cumming, Liverpool; Messenger, Hill, Galle.—3. Knighton, Biddell, Liverpool; Challmette, Waite, Boston; Edward Percy, Walker, Calcutta; str. Bengal, Hector, China.—5. Str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Bussorah.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From Southampton.—Assist. surg. Mannsell, Lieut. J. Richards, Mr. R. A. Rowland. From Marseilles.—Mr. E. Bayne, Capt. and Mrs. Richmond, Capt. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. de Broe. From Suez.—Mr. Hawkins, Capt. J. Stewart, Mr. Zamoski.

### DEPARTURES.

June 30. Sydney, Poe, Batavia; Miralla, White, Callao; Genlois, Mony, Calcutta; str. Carnatic, Jones, Aden and Suez.—30. Fattel Manon, Nacoda, Persian Gulf; Cameo, Bulford, Callao; str. Armenian, Mackintosh, Calcutta.—July 1. Onangondy, Emalie, Batavia.—3. Oriflamme, Hughes, Liverpool; Forest King, Griffiths, Callao; Millwall, Seale, Liverpool; str. Mariaban, Hibbert, Kurrachee.—5. Europa, Glen, Batavia; Endora, Geach, Java.—6. Mail str. Sumatra, White, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For Southampton.—Lieut. Worthy, Messrs. J. Hindley, Neill, Haines, W. Sim, M. Laohlan, and T. Dydale, Mrs. Hind, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thurston and child. For Marseilles.—Mr. W. M. Tennent, Capt. Daubeney, Capt. Worsely, Mr. Vickers. For Suez.—General Stuart.

## Commercial.

Bombay, July 5, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 9-16d.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11 9-16d. to 1s. 11½d.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11 11-16d. to 1s. 11½d. Doots.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	40 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	6600 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	par
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 260)	35 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 30 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	710
Massagon Reclamation Company	1960 dis.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New 420 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 900 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	1100
Frere Land Company	71 per cent. pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	68 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	Rs. 1495 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 14500 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	680 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 565 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	920 per share old
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (230 paid up)	8 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Stock Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 98
Sioma Rs. Loan 1832-33	98
Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	
" " " 1842-43	98½
" " " 1854-55	
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	110½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	114½

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10 7-16
Spanish Dollars	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	107½
Bycoe Silver	
Gold Leaf 97 touch	per Tola. 163
Gold Bars, English	163
Ditto Pekin	16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 10s. to £1. 15s.; Seeds, 15s. to £1.  
To London—Cotton, Nominal; Seeds, £1. 6s. nominal.

CONSULAR.—The appointment of Mr. A. F. Pater as consular agent for the United States of America for the port and district of Madras is announced.

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE, BENGAL.—The following gentlemen are appointed, under the provisions of section 3, Act II. of 1869, to act as justices of the peace within the territories under the Lieut.-governor's control:—Mr. G. S. Hayes, Purneah; Mr. J. R. Hand, Moorshedabad; and Mr. J. F. Harrison, Cuttack.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ARMSTRONG, T. W., superint. engr., Nagpore Circle, is app. to officiate as chief engineer and secretary to the chief comr., Central Provinces, during absence of Major Pollard on priv. leave. No. 175, June 21.

BEAVAN, Lieut., Bengal staff corps, services replaced at disposal of the military dept. No. 16f, June 24.

BELL, Lt., R.E., joined 2nd div., Baree Doab Canal, June 8. No. 1,592, E.I.

BOWLE, Lieut., offic. dep. comr. 4th class, Central Provinces, reverted to the grade of offic. asst. comr. 1st class, with effect from June 1, the date on which Maj. Cumberlege resumed charge of Sumbulpore dist. No. 315.

BRIGHT, G., offic. judge of 24 Pergunnahs, is vested with powers of a special commissioner in that district. June 26.

CAMPBELL, W., to officiate as district superint. of police of Maldah during absence on leave of Miles. June 25.

CHALMERS, D. M., accountant 3rd grade, Central India, is removed from P.W. dept. No. 172, June 16.

CHAMBERS, Capt., on leave, to be dist. supt. of police, Dinagore. June 26.

DAVIS, Lieut. col., local exec. engr. 1st grade, P.W. dept., Bengal, resumed charge of Burdwan (local road) division on June 18.

DENNIS, Lieut. col., dep. comr. 2nd class in Central Provinces, officiating in 1st class, is transferred from Seonee to Hoshungabad dist. No. 314.

FARQUHARSON, J. G., to be special sub registrar of assurances of the sub district of Gya, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as asst. superint. of police, Jessore. June 25.

FORBES, B. L., made over charge of office of assistant to dep. comr. of paper currency, Lahore, to Mr. F. de H. Larpent on June 3. No. 1,565.

GEORGE, E. C., is app. to officiate for McGowan as postmaster of Calcutta. No. 1,566, June 26.

GERESON, R., is app. a clerk 2nd cl. 3rd grade, and posted to office of chief engr. and secy. to Govt., Punjab, with effect from June 17. No. 3,462.

GORDON, D. C., asst. controller of P.W. accounts, 1st grade, is transferred from N.W.P. to Punjab. No. 171, June 15.

HARE, R. D., recently app. to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner in Chota Nagpore, is posted to the district of Lohardugga. June 25.

HARRISON, Major, M.D., was app. to the civil medical charge of Sealcote, temp., from March 15 last. No. 1,845, June 15.

HAY, Lieut., 7th Bengal cav., to officiate as cantonment magistrate at Nowgong from March 5 to March 31 inclusive. No. 1,212, June 25.

HAYES, G., deputy mag. and deputy coll., to have charge of sub div. of Arraerah, in Purneah, during absence of Black. June 21.

HICKS, F. C., asst. conservator of forests, western div., assumed temporary charge of office of deputy conservator of forests of that division from Rogers on June 11. No. 312.

HITCHINS, Capt., to be dist. superint. of police, Hazareebaugh. June 26.

HOGG, F. R., received charge of office of postmaster gen. of Bengal on March 10 from Mr. Hutchinson, who received charge of office of postmaster of N.W.P. on June 22. No. 1,377, June 22.

IRVINE, R. H. G., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Dinagore, during leave of Capt. Chambers. June 26.

JACOB, W., deputy conservator of forests, Central Provs., to offic. (temp.) as conservator of forests in those provinces during absence of Doveton. To have effect from date of taking charge. No. 14f, June 15.

JONES, T., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transferred from Central India to the Punjab. No. 173, June 17.

KEENE, Rev. W., is app. a member of the municipal committee of Umritsar, v. Clarke, resigned. No. 1,843, June 15.

KIRBY, F., asst. engr., 2nd grade (local funds establishment), Kangra Valley Roads div., is prom. to 1st grade from May 10. No. 3,450, June 22.

LELIEVRE, E., asst. engr., Nagpore, is transferred from N.W.P. to Central India. No. 176, June 23.

LETHBRIDGE, Rev. W. M., has been app. to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal estab., with effect from June 16. No. 277.

LOCH, Capt. R. G., to be private secretary and aide-de-camp to the lieut. gov., with effect from June 7.

MALLESON.—The appt. of Lieut. col. G. B. Malleson as guardian of the Maharajah of Mysore will have effect from the date on which he may be relieved of the office of sanitary comr. with the Govt. of India.

MAXWELL, W. B., to officiate temporarily as district supt. of police, Hazareebaugh, until relieved by Hitchins. June 26.

NICHOLLS.—The services of Rev. W. W. Nicholls, a junior chaplain on Bengal estab., are replaced at disposal of Govt. of N.W. Provs. No. 261, June 21.

OLIPHANT, F. J., asst. in 5th class of financial dept., attached to the office of the accountant gen., Bombay, is apptd. to officiate as examiner of claims, Bombay. No. 1,564, June.

PEACOCK.—Punjab Gazette order, No. 1,643, dated May 22, transferring Mr. E. B. Peacock, asst. comr., from Delhi to Hissar district, is cancelled. No. 1,860, June 16.

PEAD, W. B., to officiate as an asst. supt. of police in Bancoorah. June 26.  
 PHILLIPS.—The services of Mr. C. P. Phillips, asst. comr., 3rd grade, in British Burmah, are placed at disposal of the financial dept., with a view to his being appd. coll. of customs, Akyab. No. 1,185, June 22.  
 PURSER, W. E., asst. comr., Punjab, transferred from Kurnaul to Hissar district. No. 1,861, June 16.  
 PROUDEN, Capt., officiating dep. comr., 4th class, will revert to the grade of officiating asst. comr., 1st class, with effect from date on which Lieut. col. Dennis returned from leave.  
 QUINN, C. C., officiating joint mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore, is vested with powers of a coll. June 24.  
 RABAN, G., asst. supt. of police, Tirhoot, is transferred to Hooghly.  
 RAMSEY, Rev. A., appd. a junior chaplain on Bengal estab., reported his arrival on June 7. Mr. Ramsey's services are placed at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal. No. 273, June 23.  
 ROGERS, Capt., offic. dep. conservator of forests, Central Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment in the forest dept., and his services are replaced at disposal of military dept. June 16.  
 SAMUELS, Lieut., asst. comr., Hazareebagh, to have charge of the new sub division of Kurhurbaree in that district. June 26.  
 SINCLAIR, C. F., to be special sub registrar of assurances of sub district of Patna. June 26.  
 SYLM, J., asst. conservator of forests in British Burmah, to officiate as dep. conservator of forests in same province during absence of Stenhouse. No. 13f, June 12.  
 SMITH, G. C. M., to be sub registrar of assurances of the sub district of THOMAS, Lieut., asst. comr., transferred from Seonee to Jubbulpore, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties on June 18. No. 320.  
 THOMPSON, R. H. E., asst. conservator of forests, N.W.P., and now employed in Central Provinces, is app. to officiate as dep. conservator of forests in Central Provinces, v. Capt. Rodgers, res. No. 12f, June 12.  
 TYNDELL, R., exec. engr. 2nd grade, is app. to officiate as superint. engr., Nagpoor Circle, during absence of Armstrong.  
 VERNON, J., to be a member of the local committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Debrooghur. June 25.  
 VOUSDEN, Ensign, portion of leave granted in Punjab order No. 155 of 1868—viz., from Nov. 3 to Dec. 1, 1868—cancelled. No. 244.  
 WARDE-JONES, A. H., to be special sub registrar of assurances of sub district of Jessore, but to continue to be employed as a dep. coll. of survey in Rajshahye div. June 26.

#### ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT.

June 24.—No. 1,405.—Mr. F. Lushington, accountant general, Madras, is allowed privilege leave for 2 months, from the 30th prox., or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, and the following arrangements are sanctioned for the period of his absence:—  
 Mr. R. W. Lodwick, dep. acct. gen., Madras, to officiate as acct. gen.  
 Mr. J. Mackey, officiating 1st asst. acct. gen., Madras, to officiate as dep. acct. gen. in the 2nd class of the financial department.  
 Mr. W. Donald, examiner of claims, Madras, to officiate as 1st asst. acct. gen., in the 3rd class of the financial department.  
 Mr. T. G. Trevor to officiate as examiner of claims, Madras.

#### MAGISTRATES OF DIVISIONS.

No. 317.—The officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the Tehseel of Boorhanpore, in the Nimar district, the Tehseel of Hurdah, in the Hoshungabad district, and the Tehseel of Gadurawara, in the Nursingpore district, shall be considered divisions of a district within the meaning of section 18 of Act XXV. of 1861, and the undermentioned magistrates are, under section 23D of Act VIII. of 1869, invested with local jurisdiction within the limits of their respective divisions:—

Mr. Ross, within the division of Boorhanpore, in Nimar.  
 Mr. MacGeorge, within the division of Hurdah, in Hoshungabad.  
 Mr. Williams, within the division of Gadurawara, in Nursingpore.

No. 318.—Under section 23H, Act VIII. of 1869, the officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the authority conferred by section 132 of the aforementioned Act:—

Lieut. E. W. C. H. Miller, asst. comr., Nagpore district.  
 Mr. J. W. Tawney, asst. comr., Wurdah district.  
 Mr. S. Hennessey, extra asst. comr., Chanda district.  
 Lieut. R. M. B. Thomas, asst. comr., Jubbulpore district.  
 Mr. H. L. Dennys, extra asst. comr., Saugor district.  
 Mr. F. St. C. Williams, extra asst. comr., Nursingpore district.  
 Lieut. T. W. Hogg, asst. comr., Hoshungabad district.  
 Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, asst. comr., Hoshungabad district.  
 Capt. T. A. Scott, asst. comr., Nimar district.  
 Mr. A. B. Ross, asst. comr., Boorhanpore district.  
 Lieut. E. A. Pemberton, asst. comr., Raepore district.  
 Lieut. W. L. Noverre, asst. comr., Belaspore district.  
 Lieut. M. M. Bowie, asst. comr., Sumbulpore district.

#### MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Ens., 108th foot, to be lieut., v. Watson, appd. a probationer for the staff corps. Dated April 14. This cancels the prom. of Ens. Welch to this vacancy.  
 BARR, Ens., 2nd wing subaltern 17th N.I., on probation, to be 1st wing subaltern, on probation, v. Metcalfe, resigned, on appt. to another situation. Dated June 9.  
 BRIGGS, Lieut. col. J. P., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, from the date of his departure from Bombay. No. 683, June.  
 BRIGGS.—The permission granted to Lieut. col. Briggs, by G.G.O. No. 597, of May 31, to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs, without pay, is cancelled. June 24.

BETHUNE.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 1 last, apptg. Lieut. H. B. Bethune to be asst. instructor of musketry, v. Whitting.  
 CAMPBELL, Capt., wing officer 30th N.I., to officiate as 2nd in com., v. Huxham. Dated June 11.  
 CARNEGIE.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 16 last, re-apptg. Capt. Carnegie, 17th Bengal cav., as interpreter to 2nd batn. 60th foot.  
 CAVAYE.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 4, apptg. Lieut. Cavaie to act as paymaster, during leave of Moore, and on the responsibility of that officer.  
 CHALMERS, Capt. A. B., gen. list, infantry, is attached for duty to 19th N.I. at Peshawur, and is directed to join forthwith. The G.O. posting him to 35th N.I., dated Feb. 18 last, is cancelled.  
 COOTE.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 3, apptg. Lieut. Coote, asst. instructor of musketry 58th foot, to officiate as instructor of musketry, v. Archibald, on m.c.  
 COX.—Dehra station order confirmed, dated Jan. 15 last, apptg. Lieut. Cox, 2nd Goorkha regt., to be station staff.  
 DEMONTMORENCY.—Local rank is assigned to the undermen. officer:—  
 Maj. J. deMontmorency, 59th foot, to be lieut. col. from Aug. 14, 1866.  
 ELLIS, Lieut., 2nd wing subaltern, on probation, 19th N.I., to be 1st wing subaltern, on probation, v. Randall, appd. quartermaster. Dated June 9.  
 GOWAN.—Addendum.—The following paragraph is to be read as part of the notification issued in this department, dated April 16 last, No. 106:—"Lieut. Gowan received charge of the office of station staff at Erinpore Nov. 5, 1868." No. 187, June 24.  
 HALLETT, Ensign, from 2nd wing subaltern, on probation, 1st N.I., to be 2nd wing subaltern, on probation, 40th N.I., v. Simpson, who vacates, not having qualified himself within the prescribed period. Ensign Hallett will continue to act as quartermaster. Dated June 9.  
 HARE, Lieut., from 2nd wing subaltern 22nd N.I., to be 1st wing subaltern 29th N.I., v. Quin, who has resigned that post on appointment to another situation. Dated June 9.  
 HAWTHORNE.—Umballa brigade order confirmed, dated April 10 and 30 last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Col. Hawthorne, late European L.C., doing duty at the station, during absence of Major general Beatson on inspection duty.  
 HEATHCOTE.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 3, appg. Lieut. Heathcote, 106th foot, asst. instructor of musketry, with effect from the 1st idem, v. Garlick.  
 HODDER.—The C. in C. in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. Hodder, 2nd battalion 10th foot, subject to approval by H.M. Dated June 10.  
 HOYES.—Regimental order confirmed, dated March 31 last, appointing Lieut. Hoyes, 109th foot, asst. instructor of musketry, with effect from April 1 last, v. Murray.  
 HUTCHINSON.—Meerut division order confirmed, dated May 12, appointing Ensign Hutchinson, 77th foot, to do duty with the Nynee Tal convalescent depot, during the current season.  
 HUXHAM, Major, 2nd in com., to officiate as comdt. 30th N.I., v. Boissaron, on furlough. Dated June 11.  
 LINDSAY.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 30 last, app. Lieut. Lindsay, 1st batt. 14th foot, to officiate as interpreter, there being no qualified officer present.  
 MCNAIR.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 21 last, directing Lieut. and Offcgt. Adj. and Qrmr. McNair, 11th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Ripley, on leave.  
 MAGRATH, Major, 38th M.N.I., and acting 2nd in com. 15th N.I., to offic. as paymaster in Hyderabad Circle during furlough of Lieut. col. Fraser. No. 644, June 15.  
 MORRIS, Capt., late 1st European L.C., to be station staff officer at Futehgurh, v. Pakenham, deceased. Dated June 11.  
 NUTHALL, Major gen. W. F., Bengal inf. (unemployed) is, with the sanction of Govt., permitted to reside at Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra. June 18.  
 OUSLEY, Lieut. col. R., offic. comdt. of Bhopal batt., offic. as political agent of Bhopal from March 17 to April 6, in addition to his other duties. No. 1,117, June 21.  
 PALMER, Capt., staff corps, recently returned from leave to Europe, is attached to 12th Bengal cav. for duty, with effect from May 23.  
 ROBERTSON—BERNARD.—Regimental order, 31st N.I., dated May 18, making the following changes, in consequence of Lieut. col. Langmore having assumed command of the regt.:—Capt. Robertson, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. Capt. Bernard, 1st wing subaltern, to officiate as wing officer.  
 SETON.—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign C. Seton, 85th foot, subject to H.M.'s approval. Dated June 10.  
 SIMPSON.—Regt. order confirmed, dated April 30 last, directing Lieut. Simpson to perform the duties of adjt., 109th foot, v. Schmidt, on leave.  
 STEVENSON, Capt., staff corps, attached to 30th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Campbell. Dated June 11.  
 STEWART.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 6, directing Capt. Stewart to act as adjt. 8th N.I.  
 SULLIVAN.—Lahore division order confirmed, dated May 11, appointing (temporarily) Capt. Sullivan, 109th foot, to officiate as brig. major, with effect from June 4, v. Seagrim, resigned.  
 THOMPSON.—The services of Lieut. Thompson of the royal (Madras) art., a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the foreign department. No. 681, June 24. Lieut. Thompson is appointed to officiate as an asst. comr. of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the room of Knowlys, proceeded to Europe, on medical certificate. No. 1,216.  
 TOTTENHAM.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 15, directing Capt. Tottenham, 38th N.I., rejoined from special duty, to officiate as 2nd in command and wing officer, v. Macdonald.

**TURNER**—Meerut brigade order confirmed, dated April 26 last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Col. J. Turner, c.r., R.H.A., during the absence of Major gen. J. Travers, on inspection duty.

**VALLINGS**—The regimental order, No. 249a, dated May 10, appointing Lieut. A. Vallings, officiating wing officer, to act as adjt. 1st Punjab inf., in addition to his other duties, during absence of Lieut. Broome, on leave, is confirmed. No. 245.

**WATHERHOUSE**—Sirhind division order confirmed, dated April 29 last, appointing Lieut. Watherhouse, 12th Bengal cav., to act provisionally as A.D.C. to Major gen. Beatson, commanding the Sirhind division, with effect from June 7, v. Hesse, on leave.

**WHITE**—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 17, appointing Lieut. White, 77th foot, to officiate as instructor of musketry, v. Capt. Kirk.

**WILLIAMS**—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 15 last, appointing Lieut. Williams, 19th hussars, to act as qmr., v. Langdale, on leave.

**WILLIS**—Sealkote brigade order confirmed, dated Feb. 1 last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Col. Willis, 38th foot, pending arrival of Brig. gen. Goodwyn.

**WILMER**, Lieut., R.A., to officiate as a 3rd class coms. of ordnance. No. 644, June 14.

**WILSON**—The services of Lieut. Wilson, R.A., a candidate for the staff corps, are placed at disposal of foreign department, from April 23 last.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 667.—The following promotions are made, from the dates specified, under the operations of G.G.O. No. 632, of Aug. 4, 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet.—To be Colonels.

Lieut. cols. J. J. Combe, Bombay staff corps, and T. P. Waterman, Bengal staff corps, June 11.

Lieut. col. J. Daniel, Madras staff corps, June 12.

Lieut. col. G. Strangways, of the Bengal inf., June 16.

No. 668.—The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are promoted to the rank of col. by brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. cols. A. Howlett, Madras staff corps, and J. B. Dunsterville, Bombay staff corps, June 11.

Lieut. col. G. S. A. Anderson, Bombay staff corps, June 12.

Lieut. col. H. Hosenason, of the Madras staff corps, June 16.

Lieut. col. B. E. Bacon, Bengal staff corps, June 22.

No. 669.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of capt., from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808, of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieuts. W. J. Stewart and F. Codrington, June 12.

Lieuts. M. P. Moriarty, H. C. A. Szezepanski, S. Beckett, T. A. Scott, and T. D. Madden, June 13.

June 25.—No. 682.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieut. col., from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 6, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major (brevet col.) C. A. Barwell, June 20.

Major J. W. F. Bean, June 21.

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Sikh Inf.—No. 246.—The following temporary appointments made in regtl. order No. 457, dated May 31 last, with effect from 29th idem, are confirmed:—Capt. G. B. Stainforth, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to officiate as comdt., v. Lieut. col. Boisragon, on leave; Capt. A. FitzHugh, wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in com. and wing officer; Lieut. B. E. Gowan, qmr. and officiating adjt., to officiate as wing officer; Lieut. A. Scott, 1st wing subalt. and officiating qmr., to officiate as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

Corps of Guides.—Lieut. col. C. P. Keyes, c.r., comdt. 1st Punjab inf. and officiating comdt. of guides, to be comdt., v. Col. S. J. Browne, appd. to the brigade staff of the army with the rank of brigadier gen.

1st Punjab Inf.—Capt. F. J. Keen, 2nd in com. and wing officer (now on furlough), to be comdt., v. Lieut. col. C. P. Keyes, c.r.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the ordnance department:—

Acting deputy assistant commissary J. Fox to be deputy assistant commissioner, from June 1, v. Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. Stewart, transferred to the invalid pension establishment.

Conductor W. E. Francke to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary, and Sub-conductor M. Kelly to be acting conductor, from March 25, during the absence on leave, on private affairs, of Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary P. Flanagan.

Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. Battison to be acting assistant commissary, Conductor J. Burke, acting deputy assistant commissary, and Sub-conductor J. Kelly, acting conductor, from May 26, during the absence on leave, on medical certificate, of Lieut. and Assistant Commissary J. J. Ward.

## MEDICAL.

ALLEN, Dr. J. B., to officiate as civil surgeon of Patna during leave of Hutchinson. June 29.

ATKINSON.—Meerut brigade order confirmed, dated May 14, directing Surgeon major Atkinson, 36th N.I., to afford medical aid to 14th Bengal lancers, in add. to his other duties, v. Spry, ordered to Bewar.

BIRD, Supernu. surgeon R., is brought on the establishment of surgeons, to fill an existing vacancy. No. 670, June 26.

Bow, Surgeon major J. C., m.d., to be garrison surgeon at Allahabad, v. Dillon, deceased. June 11.

CARPENTER.—Fort William garrison order confirmed, dated March 5 last, appointing Asst. surgeon Carpenter, 26th foot, to medical charge of garrison cells, in addition to his other duties, from March 1, v. Gray.

COLLISON.—Moradabad station order confirmed, dated March 20 last, appointing Surgeon J. B. Collison, civil surg., to medical charge of 16th N.I., in addition to his other duties, from March 21, v. Buckle, on leave.

DOIG.—Meerut division order confirmed, dated May 2, directing Asst. surg. Doig, 79th foot, to proceed to Kussowlie for du. with convalesct. depot.

DUNN.—Allahabad division order confirmed, dated May 18, directing Asst. surgeon Dunn, 5th lancers, to join his regiment.

EWING.—Allahabad div. order confirmed, dated April 26 last, directing Vet. surg. E. Ewing, attached to D batty. 16th brig. R.A., to proceed to Jubbulpore for duty.

GRANT.—Gwalior district order confirmed, dated May 7, appg. Asst. surg. Grant, m.b., 1st Bengal cav., to the medical charge of the officers of the staff at the station, in addition to his other duties.

PEATFIELD.—Presy. div. order confirmed, dated April 3, directing Staff asst. surg. Peatfield to do duty at the Chinsurah depot.

POOLE.—Peshawur district order confirmed, dated March 27 last, directing Surg. Poole, 18th Bengal cav., to continue to afford medical aid to 25th Punjab N.I., in addition to his own charge.

RATTRAY.—Moradabad station order confirmed, dated May 3, appg. Asst. surg. Rattray, m.d., 37th foot, to the medical charge of the 16th N.I., from the 2nd idem, in addition to his other duties, v. Buckell, on leave.

RAYE, Asst. surg., attached to the 17th N.I., to be garrison asst. surg. of Fort William, Calcutta, dated June 5.

SPRY.—Meerut div. order confirmed, dated March 12 last, directing Surg. Spry, attached to 14th Bengal cav., to proceed to Bewar for duty.

Meerut brig. order confirmed, dated May 18, directing Surg. Spry to resume medical charge of 14th Bengal cav., from Atkinson.

TRIMMELL.—Saugor station order confirmed, dated April 24 last, directing Surg. major Trimmell, 40th Madras N.I., to relieve Hatchell from charge of medical depot, brig. staff and station and detail hospital, as a temp. measure.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EXTENSION OF THE INDIAN PENSION RULES TO OFFICERS OF THE NEW LINE REGIMENTS.

No. 686.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has much satisfaction in directing the publication of the following extract (para. 4) of a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 131, dated May 27:

Para. 4. Having learnt, however, from a perusal of the papers that the limitation of the privilege of adhering to the Indian pension rules to officers of this class, on exchanging into non-purchase regiments, is found to operate to the disadvantage of many who may be desirous of continuing to serve in India, I have, in communication with the Secretary of State for War and H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., resolved to extend the privilege of retaining their claim to Indian pension to all officers late of the Indian army, who, in the first instance, joined one of the new line regiments, and who may have since joined, or may hereafter join, any regiment of H.M.'s British service, whether purchase or non-purchase, or who may enter either of H.M.'s Indian staff corps.

## CIVIL FURLOUGH.—CASE OF MR. S. S. HOGG.

June 25.—No. 1,321.—Read the following correspondence:—Proceedings in the Financial Department (leave and allowances), Nos. 57 to 63, Feb., 1869.

Despatch to H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, No. 57, dated March 9.

Despatch from H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, No. 169, dated April 29.

Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council observes that Mr. S. S. Hogg, a member of the covenanted civil service, and chairman of the justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta, applied in January, 1869, for a furlough to which he was entitled under the rules applicable to the civil service.

2. By the Municipal Act, however, for the town of Calcutta, the justices are restrained from giving any absentee allowance to the chairman which might cause a greater expenditure from the municipal fund than would have been incurred had no leave been granted.

3. On consideration of the matter the Gov. gen. in Council ruled "that, so far as the Government is concerned, Mr. Hogg, and all officers similarly situated, should be allowed leave of absence on precisely the terms that would apply to them if they were Government servants; that the justices of the town of Calcutta and other municipal corporations concerned in like cases should not be required to provide, on the whole, any allowances in excess of those which they pay when the officer is present at his post; but that they should be invited to grant to the officer to whom they may give leave of absence whatever sum may be saved by the employment of a substitute on lower allowances than those received by the regular incumbent.

"When this is done Government should supplement the absentee allowance so granted so as to bring up the whole absentee allowance to the amount to which, by the rules of the Government service, the officer would, were he in the service of the Government, be entitled."

4. This decision having been confirmed by the Secretary of State for India, the rule will be generally observed.

## TAXES ON MILITARY PAY.

No. 180.—The following resolution of Government in the Financial Department, received with Military Department docket No. 79 of June 3, is published for general information:—

Financial Department, No. 443, dated May 15.—Resolution.—Horse allowance not being included in military pay and allowance, but practically only granted when horses for the service of the State are actually maintained, comes under the category of special sums allowed to meet disbursements on the public service not ordinarily paid with the salary, whether the service for which such allowance is granted be performed or

not, and as such it is not liable to duty under the Certificate and Income-tax Acts. Tentage, however, being paid according to rank, without any certificate as to the necessary equipage being maintained, is regarded not as a special allowance, but as a component part of the consolidated sum paid to an officer as the regimental pay and allowances of his rank, and it is therefore subject to taxation.

#### DRESS AND APPOINTMENTS OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

*Adj. gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Simla, June 15.—No. 165.*—In continuation of G.O. No. 281, the C. in C. is pleased to announce that Government have approved of the following dress and appointments for warrant officers of the commissariat department holding honorary or veteran commissions; but it is left optional with the officers concerned to provide themselves with the full dress:—

##### Full Dress.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth; body lining, drab; skirt lining, white; single breasted; blue collar, rounded in front; blue cuffs. Buttons (commissariat department), two inches and a quarter between each down the front, two on each sleeve and one at bottom of each back seam; edged all round and up skirt seams with white; skirt rounded in front, ten and a half inches deep for an officer six feet in height, with a variation of a quarter of an inch longer or shorter for each in height of wearer. Round gold cord shoulder strap. The sleeves to be trimmed with a ring of lace as follows:—For subalterns, lace as laid down for a subaltern of infantry, only not pointing up the sleeve, but placed covering the seam between the blue and scarlet; for captains in the same way, only of such a pattern lace as captains of infantry wear.

N.B.—No badges or gold lace on collar.

Hat.—Line helmet and puggry.

Trowsers.—Oxford mixture, with a scarlet welt, quarter inch broad, down the outward seam.

Sword and Scabbard.—Infantry pattern.

Sword Knot.—Gold and crimson strap with an acorn.

Sword Belt.—White leather with slings, to be worn over the tunic. No sash or pouch belt.

Plate.—Commissariat Department.

##### Undress.

As for officers of infantry.

Forage Cap.—Blue cloth with black leather peak—oakleaf mohair band.

#### LEAVE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Head-Qrs., Simla, June 21.—No. 172.*—The C. in C. is pleased to notify that the G.O. dated Oct. 9, 1858, is applicable to deputy inspector general of hospitals. "Officers commanding divisions and brigades, and staff officers of the army generally, shall on no account avail themselves of privilege leave without the sanction of the C. in C."

2. Applications for privilege leave from these officers will be transmitted through divisional commanders to their inspector gen., who will forward them with remarks to the adjt. gen. for the orders of the C. in C.

#### LEAVE TO OFFICERS AT HILL STATIONS.

No. 174.—It is hereby notified that the C. in C. in India has been pleased to permit the grant, by local military authorities, of privilege leave to the plains during the winter to all officers serving with regiments located at hill stations, provided the efficiency of their corps is not in any way impaired thereby, and also that the prescribed amount of private leave in the year is not exceeded.

#### ARTILLERY OFFICERS' LEAVE.

No. 169.—The following extract of a letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India, No. 93, dated March 31 last, is published for information:—

"Para. 2. I confirm your decision that the appointments with the frontier batteries of artillery shall be considered staff appointments, and that officers holding them shall be allowed to retain them during furlough."

2. The Government has further ruled that this decision applies to all native batteries of artillery.

**STAMPING PETITIONS.**—The Governor-general in Council has cancelled the notifications dated September 4, 1867, and April 17, 1868, authorising the use of adhesive stamps for certain petitions and applications under Schedule B of Act XXVI. of 1867.

**ACTING ALLOWANCES OF UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS.**—With reference to the orders of this department, No. 122, dated Jan. 6, and No. 1,482, dated March 5, on the subject of the acting allowances of uncovenanted officers, the Governor-general in Council has notified that in no case can an officer, acting in any appointment, draw higher allowance than if he were confirmed in that appointment.

**MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.**—The following to be a municipal commissioner for the town of Serampore:—The Rev. J. C. Ince. The following gentlemen to be municipal commissioners for the town of Monghyr:—Mr. H. B. Simpson, and the Rev. J. Lawrence. Mr. G. Grant to be sub-registrar of assurances of the sub-district of Tezpur, with effect from the 21st ultimo.

**CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.**—The following civil furloughs have been granted (June):—Capt. Ravenshaw, commandant of the Orissa volunteer rifle corps, is allowed leave of absence to England for one year, with effect from April 15 last. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—Asst. surg. Strong, Madras medical establishment, for twenty months, under the regulations of 1868. Capt. Jacob, second in command of the Erinpoorah irregular force, is granted thirty days' preparatory leave from June 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. Mr. W. G. Black,

deputy magistrate and deputy collector of Arraerah, has leave for three months, from July 10, under Rules of 1865. Mr. W. C. Costley, deputy magistrate and deputy collector of Sherghotty, is allowed furlough for two years, under the financial notification of the Government of India, dated Dec. 29, 1866. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted to the Rev. W. Spencer, senior chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, two months' privilege leave of absence, under section 16 of the Leave Rules of Chaplains, from August 15 next. Mr. E. S. Byrne, deputy accountant general, Hyderabad, is allowed preparatory leave for five days, in addition to the leave on medical certificate granted to him; Mr. Byrne availed himself of the preparatory leave on Feb. 5, and embarked at Bombay on leave on medical certificate on June 10. Mr. D. Teagiah availed himself on June 5 of the privilege leave granted to him in the notification of May 27. The undermentioned covenanted civil servants, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names:—Messrs. C. H. T. Crosthwaite and T. T. Allen, six months. Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Major W. B. Thomson, deputy commissioner, Upper Godavery district, with effect from June 19. Rev. H. D. James, chaplain of Multan, has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence, from June 1. Mr. J. W. Grinnol, assistant superintendent, first grade, telegraph department, has obtained from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension for three months of the leave granted him. Lieut. Parker, assistant commissioner, Bunnoo, has three months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from June 1. Mr. H. C. Cotton, executive engineer, third grade, Special Works division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed one month's leave without pay, and without the period of absence counting as service, from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, assistant engineer, Delhi division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed one month's privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Ensign E. C. Eliott, assistant engineer, second division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed three months' special leave, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of studying the native languages. Mr. A. E. C. Bolst, assistant superintendent of police, Mysnensing, has leave for eighteen months, under Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Dr. R. F. Hutchinson, civil surgeon of Patna, is allowed ten days' leave of absence, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency. Dr. W. H. Miller, medical officer in charge of Baraich, Oude, has obtained two years' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from Feb. 17 last.

**MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate and leaves of absence (June):—Capt. Minto, Bengal staff corps, 1st wing subaltern, 6th regt. N.I., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Surg. Macnamara, M.D., of the medical department, and Sub-conductor Connor, of the stud department, reported their departure, per steamer *Surat*, on June 7. Assistant Apothecary Holden, of the subordinate medical establishment, to Europe for 18 months. Major gen. Stewart, C.B., to Europe for two years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Col. Slade, 5th lancers, to port of embarkation, from March 12 to March 15, preparatory to availing himself of the leave, on private affairs, granted in G.O. dated Nov. 28 last. Capt. Drew, 7th hussars, to Murree from May 16 to Oct. 15, on medical certificate. Cornet Scott, 16th lancers, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate. Lieut. Benyarski, 25th foot, to Nynce Tal and hills north of Deyrah, from June 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. Osmer, 35th foot, to Murree and Cashmere, from June 5 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. Gayner, 38th foot, to Murree, Cashmere, and Simla, from June 15 to Sept. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Bagenal, 45th foot, to England for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. (local captain) Archibald, 58th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate. Paymaster Moore, 107th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate. Major O'Brien (2nd in command and wing officer 22nd N.I.), to Simla, from May 20 to Oct. 15, on private affairs; this cancels the leave granted in G.O. dated April 10 last. Capt. McNair, attached to 12th Bengal cavalry, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from June 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Skene, 1st wing subaltern and officiating quartermaster 8th N.I., to Bombay, from May 8 to June 7, on medical certificate. Col. Eliot, commanding royal artillery, Lahore division, and 24th brigade, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. Smyth, 8th brigade, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Morgan, 12th foot, to hills north of Deyrah, from June 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Assistant surgeon Staples, 19th foot, to remain in England from Aug. 17 to Nov. 17, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Captain King, 37th foot, to Simla and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs; this cancels the leave granted in G.O. of April 29 last. Major Vance, 38th foot, to remain in Cashmere, from June 30 to Sept. 30, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Major Miller, 79th foot, to remain at Simla, from June 13 to Aug. 14, on private affairs, in extension of priv. leave. Surg. Fraser, M.D., 88th foot, to Abbottabad, Murree and adjacent hills, from May 20 to Oct. 20. Lieut. Woodward, 104th foot, instructor of musketry, to Cashmere, from date of availing himself of it to Oct. 1, on private affairs. Lieut. col. Barchard, C.B., 2nd squadron officer 7th Bengal cavalry, to Mussoorie and Simla, from June 20 to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. Thompson, commandant 45th N.I., to Simla, from May 7 to Oct. 6. Lieut. Baldwin, quartermaster 39th N.I., to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from May 3 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Staff Asst. surgeon Jay, F battery, C brigade, R.H.A., to Nynce Tal, from May 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Forbes, attached to 18th N.I., to Purtabgur, from June 1 to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs. Vet. surg. Barrow, to Nynce Tal, from May 16 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Baker, 12th foot, to remain in Cashmere, from July 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. col. Stewart, 21st foot, to remain in England, from June 30 to Nov. 30, on private affairs.



## Madras.

### CIVIL.

**BEST, J. W.**, to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Coimbatore, during the employment of Mr. A. McC. Webster on other duty. June 29.

**GRAVES**.—The appt. of Capt. J. H. Graves, to be master attendant at Vizagapatam, notified in the *Gazette* of June 15, is cancelled.

**LIARDET, Capt. C. A.**, acting 2nd asst. supt., revenue survey, to be 2nd asst. supt., from the date of his taking charge of No. 1 demarkation, Madras. June 29.

**MELVILLE, R. J. M.**, acting mag. of the district of Nellore, is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand, in the English language.

**MERRIMAN, J. H.**, probationary asst., to act as 2nd asst. supt. revenue survey, from June 1.

**PLUMER, C. G.**, acting civil and session judge of Chittoor, assumed charge of the court from the Sheristadar of the court June 26. Mr. Plumer is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand, in the English language.

**WALSH, P.**, sub engr. of the 1st grade, having returned to duty June 23 from cumulative privilege leave granted to him 1st idem, the remaining portion of that leave is cancelled.

**WATERS, W.**, supt. of sea customs, Gopalpore, to be master attendant at Vizagapatam. June 29.

**WEBSTER, A. McC.**, acting coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, assumed charge of the district from Wedderburn, June 22.

**WILKINSON, F. H.**, to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Bellary, during absence of Foster on leave—to join forthwith. June 29.

### MILITARY.

**BARBER, Lieut.**, 15th regt. N.I., having completed 12 years' service, is prom. to rank of capt. by brevet from June 24.

**BORRADAILE**.—Order confirmed by the officer com. 35th N.I., app. Capt. Borradaile to act as adjt. till further orders, without prejudice to his duties, as offic. 1st wing subaltern, v. Brooking, deceased.

**BRERETON**.—Order confirmed, by the officer com. 4th N.I., app. Lieut. Brereton, S.C., attached to act as qrmr. from June 1, v. Smithers, relvd.

**BROWNE, Lieut.**, 2nd batt. 21st fasiliers, to act as instructor of musketry, v. Whitton, on leave. June 7.

**BUTLER, Capt.** (brevet major), 1st wing subaltern 23rd L.I., to be offic. wing officer 26th N.I., to join on being relieved by Gordon. June 7.

**DIXON, Capt.**, 36th N.I., to offic. as wing officer and adjt. without prejudice to his other duties, v. Worsop, deceased. June 7.

**FRASER, Lieut.**, 2nd squad. subaltern, 3rd L.C., to offic. as 1st squad. subaltern, v. Cracroft, relieved, on arrival of McLeod. June 7.

**GORDON, Capt.**, attached 37th grenadiers, to be offic. 1st wing subaltern, 23rd L.I., to join. June 7.

**HARRIS, Sergeant major**, 4th regt. L.C., to be acting sub-conductor, with effect from May 26, v. Kelly, promoted.

**JENKINS, Ensign**, 2nd batt. 19th foot, qrmr. 36th N.I., is app. a probationer of the Madras staff corps. June 17.

**MACINTYRE, Ens.**, 109th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 11th N.I., from "attached" 39th N.I., to "offic. 1st wing subalt. 34th L.I." to join. June 17.

**MULCASTER**.—Order confirmed: By the officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, appg. Lieut. col. W. S. Mulcaster, staff corps, to take over charge of the pension office and family payments at Secunderabad on June 5, v. Major Burge appd. offic. wing officer 16th N.I.

**SANDES**.—Order confirmed: By the officer comdg. French rocks, appg. Lieut. and qrmr. Sandes, 30th N.I., to act as station staff officer without prejudice to his other duties, during leave of Capt. Austin.

**SAUNDERS**.—Order confirmed: By the officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, appg. Capt. A. W. O. Saunders, insp. of musketry, 2nd district, to act as asst. adjt. gen., Hyderabad subsidiary force, without prejudice to his other duties, during absence of Battersby on leave.

**SWANSTON, Capt.**, 1st wing subalt. 8th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Hailes, on furl. June 7.

**WALKER, Major**, staff corps, asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, to act as examiner of commissariat, clothing and stud accounts, during leave to Europe of Major Rideout. No. 232, June 29.

### POSTINGS.

*Head Qrs., Coonoor, June 5.*—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the following postings and removal of officers in the 60th foot:—Capt. O'Rourke, to 2nd batt. (to proceed to join his batt. in Bengal, on duty at the public expense); Capt. Morris, to 4th batt.; Lieut. Clarke, to 2nd batt.; Lieut. St. Maur, to 1st batt.; Ens. Jones, to 3rd batt.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

*Head Quarters, Coonoor, June 15.*—No. 76.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council having authorised the publication of a revised code of army regulations, H.E. the Commander-in-Chief directs that it shall have effect from July 1, 1869; and all previous orders not in accordance therewith are hereby cancelled.

General officers employed on the staff, and commanding officers of regiments and corps, will be held responsible that the instructions which may be issued from time to time in local commands, or to brigades or corps, for the general maintenance of discipline and for the details of interior economy, are in strict accordance with these regulations.

#### TESTS FOR HIGHER STANDARD EXAMINATIONS IN HINDUSTANI.

*Fort St. George, June 23.*—No. 233.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, under the authority of the Government of India, is pleased to

establish the following tests for the higher standard examinations in Hindustani of officers of the Madras Presidency, in lieu of those laid down in G.O.G.G. No. 784 (Madras G.O.G. No. 383, dated Sept. 27, 1864) dated Sept. 9, 1864, and in supersession of the Madras general orders No. 126, dated March 27, 1866, No. 228, dated June 12, 1866, and No. 159, dated April 12, 1867:—

I. The object of the higher standard is to ensure that officers passing it shall have acquired such a knowledge of the Hindustani language as shall qualify them, so far as that language is concerned, for general employment on the staff, and for admission to the staff corps.

II. To this end candidates will be tested as to their ability—

First.—To read and construe passages in books of ordinary difficulty in Urdu.

Secondly.—To make accurate and idiomatic written translations from English into Hindustani.

Thirdly.—To read and translate in writing petitions, native letters, &c.

Fourthly.—To translate *viva voce* proceedings of native general, district, or regimental courts martial.

Fifthly.—To converse with two natives of India, Mussulman and Hindoo.

#### Tests:—

First.—Reading fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an ordinary page of the Bagh-o-Bahar.

Second.—Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar, not less than half an ordinary page of plain English into the Hindustani language.

Third.—Translating from English into Hindustani a paper of short sentences, the greater part on professional subjects, to be rendered accurately and idiomatically.

Fourth.—Reading fairly, and translating readily and correctly, Hindustani manuscripts.

Fifth.—Translating *viva voce* into Hindustani, proceedings of a court martial, a duty that will frequently be required of the candidate. The examiners will read out the different parts of the evidence for translation by the candidate to the natives in attendance on the examiners, who will satisfy themselves that the officer's interpretation is clearly and correctly understood. In translating the charge, finding, and sentence, the candidate is to be allowed the use of the Record.

Sixth.—Conversing with natives with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom, as to be at once intelligible, and, in like manner, to understand readily all the natives say.

This order will take effect from Oct. 20, 1869, inclusive.

#### MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The following movements are ordered:—

Sappers and Miners.

C Company, from Bellary to Ghooty, furnishing a detachment to Coonoor.

K Company, from Bangalore to Bellary.

Royal Artillery.—9th brigade royal artillery and head quarters. A, B, C, D, E, F, G batteries, from England to Bombay Presidency, detaching three batteries to Madras Presidency to relieve three batteries 14th brigade—under orders from Bombay.

14th Brigade Royal Artillery, A battery, from Bangalore to England—under orders from Bombay.

14th Brigade Royal Artillery, B battery, from Secunderabad to England—under orders from Bombay.

14th Brigade Royal Artillery, C battery, from Kamptee to England—under orders from Bombay.

#### British Infantry.

79th Foot, from Boorkee and Delhi to Kamptee—head quarters on Dec. 27, by march to Meerut, thence by rail to Agra; left wing by rail to Agra on Jan. 3, and onwards under orders from army head quarters. The duties to be provided for divisionally.

90th Regiment, from Kamptee to England—overland route.

A Regiment, from Bombay Presidency to Madras Presidency—under orders from Bombay.

A Regiment, from Madras Presidency to Fort William—under orders from Madras.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR.—H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor returned to the Presidency, on June 28.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officers, &c., have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Kurnool, June 7.—Assistant surgeon A. L. Hackett. Bellary, June 7.—Assistant surgeon A. E. Dalgairns. Secunderabad, June 7.—Veterinary surgeon Western, 4th regiment L.C.; Private W. McMeekin, 2nd battalion 10th regiment; No. 1,031, Lance sergeant D. Wood, 18th hussars. Vellore, June 7.—2nd class barrack sergeant T. Hargreaves. Cannanore, June 7.—Assistant surgeon J. P. McDermott. Trichinopoly, June 7.—Assistant surgeon Fitzpatrick, doing duty deputy inspector general's department, Southern district; and Hospital sergeant O'Brien.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations (June):—Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tinnevely, three months' cumulative privilege leave, under the Covenanted Civil Service Rules. The Board of Revenue have granted one month's privilege leave to Mr. A. Majoribanks, deputy collector in charge of the Treasury, North Arcot. Capt. J. Beatty, executive engineer, second grade, has extension of preparatory leave of absence from June 21 up to the date of departure of the first P. and O. steamer in July. The Commissary-general has, under the provisions of G.O. No. 77, 1857, granted privilege leave of absence to Lieut. col. J. Loudon, deputy commissary general, for sixty days, from date of departure.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following furloughs on medical certificate to Europe, and leave of absence, have been granted (June):—Second capt. Beatty, royal (Madras) engineers, executive engineer 2nd grade, Vizagapatam, on furlough (medical certificate) for 2 years to Europe, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; this cancels so much of G.O. April 13 last, No. 130, as granted 2 years' furlough to this officer. Capt. Morphy, of the European veterans, is granted an extension of 3 months leave to Australia, on medical certificate, notified in G.O. June 12, 1867, No. 244. Lieut. Flint, of the staff corps, is granted leave of absence from March 25 to April 2 last, in continuation of that notified in G.O. Sept. 8 last, No. 350. The leave of absence on private affairs, granted in G.O. Feb. 16 last, No. 52, to Col. Russell, of the staff corps, paymaster Mysore circle, is extended to July 15, to enable him to appear before a medical board at Ootacamund. Lieut. col. Morton, 23rd brigade R.A., for 30 days, from June 15 last—Madras and Bangalore, privilege leave. Lieut. Cowie, 23rd brigade, for 6 months from date of departure, Presidency, to study, under the provisions of G.O.G. No. 482, dated Fort St. George, Dec. 21, 1866. Assistant surgeon Croker, 23rd brigade, doing duty at St. Thomas' Mount, from June 16 last, for 3 months, on medical certificate. Capt. Lefroy, 45th foot, to England, via the overland route, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. Gosselin, 76th foot, to England, via the overland route, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. col. Mainwaring, officiating commandant 22nd N.I., for 2 days, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin—Ootacamund, private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868. Capt. Symons, "attached" 23rd N.I., from May 31, 1868, or date of departure, for 1 month—Madras, medical certificate, to appear before a medical board—under Furlough Regulations of 1854. Lieut. col. Mayne, deputy judge advocate general, centre division, for 60 days, from July 1 last, or date of departure—privilege leave. Lieut. Thomson, D brigade, R.H.A., from May 17 to June 15, to Bombay, on urgent private affairs. Capt. Knight, 2nd battalion 19th foot, to England via the Cape, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. Boddam, 3rd battalion 60th rifles, to England via the Cape, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with troops. Brigadier gen. Hodson, divisional staff, commanding Malabar and Canara, to have sixty days' privilege leave from June 15, or date of departure. Lieut. Hodder, 10th regt. infantry, 2nd battalion, to England, from date of embarkation, in anticipation of his resignation being accepted by H.E. the C. in C. in India, on private affairs. Capt. Anderson, 5th brigade R.A., from date of departure for four months. Capt. McLeod, adjutant 23rd brigade R.A., from June 15 or date of departure, for three months. Assistant surgeon Scott, 18th hussars, to England via the overland route, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate—unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. col. Wilson, commandant 26th N.I., and temporarily commanding southern district, for sixty days from June 14.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

AYERST, G., acting asst. judge and session judge of Surat, received charge of his office on June 19.  
 BAYLEY, Hon. L. H., appd. by her Majesty the Queen a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the usual declaration of office on June 21.  
 CANDY, E. T., to act as asst. judge and session judge at Ahmedabad; June 22. Mr. Candy is invested with the appellate jurisdiction.  
 DANIELL, F. T. B., of the Persian telegraph dept., passed an examination in the Persian language on April 28, according to the first standard laid down in G.O. No. 445 of Sept. 23, 1864.  
 FARRAN.—The Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature has appd. Mr. G. H. Farran to act for Mr. H. Gamble as official assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, during the residue of the leave of absence granted to the said H. Gamble, v. W. Hill, resigned. June 25.  
 FIFE, Col., chief engr. for irrigation, and under secretary to Govt., P.W. dept., irrigation branch, is prom. to rank of chief engr. of 2nd class from Jan. 30 last.  
 GRAHAM, D., to be a member of the Bombay harbour and pilotage board, v. H. Maxwell, resigned.  
 IZON, C. B., acting judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866, June 21.  
 JARDINE, J., to act as under secretary to Govt. in the judicial, political, and educational departments, and to perform duties of secretary to Council of H.E. the Gov. of Bombay for making laws and regulations, v. Daniell, June 17. Messrs. Daniell and Jardine respectively delivered over and received charge of the above-mentioned appointment on June 17.  
 JOHNSTONE, Major, district superint. of police in the Rutnaghire district, who availed himself, from April 19 last, of the 2 months' privilege leave granted to him, having returned to duty on June 1, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.  
 LLOYD, Hon. F., appd. by H.M. the Queen a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the usual declaration of office on June 21.  
 MARRYAT, Lieut., R.E., to act as deputy consulting engr. while Capt. White, R.E., is acting for Capt. Hancock, R.E. Lieut. Marryat to be asst. consulting engr. in place of Capt. Dowden, R.E. June 30.  
 PHILLIPS, Capt. A. M., asst. political agent Mahee Kanta, resumed charge of his duties from leave granted May 5 last on June 19. The unexpired portion of his leave has been cancelled.

MAYNE, C., exec. engr. in charge Jamda Canals, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in the Kandeish dist. June 22.  
 SCOTT—IZON.—M. H. Scott and C. B. Izon respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmedabad district court on June 21.  
 WHITE, Capt., R.E., to act as senior deputy consulting engr. during absence of Capt. Hancock, R.E.  
 WHITE, J. S., barrister-at-law, to be advocate gen. of Bombay.

### SIND COLLECTORATE.

Bombay Castle, June 25.—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date on which Capt. C. Dodd, first class deputy collector in Sind, availed himself of the furlough to Europe granted him by G.G.O. No. 243, dated March 25:—  
 Mr. W. Foxton to be first class deputy collector in Sind.  
 Capt. E. W. Trevor to be second class deputy collector in Sind.  
 Mr. F. Gibbons to be third class deputy collector in Sind.

### MILITARY.

BRIDGE, Capt., 21st foot, is app. A.D.C. to Brig. gen. Forster, com. northern div., with effect from May 7 last. No. 571.  
 BUTLER, Lieut., wing subaltern 22nd regt. N.I., to be wing subaltern 23rd N.I., v. Noyes.  
 DAVIS.—Regimental order confirmed, dated June 19, directing Lieut. Davis, wing subaltern 7th N.I., to offic. as qrmr. in addition to his own duties, v. Utterson. No. 583.  
 EALES, Major, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. 25th N.I., during the time Major Fairbrother may offic. as comdt. 29th regt. N.I.  
 GLASSPOOLE, Major, S.C., to offic. as wing officer 25th N.I., v. Eales.  
 GILLMOR, Capt., to retain the adjutancy of 20th N.I., on prom. No. 586, June 28. [wing subalt., on probation, 24th N.I.]  
 GRANT, Ensign, 46th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 2nd gren. regt. N.I., to be 2nd HAWTHORN.—Regimental order confirmed, dated June 15, directing Capt. Hawthorn to offic. as 2nd in com., and Lieut. Jacob as wing officer, in addition to his own duties as qrmr., in success. to Major Pierce, on m.c. HEATHCOTE, Major C. T., staff corps, services are placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. No. 495. [June 19.]  
 HUNTER, Lieut., 14th brig. R.A., has qualified as a surveyor. No. 587.  
 MARTIN.—The unexpired portion of the leave, from June 10 to 21, granted to Lieut. W. Martin, 18th brig. R.A., in G.O.C. No. 425 of May 8 last, is cancelled. No. 563.  
 NOYES, Lieut., wing subalt. 23rd regt. N.I., to be qrmr. 3rd N.I., v. Yates, who vacates. No. 594, June 19.  
 VYSE.—The following order is confirmed:—Ahmednuggur brig. order, dated June 19, directing Lieut. col. Vyse, 3rd hussars, to assume com. of the brig., with effect from June 12, v. Brig. gen. Forbes, c.b.  
 WATSON.—The following order is confirmed:—Aden brig. order, dated May 29, directing Col. Watson, 82nd foot, to assume com. of the brig., v. Major gen. Skinner, c.b., proceeded on m.c. No. 488.

### THE STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion will take place in the Bombay Army in consequence of the death of Major gen. Faunce, Madras Army—Col. Manson to be major gen.

Lieut. col. and Major gen. Manson being seconded, will give effect to the following promotions:—

To have the position of Lieut. Colonel.

Majors W. Shewell, 25th N.I.; H. Day, 19th N.I.; C. Maude, 7th N.I.; T. Warden, 4th rifles; W. Pirie, 1st gren.; J. Campbell, 22nd N.I.; C. Heine, 1st fus.; W. Hewett, 11th N.I.; W. Parr, 24th N.I.; J. Hill, 14th N.I.; F. Phillips, 1st fus.; J. Annesley, 26th N.I.; J. Thacker, 9th N.I.; E. Scott, 30th N.I.; R. Wallace, 5th N.I.; S. Law, 2nd gren.; H. James, 10th N.I.; A. Etheridge, 3rd Eur.; M. Green, 16th N.I.; J. Bates, 8th N.I.; J. Westropp, 2nd Eur.; F. Schneider, 3rd Eur.; T. Coles, 15th N.I.; J. Robertson, 28th N.I.; H. Jacob, 18th N.I.; A. Chesshyre, 12th N.I.; T. Nuttall, 29th N.I.; W. Cumming, 17th N.I.; C. Boulton, 31st N.I.; W. Bannerman, 3rd N.I.; A. Little, 25th N.I.; B. Whittaker, 2nd Eur.; H. Anderson, 23rd N.I.; G. Thomas, 13th N.I.; C. James, 6th N.I.; G. Farquharson, 20th N.I.; Sir W. Green, 19th N.I.; W. Widdicombe, 7th N.I.; A. Graham, 4th rifles; W. Lambert, 1st gren.; W. Briggs, 22nd N.I.; H. Miller, 1st fus.; H. Hathway, 11th N.I.; J. Pierce, 24th N.I.; C. Wahab, 14th N.I.; W. Mainwaring, 1st fus.; \* A. Sinclair, 26th N.I.

To have the position of Major:—

Captains G. Farquharson, 20th N.I.; Sir W. Green, 19th N.I.; W. Widdicombe, 7th N.I.; A. Graham, 4th rifles; W. Lambert, 1st gren.; W. Briggs, 22nd N.I.; H. Miller, 1st fus.; H. Hathway, 11th N.I.; J. Pierce, 24th N.I.; W. Mainwaring, 1st fus.; A. Sinclair, 26th N.I.; P. Dodds, 9th N.I.; W. Beynon, 30th N.I.; M. Haig, 5th N.I.; W. Lester, 2nd gren.; F. Roome, 10th N.I.; H. Robison, 3rd Eur.; J. Miles, 16th N.I.; A. Becher, 8th N.I.; R. Hassard, 2nd Eur.; J. Macdonald, 3rd Eur.; † G. Morris, 15th N.I.; L. Dunsterville, 28th N.I.; J. Ashburner, 18th N.I.; H. Bolton, 12th N.I.; G. Eales, 29th N.I.; H. Vaughan, 17th N.I.; † C. Macleod, 31st N.I.; W. Mason, 3rd N.I.; E. Bacon, 25th N.I.; G. Laughton, 2nd Eur.; C. Hawkins, 23rd N.I.; W. Chitty, 13th N.I.; S. Milford, 6th N.I.; J. Holt, 20th N.I.; C. Palin, R. Bonnor, R. Castell, W. Walker, G. Everard, W. Gray, G. Davison, C. Proscott, R. Taylor, G. Thomson.

To have the position of Captain:—

Lieuts. C. James, 20th N.I.; W. Jacob, 19th N.I.; R. Campbell, 7th N.I.; G. Crispin, 4th rifles; C. Griffith, 1st gren.; J. Jacob, 22nd N.I.; C. Smith, 1st fus.; † A. Phelps, 11th N.I.; † J. Holland, 24th N.I.; J. Graves, 1st fus.; J. Anderson, 26th N.I.; V. Birch, 9th N.I.; M. Carpendale, 30th N.I.; W. Brown, 5th N.I.; J. Fagan, gen. list; E. James, 10th N.I.; W. Sandwith, 3rd Eur.; L. Russell, 16th N.I.; G. Bramwell, 8th N.I.; † H. Edwards, 2nd Eur.; C. Coghlan, 3rd Eur.; A. Doig, 15th

\* To be Lieut. colonel. † To be Majors. ‡ To be Captains.

N.I.; G. Atkinson, 28th N.I.; F. Jones, 18th N.I.; St. J. Daubeny, gen. list; J. Jopp, 29th N.I.; G. Bryant, gen. list; C. Ducat, gen. list; W. Yates, 3rd N.I.; J. Forbes, 25th N.I.; A. Shewell, 2nd Eur.; J. McRae, 23rd N.I.; G. Beville, 13th N.I.; P. Malden, 6th N.I.; J. S. Iredell, 20th N.I.; R. Malden; G. Fulton; J. Garlick, gen. list; H. Fullerton, G. Jacob, E. Trever, H. Cathcart, C. Way, T. Clay, F. Wise.

**MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following furloughs, &c., have been granted (June):—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—Lieut. Langley, R.A., from May 14 to Nov. 14, and Brevet Col. Torrens, R.A., from May 6 to Nov. 14, on medical certificate; Second Capt. Candy, R.A., from May 18 to Nov. 18, in extension. Leave of absence:—Lieut. Joyce, R.A., from June 14 to June 24, preparatory to embarkation for England on six months' leave on private affairs; Capt. Farquharson, 8th foot, from June 25 to Aug. 25, on private affairs; Ens. Melliss, attached to 4th N.I., from July 1 to Oct. 31, to proceed to Poona for the purpose of studying the native languages. Capt. Daubeny, assistant director of gymnastics, is granted four months' leave of absence, to proceed to England on private affairs. Lieut. E. Mockler, acting third assistant to the political resident at Aden, is allowed furlough to England for eighteen months, on medical certificate, from the date of his departure from Aden. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under the Furlough Regulations of 1796:—Surg. major J. Squire, Bengal Medical establishment. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—Lieut. Worth, Bombay Staff Corps. Dr. S. Smith, surgeon to the coroner, and health officer of the port of Bombay, is, under the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

AVRON.—At Bombay, July 1, wife of H. H. Avron, superintendent Sailors' Home, son. [daughter.]  
BROWNE.—At Futehgurh, June 25, wife of H. Browne, Customs Dept., son. [daughter.]  
CAMPELL.—At Bolarum, June 18, wife of Capt. A. H. E. Campbell, 2nd Madras cav., daughter.  
CANT.—At Agra, May 22, wife of Capt. Cant, paymaster 79th Cameron highlanders, twin sons.  
FISHER.—At Nynee Tal, June 15, wife of Major J. Fisher, S.C., daughter.  
HOODING.—At Nagpore, June 21, wife of Capt. G. C. Hooding, M.S.C., son.  
HORSFORD.—At Ambala, June 20, wife of Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford, district superintendent of police, son. [daughter, stillborn.]  
HUGHES.—At Abbotabad, June 18, wife of Brigdr. gen. W. T. Hughes, Ireland.—At Bellary, June 24, wife of Qrmer. sergt. Ireland, 3-60th rifles, daughter. [stillborn.]  
LESLIE.—At Colaba, June 19, wife of A. Leslie, royal Welsh fusiliers, son.  
PENDERGAST.—At Bangalore, June 25, wife of Lieut. col. H. R. D. Pendergast, V.C., daughter. [daughter.]  
ROBINSON.—At Mount Aboo, Rajpootana, June 25, wife of J. F. Robinson.  
TROTTER.—At Debrughur, Upper Assam, June 21, wife of W. F. Trotter, Bengal staff corps, son.

### MARRIAGES.

HUDDLESTON—JELICOE.—At Waltair, June 21, W. Huddleston, major, staff corps, to Louisa, daughter of W. E. Jellicoe, C.S.  
VON-CLAIR—KING.—At Dumoh, C.P., June 23, C. L. J. Von-Clair, to Annie E. St. Patrick, fifth daughter of T. King, civil surg. of Dumoh.  
WEBSTER—WHITE.—At Calcutta, June 24, F. Webster, Bengal marine, to Adelaide, second daughter of A. White, of Kidderpore.

### DEATHS.

BARNER.—At Koliatur, Nowgong, Assam, June 17, of typhus fever, supervening on cholera, E. A. Barner tea-planter, aged 27.  
CHRISTOPHER.—At Rawul Pindee, June 20, Ensign G. H. A. Christopher, 1st battalion, 19th regiment.  
COSTLEY.—At Sherghotty, June 21, W. C. Costley, deputy magistrate and collector, eldest son of the late General Costley.  
DAVIES.—At Shillong, Assam, June 22, Col. S. H. J. Davies, Bengal staff corps, superintending engineer, Assam circle, aged 49.  
TURNER.—At Simla, June 25, Marianne T., wife of Major gen. Turner, C.B.  
WROUGHTON.—At Meean Meer, June 21, W. Wroughton, major, late 5th N.I., aged 35.

## Official Papers.

### THE FUTURE OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The following despatch of the Secretary of State for India, giving in detail the measures which Government have in contemplation with regard to railways in India, was issued on Friday. It is addressed to the Governor-general:—

India Office, London, July 15, 1869.

My Lord,—I have had under consideration in Council your despatches, replying to three from Sir Stafford Northcote on the general subject of railway extension in India, and exhibiting the views of your Excellency in Council as to the railway policy fitting to be pursued in that country in future.

2. The subject is arranged by you under three heads, each of which you have found it convenient to treat separately; the most suitable agency for the construction of railways being discussed in the first of your de-

spatches, the relative claims of particular lines to early construction in the second, and certain special questions connected either with construction or subsequent administration in the third.

3. Under the first and third heads some weighty matters are considered, into which it is unnecessary that I should enter at all minutely, inasmuch as I concur generally in your reasoning regarding them, and in the more important of the conclusions at which you have arrived. Whatever may have been the strength of the considerations which, twenty years ago, induced the Government to entrust to guaranteed companies the construction of railways in India, I concur with your Excellency and with the late Viceroy in the opinion that the time has now arrived when, both in raising and in expending such additional capital as may be required for new lines in India, the Government should secure for itself the full benefit of the credit which it lends, and of the cheaper agencies which ought to be at its command. Her Majesty's Government has already sanctioned the construction of a line from Lahore to Rawul Pindee on this system, and the preliminary survey for a railway from Carwar to Hooiblee. The greater number of the lines indicated by your lordship as of prominent importance (and especially those running mainly through independent native States), are lines to which the new system ought to be applied. The formation of branches and of subsidiary extension of existing lines, where such extensions are of comparatively small extent, may perhaps be more conveniently left in the hands of the guaranteed companies.

4. It is, of course, obvious, as pointed out in the 40th paragraph of Lord Lawrence's minute, that the financial success of a railway depends as much on the limitation of its cost as on the magnitude of its traffic, and that, whether Government agency be employed or not, too much attention cannot be paid to economy in construction, to the selection of lines not involving heavy works, and to the careful avoidance of all expenditure not absolutely required for the stability of the works or the accommodation of the traffic. I trust that the direct control of the Government that will be exercised on the State railways will insure full attention being given to these considerations.

5. In your Excellency's despatch, No. 24, of 11th March, while dwelling on the defective control of the Government under existing contracts with the guaranteed railway companies, you remark, with reference to any new arrangement which should be made with such companies (in the 17th and 18th paragraphs), that the simple power of taking over the works from the companies, in the event of their not being carried on to the satisfaction of the Government, would suffice, and be preferable to any special coercive stipulation; and, secondly, you urge that a different system should be adopted in dividing the net profits above the guaranteed rate of interest—viz., that these should for all time be divided equally between the Government and the company, and that the mention of the repayment of guaranteed interest be dropped as unnecessary. You consider it important that no work, even in extension of their present undertaking, should be intrusted to companies, except on these two conditions.

6. Both of these stipulations are unquestionably right in principle. The first of them ought to be made applicable to all cases, and the second of them to all cases in which the new amount of capital to be expended is sufficient to make it worth while to establish a separate system of account.

7. To certain portions of the second of your despatches an immediate reply is, however, requisite. In that despatch the following list is given of railway projects, which have been suggested for early adoption, and which you consider will, in conjunction with those either already executed, or in process of execution, form a net-work of lines of an aggregate length of 15,000 miles, threading every part of India to which railway communication for the present can be judiciously extended:—

1. Indus Valley. 2. Rajpootana. 3. Kumaon Iron Works. 4. Koosh-tee to Darjeeling. 5. East Coast, Northern Section. 6. East Coast, Southern Section. 7. Branches of Madras Railway. 8. Extension of Great Southern of India line to Tuticorin. 9. West Coast, Southern Section. 10. West Coast, Northern Section, comprehending line from Carwar to Hooiblee. 11. Mysore. 12. Kulburga to Hyderabad. 13. Junction of North-East and South-East branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 14. Branches to Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 15. Branches to Bombay and Baroda Railway. 16. Ahmedabad to Veerungaum and Wudwan. 17. Kattywar. 18. Rangoon to Promé.

8. Of these, Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8, 14, 15, and 16 are considered to be so connected with undertakings of existing companies as to give to the latter a natural hope and expectation that they will be entrusted with their construction, provided they are willing to accept it on certain specified conditions, differing somewhat materially from those of existing contracts. For the remaining projects Government agency would, you consider, be decidedly preferable, and with respect to four of these, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 12, and part of 10, you recommend that preparations be at once made for the commencement of constructive operations.

9. Thus, with regard to the upper portion of the Indus Valley line, or the part between Mooltan and Sukkur, you desire to have forthwith completed all necessary surveys for obtaining a definite and final project and estimate, on receipt and approval of which executive work might be immediately commenced; while with regard to the lower portion from Sukkur to Kotree, you are anxious that inquiries should be pushed on for determining whether or not it is advisable to combine the excavation of an irrigation canal with the formation of the railway works.

10. In reference to Rajpootana, you are already satisfied as to the course which the line from Ajmere to Delhi should take, and, in anticipation of sanction, are about to have that line at once surveyed, marked out, and commenced, further inquiries being made simultaneously with the view of determining the exact direction of the branch to Agra. You also propose to take early steps for deciding the best direction for a line running southward from Ajmere to Bombay.

11. The line from Kulburga to Hyderabad you also describe as one that should be taken up at once; while, for a line from the port of Carwar to

Hooblee, surveys are, I presume, actually in progress, under the recent instructions sent by me to the Government of Bombay.

12. The measures which you propose to take regarding the Indus Valley line are approved. It will suffice for the present to undertake by Government agency the upper section of this line from Mooltan to Sukkur, leaving for future inquiry and consideration the extension of the line to Hyderabad or Kotree. By limiting the work to be performed by the Indus flotilla to the navigation of the river between Sukkur and Kotree, the communication from Kurrachee to the north-west frontier will be greatly facilitated, pending the completion of the railway throughout the entire length.

13. Your proposal to take immediate measures for carrying on lines from Delhi and Agra to Jeypore and the Sambur Lake, and from Kulburga to Hyderabad are also approved.

14. No time should be lost in completing the surveys and investigations necessary for the preparation of complete and reliable estimates, which must be submitted to me in a condensed form before actual construction is commenced.

15. In the ultimate prosecution of these works, I consider it to be a matter of the first importance that the principle laid down in the 41st paragraph of your despatch, No. 25, should be carefully observed, viz., "that the actual expenditure on the several railways should be strictly limited year by year on a regularly-arranged budget estimate to a certain fixed aggregate amount."

16. The selection of the lines to be taken up in the first instance must be regulated by this consideration, as well as by the relative importance of the lines, and by supply of labour to be obtained without detriment to agriculture or to the progress of other public works.

17. I recognise the truth of your remark that it would be "a mistake to attempt to force on the construction of works of this class in a manner which will seriously increase their first cost;" but I am satisfied that it would be more advisable to confine your operations in the first instance to a few lines, and to carry them out to completion as fast as may be consistent with economy of construction, rather than to commence work on a large number, and so to limit unduly the funds available for each, and to prolong the time during which the capital would remain unproductive.

18. Speaking of the Rajpootana project, you observe that, whether the connection between Ajmere and Baroda be effected *via* Deesa and Ahmedabad or *via* Neemuch, a line from Indore to Neemuch and Ajmere may be indispensable. I am disposed to concur in this opinion, which leads me to the further conclusion that if this link in the communication between Bombay and Delhi be supplied, the extension of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway into Rajpootana, either by Deesa or by Rutlam, may well be deferred until several more important lines shall have been completed.

19. Railway communication between Carwar and the interior is, I observe, treated by you in connection with what is termed the northern section of the West Coast Railway, and as if there were to be lateral branches from Carwar north and south along the coast. The utility of such branches is not at all clear to me. I should rather have supposed that, if Carwar was connected by rail with the great cotton field beyond the Ghauts, the traffic of that district would naturally concentrate itself in Carwar, instead of being distributed, as at present, among a number of small river marts and ports.

20. Of the projects on your list recommended for construction by Government, the four specified above are the only ones on which immediate instructions are needed. Of those, however, which may be regarded as extensions of the works of existing companies, there are some on which it is inadvisable that decision should be needlessly delayed. Offers shall immediately be made, on the conditions recommended to you, to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company of the proposed extension from Ahmedabad to Veerangaum and Wudwan. And similar offers will likewise be made to the Indian Tramway Company, and to the Great Southern of India Railway Company, respecting lines from Arcunum to Cuddalore, and from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin. With reference to your suggestion that lines running parallel to the coast might be preferable to those hitherto proposed, I will only say that it appears to me to be at least doubtful whether railways along either the eastern or western coasts can be among the number of those lines which press for early consideration. Railways running parallel with the coast must necessarily come more or less into competition with the route by sea, and it would therefore seem expedient that such lines should be deferred until the inland communications have been further developed.

21. Your Excellency considers that a railway in extension of the Eastern Bengal line from Kooshtee to Titalyah, at the foot of the Darjeeling Hills, is one which commends itself for early construction on many grounds of policy. Though believing that this line will ultimately be required, I am not satisfied of the priority of its claim to the attention of Government, especially as regards the upper half of the line; but I am prepared to sanction the preliminary survey and estimate of a line from Kooshtee to Bugwah on the Megna, which in itself would be of great commercial value, and would be a starting-point for future extensions to Darjeeling on the one hand, and into the valley of Assam on the other.

22. On the subject of a railway to the Kumaon Ironworks I addressed you some time ago in a separate despatch.

23. Regarded as a whole, I may observe generally that the arrangements proposed by you in despatches under acknowledgment appear to me well adapted for providing in India, gradually, regularly, and with all advisable rapidity, a fairly complete national system of railway communication. The success of the arrangements must, however, in great measure depend on the character of the machinery created for the purpose of giving them effect, and I shall be glad to be informed somewhat in detail how you propose to proceed in that essential particular.—I have, &c.,

ARGILL.

## Home.

### THE ABYSSINIAN COMMITTEE.

The Committee reassembled on Friday morning, Mr. Candlish in the chair.

Captain Tryon wished to give some explanations of his former evidence. He handed in the corrected proof of the evidence, and the corrections on every page were very numerous.

In reply to the Chairman,

Captain Tryon directed attention to one or two of the questions referring to the number of ships which might have been discharged at Annesley Bay, to the number and names of the ships which were sent to Bombay, the nature of the charter parties, and the quantities of coal provided for the transports.

Sir S. Northcote suggested that all this might be made fresh evidence on the meeting of the Committee next session.

Admiral Mends also submitted a variety of alterations, which the Chairman remarked were very extensive. The Committee would be placed at a great disadvantage if the whole nature and structure of the examination was altered.

Some discussion amongst the members of the Committee took place, and the Chairman said [the Committee were of opinion that discretion might rest with him. He would therefore communicate with Admiral Mends if he wished for any further information. Some questions referring to the engagement of transports and various matters of detail were put to Admiral Mends, who then retired.

Mr. Dundas, late Surveyor of the Navy, was briefly re-examined on points connected with the coal contracts. All details, he said, could be obtained from the Admiralty. He thought it would have been very inadvisable to have opened any contracts after the Peninsular and Oriental Company had been communicated with. There were, he believed, tenders, but no inquiry, as far as he remembered, was made as to the responsibility of the parties tendering. He had no recollection of an offer being made to cover all the expenses of coal in the Red Sea at 50s. a ton. Tenders were refused on the principle he had mentioned—that public inquiries would have created an excitement which would have been injurious to the Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Company. It was a question of policy and not of price.

By Sir S. Northcote: It would have been a great injustice to the Peninsular and Oriental Company to have let in another contractor after an arrangement had been made.

By Major Anson: At first the Peninsular and Oriental Company were very reluctant to accept the contract at any fixed price. If the Admiralty had, in the first instance, not consulted the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the company would have been very content not to have had anything to do with the matter.

The Committee then adjourned till next session.

## Miscellaneous.

ERRATUM.—In a former issue we spoke of the Nawab of Bengal as having made some very good shots at Wimbledon with a Jackson rifle. This was a mistake. The bull's eyes in question were made with a rifle obtained from the well-known Mr. C. Lancaster, although it is true that his Highness began shooting with the Jackson gun.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—It is announced that the final dividend of 7s. in the pound (making, with the previous dividend, 17s. in the pound) is now in course of payment to the creditors of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, at the offices of the official liquidator.

WITHDRAWAL OF POSTAGE PRIVILEGES.—It is notified that the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have decided upon the withdrawal, at the termination of the present year, of the privileges in respect to the postage accorded to officers of the army serving in the colonies or India, published in General Order 87 of 1867.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—In addition to the recent large despatch of troops to India in the *Clyde*, chartered troop-ship, a notification has been received at Chatham that the *Alumbagh* has been taken up by the Council of India for the conveyance of reinforcements to Calcutta, and that she will be ready to embark several hundred cavalry and infantry troops at Gravesend by the middle of this month.

MOORE v. MOORE AND LEES.—In the Court of Divorce on Thursday the cause of Moore v. Moore and Lees was tried before Lord Penzance and a common jury. The petitioner is a captain in the Indian Cavalry. He married the respondent in 1865, and they had two children. Mrs. Moore returned from India in 1867, and shortly afterwards contracted an adulterous intercourse with the co-respondent, whose position in life could not be clearly ascertained. Captain Moore now prayed for a dissolution of the marriage, and also claimed damages against the co-respondent. There was no defence. The jury assessed the damages at £1,500, and the Court granted a decree *nisi*, with costs. Dr. Swabey and Mr. Tahourdin appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Searle for the co-respondent.



**RAILWAYS AND COTTON.**—An important conference on the subject of the Indian cotton supply was held on July 29 at the Westminster-Palace Hotel. Resolutions were agreed to approving of the policy of extending public works, and particularly railways, in India, as sketched in the House of Lords by the Duke of Argyll, affirming the desirability of the formation of Boards of Agriculture in India, and the importance of there being in the Council of India an adequate representation of the interests of trade and commerce.

**COMMUNICATION WITH THE EAST.**—The following extract from the *Official Gazette* of Florence has been published by direction of the Earl of Clarendon:—From the 1st of August next there will be each Sunday a special train from Susa to Brindisi, which, leaving Turin about midnight, will convey travellers to Brindisi, so that they may catch at 1 A.M. the steamer for Alexandria in the event that by any delay in the arrival of the international train at Susa the journey cannot be made by the ordinary train leaving Turin at 9.40. Upon the return journey, if the steamer from Alexandria should not arrive at Brindisi on the Thursday, about 4 A.M., a special train will convey the travellers to Turin and Susa in time to catch the international train from Susa to St. Michel.

**SOLDIERS' STOCKS.**—"In fact, the stock had been discontinued; some, however, still wore the old stock, but those who wore it were permitted, if they thought proper, to take it off." This is the conclusion of the reply of the Secretary of State for War on Thursday in last week to Lord E. Cecil, who asked "whether it was not the fact that regimental medical officers of the army had reported that the health and comfort of the soldier would be greatly increased if the wearing of the stock were altogether discontinued." Has Mr. Cardwell authorised the soldier to take off his stock? Has the soldier received the permission? We answer, "No." In some battalions a false stock is allowed to be worn—a piece of black silk or other material sown inside the collar of the tunic and carried across presenting the same neat appearance as a stock, and preventing the hook gadding the neck—a sensible plan, and one for many years adopted by officers for themselves. But there are "regulation" colonels who will not permit this innovation. The stock, say they, is a part of a soldier's necessities, and until an order is issued for its discontinuance it shall be worn. In the name of the British soldier, we ask for the publication of the order permitting its disuse as above noted.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

**INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—The report of Mr. Juland Danvers to the Secretary of State for India, published on Friday, shows that the length of line now open is 4,096 miles, of which 175 miles were completed during the past year. About 1,830 miles of the system already determined on remain to be constructed; but a new scheme for additional railway communication throughout India is about to be commenced and to be executed, for the most part, through the direct instrumentality of Government. It is expected that the great trans-peninsula line which will connect Calcutta with Bombay will be completed and open for traffic in the autumn of next year. Last year was not a prosperous year for traffic; trade has been almost stagnant; certain districts have been threatened with famine, and there has been a general depression in all descriptions of business. This has, of course, told upon the internal communication of the country, and the railway receipts have suffered accordingly. The falling off, however, is confined to goods traffic. The passenger traffic shows an increase both in numbers and receipts. The number of passengers last year was 15,066,530, of whom 14,401,000 were third class. In 1866-67 the total number was 13,746,354. The train miles run were 11,042,251 and 11,980,319 respectively. Mr. Danvers observes that while the steady advance which has hitherto been made in the revenue receipts has not been sustained during the past year for reasons which have been explained, and while cause has been given for disappointment at the failure of some of the works and at the delay in completing others, the general results are not unsatisfactory, and there is much to inspire hope for the future.

**BRITISH INDIAN TEA COMPANY.**—The annual general meeting of the British Indian Tea Company (Limited) was called for July 26 at the offices of the company, Great Winchester-street-buildings. Owing to the quality and the great reduction in the market value of Indian teas generally, the result of the season has been unprofitable. Instead of the proceeds of the teas covering the outlay of the season, as was expected at the time of the last report, there is a balance against the company of £5,539. 2s. 9d. There is also a further amount of £1,231. 2s. 11d., on the closing of the accounts of the previous season, arising from interest and from the teas sold since the date of the last balance realising less than the estimate. The inferiority in the quality has not been confined to the company's teas, but has been general throughout the districts. Everything has been done to increase the production this season of teas of fine quality, and the valuation of the teas already arrived in Calcutta leads the board to believe that their hopes will be realised. Up to the latest date received the quantity made was 107,000 lbs., which showed some falling off from last year; but there is reason to believe that this will be compensated by the superiority of the quality. In consequence of the market in this country being so uncertain, the directors have determined, for the current year, to sell the bulk of the tea in Calcutta. The sanitary condition of the coolies is good, and there is now a full and adequate supply of labour. In consequence

of there not being a sufficient number of shareholders to form a quorum, no formal business was transacted, but the meeting was adjourned till the next day (Tuesday), when the report was adopted.

**THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL FARQUHAR.**—The death of Major-General Robert Farquhar, C.B., late of the Bombay Army, took place in Manchester-street, London, on the 22nd July. The deceased officer was appointed to a cadetship on the Bombay Establishment in 1821. He was posted on January 13 to the 6th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, and was engaged with a detachment of that corps at the capture of Kittoor, in 1824. He also served with the field-force in Sind and Afghanistan in 1841-42, having been present at the second engagement at Hykulsaye, and in several affairs in the vicinity of Kandahar. In May, 1853, Farquhar was appointed to the command of the 1st Belooch Regiment, one of the irregular infantry corps raised on the frontiers of Sind, and composed of the wild hillmen of Beloochistan. This corps, under Farquhar's command, attained a high state of discipline, and, having done good service during the Indian mutiny, it has since been incorporated with the regular infantry of the Bombay Army. When the mutiny raged round Delhi in 1857, Farquhar's Beloochees were one of the corps sent by the Bombay Government to the assistance of Sir John Lawrence, in the Punjab. The Beloochees arrived before Delhi soon after the capture of that place, and were immediately attached to the movable column, under General Penny; they served in the operations against the Futtehgur rebels, including the action of Gungeree, on December 14, 1857, and the advance on and the occupation of the enemy's position at Khasgungee. Farquhar also took part in the action against the Rohilcund rebels at Anopsur, and in various minor affairs on the banks of the Ganges. When the grand campaign for the final subjugation of Oude was opened by Lord Clyde in 1858, Colonel Farquhar and his Beloochees were attached to the brigade commanded by the late Brigadier Sir Edward Wetherall. At the attack on the enemy's fortified position of Rampore Kussia, which was considered the most brilliant exploit of the Oude campaign, Colonel Farquhar successfully commanded the storming party, but was desperately wounded, necessitating the amputation of one of his legs. This, of course, terminated his active military career, as he was compelled to return to Europe on furlough, and eventually retired from the Bombay Army in March, 1860, with the honorary rank of major-general. For his distinguished services in command of the Beloochees, Major-General Farquhar was created a Companion of the Bath in 1858, and has been for several years in receipt of a good-service pension from the Indian Government.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, July 27.**—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR INDIA.—Earl FORTESCUE, in moving an address on this subject, said that he wished to draw attention to the valuable report on this subject which had been laid upon the table of the House on July 20. He advocated the adoption of the metric system in India in preference to our complicated method of measuring, because then the people of India would have no difficulty in the way of trading with all the civilised world. He moved for the presentation of correspondence relating to weights and measures between the Secretary for India and the Indian Government, and between the Board of Trade and the India-office.—The Duke of ARGYLL said there was no objection to the presentation of the papers. A short time ago a despatch was received from the Government of India explaining that the weights there were in an extremely confused state, and recommending that the metric system should be adopted throughout India. He had much pleasure in sending out a despatch permitting the adoption of the metric system. One of the papers moved for consisted of a dissent from the course by Mr. Prinsep, member of the Indian Council, who had some time since taken a distinguished part in reforming Indian weights and measures; but he was alone in his opposition. The motion was agreed to.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, July 27.**—RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.—Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if the railway to Darjeeling had been recommended by the Government of India; and, if so, whether it was to be an extension of the East India Railway from Rajmahal, or of the Eastern Bengal line of railway from Kooshtea.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: In reply to my hon. friend I have to say that an extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Darjeeling has been recommended by the Government of India, and that the Secretary of State in Council has sanctioned a preliminary survey of that line from Kooshtea to Bugwah, on the Megna.

**ROUTE TO CHINA, &c.**—Mr. BAINES asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he objected to lay on the table of the House papers relating to the route of Captain W. C. M'Leod from Moultmein to the frontiers of China, and to the route of Dr. Richardson on his fourth mission to the Shan provinces of Burmah, or extracts from the same.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: My attention having been called to the documents by the hon. member for Wakefield, I found that, so far back as 1867, Colonel Yule wrote of them in the following terms:—"As the only modern records of visits to the obscure

regions of which they treat, and the sole trustworthy materials for their geography, surely they ought to be published." I have little doubt that, if the events of the mutiny had not called off the attention of the Indian Government from the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, Colonel Yule's suggestion would have been followed up, and now, in happier times, I am glad to be able to show my respect for the opinion of that very distinguished man by laying the papers on the table of the House.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, July 30.—PROMOTION IN THE NON-PURCHASE CORPS.**—Mr. EYKYN asked the Secretary of State for War whether, in view of the existing and almost total stagnation in promotion in the non-purchase corps, as evidenced by the fact that in the (Old) Royal Artillery, numbering over one thousand officers, there had been only one step of promotion over a period of seven months, it was the intention during the present session to act upon the scheme for promotion in those corps by adopting the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1867, or by any other plan of which the Bill for the commutation of pensions might or might not form a part, or when they intended applying any remedy for the dead lock in promotion now existing.—Mr. CARDWELL said the Committee referred to made two recommendations, one of which was that the Government should have the power of purchasing retiring allowances for a capital sum, and the other was an alteration specified in the report of the date of retirement. The first of these recommendations had been carried into effect by a Bill which within the last few days had received the Royal assent, and become law, but there would not be time during the present session to carry out the remaining part of the plan.

**BOXER AMMUNITION IN INDIA.**—In reply to Mr. C. DENISON Captain VIVIAN said the condition of the Boxer ammunition in India was not so bad as had been represented. The ammunition, it appeared, suffered from the excessive heat and the moisture, which promoted corrosive action. The Government expected to have fuller reports, but in the meantime the subject had been considered by the Ordnance Committee, and steps had been taken which he hoped would prevent any recurrence of the evil.—In reply to Sir S. NORTHCOTE, Captain VIVIAN further stated that he believed the ammunition would be mainly, if not entirely, manufactured in this country.

**THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.**—Mr. CANDLISH brought up the report, of the Select Committee on the Abyssinian War.—The sitting was then suspended.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, August 2.—THE SUEZ CANAL.**—In reply to Mr. GOURLAY, Mr. OTWAY said he would give all the information which the Foreign-office had upon the subject of the depth of water in the Suez Canal, but it was not of an official character. Mr. Fowler, the engineer, who was in Egypt at the beginning of the year, had reported that the canal was originally intended to be of a depth of twenty-eight feet, and he described its depth as twenty-six feet. The report stated that, with minute exceptions, the whole canal was being excavated and completed according to one or other of the following sections:—The first section, which was the most difficult of all, was 22 miles in length, 196 feet in width at the surface of the water, and 26 feet deep for a width of 72 feet at the bottom. The second section was 77 miles in length, 327 feet in width at the surface, and a similar depth of 26 feet for a width of 72 feet at the bottom. The Government had learned from other sources that the depth of the canal did not exceed 18 feet. The opening of the canal was fixed for the 17th of November, but it was very doubtful whether the work would be completed by that time.

**ADVANCES TO AZEEM JAH.**—In reply to Colonel SYKES, Mr. G. DUFF stated that two sums of £150,000 and £120,000 had been advanced to Azeem Jah, Nawab of the Carnatic, and that the Government had a telegram, of date the 13th July, stating that the liquidation of these sums was proceeding satisfactorily.

**THE PORT DUES AT CALCUTTA.**—In reply to Mr. ARMITSTEAD, Mr. G. DUFF stated that a Bill had been introduced into the Legislative Council of Bengal for raising the port dues at Calcutta, but they had not received any official communication from the Government of India on the subject. The Home Government had, in consequence of memorials received from various public bodies, communicated with the Indian Government on the matter.

**INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—Sir S. NORTHCOTE asked his hon. friend opposite a question, of which he had privately given him notice, whether there would be any objection to lay on the table any official correspondence with reference to the system of construction of railways in India, not included in the papers presented last week; and whether any dissents had been recorded by members of the Council to the despatch of the Duke of Argyll of the 15th of July. Mr. GRANT DUFF said there would be no objection to lay the correspondence upon the table. As at present advised, he believed that no such dissents had been recorded. He proposed, however, to answer the question to-morrow.

**PETITIONS PRESENTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.**—By Mr. Morley, from the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, in support of the Government of India Acts Amendment Bill, and especially the appoint-

ment of commercial members on the Council for India; by Mr. Dyke, from Lieut.-Colonel Pournall, Bengal Retired List, and from Lieut.-Colonel Gardner, Madras Army, for compensation for loss of regimental bonus.

## India Office.

July 31, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. G. Ryves, R.E.; Surg. major J. B. Stevens.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Staff Vet. surg. A. J. Poett.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. T. M. Sandys, Staff Corps, 3 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Major E. W. H. Lateward, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Major W. H. F. Sykes, Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. M. S. Green, c.b., Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. R. R. Ricketts, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. T. Hilliard, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. colonel J. P. Nixon, Staff Corps; Surg. F. H. Plumptre.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**PALMER**—The wife of Charles Palmer, late of Bombay, of a son, at 167, Clapham-road, July 25.  
**POLLOCK**—The wife of Frederick Pollock, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn, at Thurlow, Clapham, S.W., July 31.

### MARRIAGES.

**CHIENE—LYALL.**—John Chienè, M.D., to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late David Lyall, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, at St. James's Church, Blackheath, July 29.  
**GEPP—MELVILL.**—The Rev. Nicolas P. Gepp, son of Thomas M. Gepp, Esq., of Chelmsford, Essex, to Alice Philippa, younger daughter of the late Philip Melvill, Esq., B.C.S., and granddaughter of the late Sir James Cosmo Melville, K.C.B., at St. Peter's Church, Wrexham, July 20.  
**GRAY—FOSTER.**—Captain Richard S. Gray, Madras Staff Corps, son of General Gray, Bengal Army, to Laura Anna, daughter of the late Rev. William Foster, Stabington-house, Stubbington, Fareham, Hants, at the Parish Church, Titchfield, July 22.  
**HUDSON—THORNHILL.**—J. S. Hudson, Captain Royal Navy, to Mary C., widow of the late J. B. Thornhill, Bengal Civil Service, at St. Peter's, Bournemouth, July 29.  
**RICE—GARRETT.**—B. Lewis Rice, Esq., of Bangalore, to Mary S., daughter of J. Garrett, Esq., Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and Coorg, at the Parish Church, Wimbledon, July 22.

### DEATHS.

**COOPER**—John E., son of Colonel Charles Cooper, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Woodspring, St. Briavels, Gloucestershire, aged 8 years, July 26.  
**FARQUHAR**—Major general Robert Farquhar, c.b., late of the Bombay Army, at 10, Manchester-street, July 22.  
**HUTCHINSON**—Frederick Hutchinson, Esq., late Collector of Bombay Uncovenanted Civil Service, at Ilfracombe, North Devon, July 25.  
**RICKETTS**—Martha Anne, the wife of Lieut. colonel G. Poyntz Ricketts, Bengal Retired List, at 9, Lansdowne-place East, Bath, July 28.  
**TUCKER**—Jane, widow of the late Henry St. George Tucker, of 3, Upper Portland-place, and daughter of the late Robert Boswell, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, at Stonecot-hill, Sutton, Surrey, July 24.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 24. Robinson Crusoe, Bombay.—25. Annie Fletcher, Tellicherry; Castle-maine, Rangoon; Bonnie Dundee, Bombay; Pleiades, Rangoon; Benjamin Bangs, Rangoon; Antiope, Rangoon; Malta, Rangoon; Volunteer, Akyab; Clarence, Madras; City of Athens, Calcutta.—28. City of Glasgow, Calcutta; City of Florence, Calcutta; Carrick Castle, Singapore; Cambalu, Rangoon.—27. Jacard, Tuticorin; Hypatia, Rangoon.—28. Ardgowan, Bombay; James Gladdon, Tuticorin; Vanguard, Penang.—Aug. 1. May Queen, Tellicherry.

### DEPARTURES.

July 24. Mary, Cape of Good Hope.—25. Jane Kilgour, Bombay; Balaclava, Aden.—26. Sevilla, Calcutta; Arcadia, Mauritius; Pero, Galle; str. China, Calcutta and China; City of Lucknow, Calcutta.—27. Malabar, Bombay; Palestine, Colombo; Indus, Calcutta.—28. Pendragon, Calcutta.—29. Fairy, Aden; Rocklight, Bombay; City of Bombay, Calcutta; Dunkeld, Madras; Teviotdale, Aden; Daphne, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, July 31.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. J. Coleman. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. R. C. Otway, Capt. P. A. Wright.  
Per str. Ceylon, Aug. 8.—From MARRILLIES.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. gen. Hon. Sir A. Spencer, Capt. Stephenson, Capt. Liddell, Col. and Mrs. Nixon, Miss Frendergast.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

August 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Barker, and Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby.  
MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. S. Hogg.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Parratt, Capt. Morris, Lieut. C. L. Allan, and Mr. J. Darroch.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. M. Gilbert.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Major Briggs.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. J. F. Dodd.

August 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. H. Plumtre, and Ensign Tuck.

August 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Col. W. D. and Mrs. Bishop.  
MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Campbell.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Tucker, Capt. and Mrs. Matthias, Capt. and Mrs. Palleine and child, and Major Miles.  
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Cursetjee.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. W. Raikes.  
MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. J. Tucker, and Mr. D. Jones.  
SUZ to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith.  
MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. G. Falcon.

August 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major G. Pearce.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Weinhold, and Major Champain.  
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Steutz.

September 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Bell, Mr. O'Connor, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Tween, Miss Drummond, Mrs. Hardy, and Miss Weston.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Boustead and two children.  
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Miss A. Peachey, Mr. G. Simmonds, Lieut. and Mrs. M. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Vanderzee, and Col. and Mrs. Ricketts.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. C. R. Matthews, and Mrs. Looch.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. C. D. Broadbent, and Lieut. J. A. Temple.  
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Chamberlain, and Mr. S. Barlow, jun.  
MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Mr. E. C. Moore.  
MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Russell.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Hockin.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. J. Lindsay.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Handyside.

September 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Williams, and Mrs. R. F. Halahan.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Savill, Major Chapman, Mr. S. Bird, Mr. W. F. Blanford, Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. R. W. Barlow, Major gen. and Mrs. Tapp, and Mrs. G. Eales.  
MARSEILLES to ADEN.—Mr. G. C. Parker.

September 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. G. Scott, Mrs. Roberts, Misses Roberts (two), Mrs. Moore, Mr. J. W. Monkman, Mrs. E. Dandridge, Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Sampson and two children, Mrs. W. Jeffrey, Mrs. Lobb, Mrs. Champion, Mr. F. Rose, Miss M'Gregor, and Capt. and Mrs. Hume.  
MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Boileau, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. S. P. Griffiths, Mrs. de V. Carey, and Capt. E. G. Wells.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. F. H. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Misses Macdonnell (two), and Lieut. and Mrs. W. G. Sharp.  
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss M'Clerverty, and Miss Cherry.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. B. Good, Mrs. Nicholls and infant, Mrs. R. Lewis, Miss Young, Capt. G. Murray, and Mr. H. D'Oyley.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Finch.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Y. F. Shaw.

September 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. Robinson and two children, Messrs. Dalsell (two), Miss Dalsell, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Betts and Major and Mrs. Staples.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Major Taylor, Mrs. Chauner, Mr. E. Crosswell, Mrs. Capper and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Taylor, Mr. Lefun, Mr. Agelasto, Mr. Balli, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Wienholt, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Payne and friend, Lieut. Col. W. R. Campbell, Mr. Steinthal, and Mr. H. B. Good.  
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Fuchs.  
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Chitty and three children.

October 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Guise, Mrs. and Miss Christopher, Miss Thompson, Miss Willes, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. M'King, Mr. Livermore, Mrs. Dalsell, Mr. and Mrs. Lavine, Mrs. G. Snead, Major Evans, Mr. Yates, Miss E. Kelsall, and Major J. B. Cox.  
MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Apcar, Mr. A. A. Apcar, Mr. Fairley and friend, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Barlow, Miss Gordon, Mr. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. Constant, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Showers, Mr. M'Laren, Rev. D. George, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and child, Miss Fowle, and Mrs. A. Mackenzie.  
SUZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Rizo, Mr. Pryche, Mr. Schillizzi, Mr. Corwela, Mr. E. Mavrogordato, and Mr. F. Walton.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Eddis, and Lieut. Wrattislaw.  
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. Roxbotham, Mr. Powell, and Mr. Baldwin.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Crofton, Miss Lake, and Mr. E. Cowie.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Aitchison, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Garbett, Mr. M'Knight, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. J. S. Barnes, and Lieut. Hill.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. E. Buchanan.  
MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Crewell, Mr. Gossett, and Mr. S. Daniell.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. E. Arthur.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. C. Watson, and Miss Watson.

## MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of September will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, August 7 and 21, and September 4 and 18.  
Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, August 13 and 27, and September 10 and 24.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA &amp; CEYLON. LETTERS.

Via Marcellies, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz., 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marcellies, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marcellies, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marcellies.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth. A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marcellies every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marcellies. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marcellies."

Up to the end of September the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings July 8th, August 5th, September 2nd, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	96
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	96	96
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29 ...	96	96
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	96	96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	92½	92½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	92½	92½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	100	101
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	105½	110½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		
10th 4 per Cent. of 1858-59 ...		
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		

## India Exchanges.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras ...	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
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" " " 1859 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1863 ...	...	...	...
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India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	...	103½
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India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	...	21s. to 25s. pm.
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Red Sea Telegraph (Annuities, Aug., 1898) ...	19	...	7 to 16
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25 Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	...	43
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10 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	...	46 to 46
50 Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	...	3 to 2 dia.

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INDIA OFFICE, S.W., 22nd July, 1869.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, July 13; Agra, July 10; Calcutta, July 9; Madras, July 7.

Among the preparations already making for the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to India is the order to get up a grand Soldiers' Exhibition, open to the whole Indian army. Agra is the spot to which the gathered specimens of each man's skill, energy, and invention are to gravitate from all parts of the wide Peninsula. The Government will pay all expenses of carriage to and fro. Besides the thousand pounds which the Indian Government will lay out on prizes, Lord Mayo has offered two sums of forty and twenty pounds for the two best oil or water-colour paintings done by an officer or soldier now in India. A central committee will be formed at Agra, besides local committees in Madras and Bombay.

THE Government head quarters will return to Calcutta as usual early in November; but the Duke himself will hardly be due there before the middle of the ensuing month. The question of presents is already stirring the Anglo-Indian mind, not wholly satisfied with the way in which it was solved on the Duke's former visit to Australia. Presents to native chiefs and princes, of whom a great number will be summoned from all parts of India to the Agra durbar, will cost a good deal more than three or four thousand pounds. Will the Indian Treasury be saddled with all the outlay? In point of fairness England ought to pay her share at any rate; but we are not quite sanguine enough to believe that she will. Lord Mayo has a fine field for displaying tact on another question—the mode of selecting the native guests at the coming durbar. The wider the circle whence to choose, the greater the chances of giving mortal offence to a host of nobles differing from each other in everything but their sense of individual dignity.

ANOTHER problem little less significant is, how to preserve the health of Agra and its neighbourhood during the grand assemblage and after its dispersion. It is to be hoped that an-

other season of high prices and short crops will not add to the perplexities already looming ahead. Rain had fallen plentifully in most parts of the country. Mr. Rivett Carnac gives a promising report of the cotton-fields of Central India. From Tirhoot we have improved accounts of the indigo crop, which will be "far better than was at one time expected." On the western coast however a lull in the monsoon had caused much fear for the rice crops, which might however be saved by the downpour that began again on the 12th July. A few days before that provisions in Baroda were very dear, and cholera was raging unchecked. So gloomy was at that time the prospect that the Gaikwar is said to have ordered his subjects out into the fields to pray for rain. In the North-West a fair harvest has been secured, and though prices were still high, there was no fear expressed for the immediate future.

THE unhealthy state of Simlah appears to grow worse every year. Want of proper drainage, which the municipality will not or cannot supply, is poisoning all the springs and thinning off the population at an abnormal rate. If the proper remedies are not soon applied, Simlah will rival parts of Lower Bengal, where every village, says Dr. Smith, is "literally a lair only fit for the wildest beasts of prey." After being but ten minutes in one of these villages, the same doctor and his colleague "both began to suffer from headache and to experience general discomfort," while the many vultures in the trees "were looking down unscared upon the festering scene below."

THERE was every reason to suppose that the handsome offer made by the Bombay Government, with the sanction of the Indian Minister, to the Elphinstone Land Company would be accepted by the shareholders at their next meeting. In exchange for all their rights and interests they are to receive par value for their paid-up capital in the shape of Four per Cent. Government stock at 93. In other words, they are invited to take four per cent. certain instead of three.

A TELEGRAM received at Bombay from Madras announces the stranding, near Covelong, on the 9th July, of the barque *Alexandra*, which sailed only the day before from Madras for Liverpool.

MORE coal has been found at Chanda, enough, it is said, to supply all the Indian railways for the next fifty years, if the coal be only of the right sort. On that if however much depends. Some of the coal, tried on a Bombay line, is described as too dirty for locomotive purposes. But on the Bombay lines they are used to the best English coal, and it was hoped that the East Indian Railway people, who were about to try the new coal on their Jubbulpore line, would pass on it a more favourable verdict. Dr. Oldham himself expects to find better coal in Chanda than this Googoo's seam.

THE reports from Mandalay are not encouraging. The King of Burmah still shirks his treaty obligations in the matter of the mixed Court under our Political Agent, and the popular feeling in Burmah is said to bode trouble for the English. We must hope that the Indian Government will stand firm.

WE observe that from two different quarters comes a contradiction of the charge recently taken up by a writer in the *British Quarterly* against Keshub Chunder Sen, the head of the Brahma Somaj or Unitarian Brahmins of India, as to his allowing some of his disciples to "prostrate themselves before him

and worship him." The Brahmoist leader himself denies the impeachment in a letter to Miss Carpenter, and a correspondent of the *Friend of India* talks of the "ungrounded charges" brought against the Brahmos in this respect. The latter indeed admits the prostration, but denies the worship in the sense imputed by Mr. Sen's opponents. It does seem absurd to suppose that the leader of a sect which scouts the notion of any mediator between God and man would allow his followers to worship him as such a one. The charge apparently rests on the admitted fact, to which Mr. Chunder Sen makes no allusion, that some of his more ardent followers insist on falling at his feet and calling him "kind master," "resort of sinners," and so on. But to infer from this that kind of worship which most people understand by the term, is not more fair than it would be to charge Englishmen with worshipping her Majesty whenever they kneel to kiss her hand. All Eastern ceremonies might thus be misconstrued into acts of genuine worship, and it is not in the East alone that reverence towards a symbol is apt to degenerate into downright idolatry. In this instance there is no reason to accuse the Brahmoist leader of trying to surround himself with a sham divinity.

MR. C. U. AITCHISON, formerly Under Secretary in the Indian Foreign Department, and afterwards in the Punjab Commission, well-known also as compiler of the excellent series of Indian Treaties which has since become the text-book of all the Indian departments, went out to Bombay by last Friday's mail, to take up at Simlah the post of Officiating Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department; Mr. Seton-Karr, whom he replaces, being about to come home. Lord Mayo had telegraphed for Mr. Aitchison, who started off in hot haste, without loss of a day. With one exception, that of Mr. Wyllie, the acting Foreign Secretary is the youngest civilian who has ever held that high appointment; his service dating from 1856, when he passed out among the first batch of candidates elected by competition.

THE papers record the death on August 8 of the Hon. Emily Eden, sister of the Lord Auckland who governed India during the memorable campaign for the re-enthronement of Shah Soojah in Afghanistan. Miss Eden accompanied her brother to India, and kept house for him during his stay there. Her talent as an artist found scope, among other things, in the production of a handsome folio containing "Portraits of the People and Princes of India." Some of her cleverly-written letters home were published a few years ago in a volume called "Up the Country," the full interest of which could only be relished by those who knew the real persons whose names were indicated by blanks or initials. The best things in the volume were the accounts of visits exchanged with Runjit Singh and his party. Two of Miss Eden's novels, "The Semi-Attached Couple," and "The Semi-Detached House," evinced a certain cleverness in the delineation of social traits, which secured them a fair amount of passing popularity.

THE subsequent discussion, carried on from Tuesday to a late hour of Thursday night, was led off by Mr. Crawford with an able criticism of the financial policy of the Indian Government. He found special fault with the high export duties on all kinds of grain. Most of his speech was an elaborate defence of the guarantee system of railways, which had done its work, he maintained, with marvellous completeness, at a cheaper rate than the Government under the new system could ever do theirs. Sir S. Northcote chimed in with the last speaker on the subject of railways and export duties, and doubted how far the Public Works Department could meet the new demand on its powers. Sir Charles Wingfield liked the new railway scheme, but shook his head over the outlay on the new barracks, whose superior healthiness he greatly doubted, in comparison with mud walls and thatched roofs. Mr. Fowler and Sir W. Lawson ran a mad tilt at the disgraceful opium duty, which Indian statesmen will doubtless think of abolishing as soon as their English compeers refrain from taxing beer and spirits. A protest from Colonel Sykes against the undue strength of our British army in India closed the first night's debate.

INDIAN affairs have filled a pretty large space in the Parliamentary discussions of the past week. On Tuesday last Mr. Grant Duff made one of his clearest and most exhaustive speeches on the Indian Budget in the presence at one time of no fewer than seventy members. This alone was a wonderful

event, considering the subject and the season. The Duke of Argyll in the Upper House had also taken some of the wind out of his Under Secretary's sails a fortnight before. Nevertheless Mr. Grant Duff made the best of his opportunity, and relieved his dense array of facts and figures with a telling accompaniment of clear explanations and suggestive remarks, which held the attention of a House that will always listen to an interesting speaker, whatever his theme. The steady productiveness of the forest department—another of Dalhousie's legacies—the superiority of Indian to Persian opium, the immense amount of work done by our countrymen in the East, the "enormous cost" of our Indian Army, the progress of education, the true financial theory of public works, the need of retrenchment in military outlay and in "ordinary" public works, were some of the more salient topics in Mr. Grant Duff's comprehensive speech. We should like to hear more of his plan for tempting natives of the non-mercantile classes to invest in Government securities, by means of "savings-banks and other devices." It will probably be news to many Anglo-Indians that the Indian Government subscribes £35,000 a-year towards the maintenance of an English mission in Persia, and of a consular and diplomatic service in China. From Mr. Grant Duff's reference to the demands of Manchester on behalf of Indian irrigation, it is pretty clear that the India-office has no idea of borrowing money too fast on too large a scale. It contents itself with asking for power to borrow eight millions, of which about £2,600,000 are to be raised in England for immediate use. The Under-Secretary's reasons for building the new barracks out of current revenue are no stronger than those advanced elsewhere. If the new barracks are aught better than splendid failures, they may surely claim to be classed among reproductive works, as tending to economise the lives of their destined inmates.

ON Thursday night Messrs. J. B. Smith and Bazley spoke up for the cotton interests, which the former reproached the Indian Government with having unduly neglected. Mr. C. Denison made some rational remarks about opium, which the Chinese, "if they would have it, might as well get first-rate from us as second-rate at home." He demurred to the new system of railway management, but hoped it would succeed better than the Ganges Canal and "other public works" had done, and that another year the Indian Budget might be discussed a good deal earlier in the season. Mr. Platt pleaded for railways in the cotton districts, and Sir D. Wedderburn urged the policy of massing our British garrisons in the hills. Mr. Kinnaird scolded right and left on behalf of the poor ill-used natives, who are liable to punishment "for scraping salt from the mud about their cottages." The tax on salt and the revenue from opium were his special aversion. But it was getting late, and at Mr. Bright's suggestion the Government were allowed to proceed with their Indian business. The Government of India Bill then passed through Committee after Mr. Dickenson had failed to limit the right of pension to those members of the India Council who should have served ten years. The Governor-general Bill was virtually dropped for this session, with the exception of two clauses enlarging the Viceroy's powers over native subjects, and a third empowering him to make laws against vagrancy.

WANT of space compels us to defer to our next issue any extended notice of Mr. Juland Danvers's Railway Report, as well as a review of books on Central Asia, and the list of awards made by the Indian Committees on the claims of officers for bonus compensation. We hope also in our next issue to comment on the official report on "The Moral and Material Progress of India in 1867-8."

**POLICE.**—The *Deccan Herald* understands that Government have sanctioned the appointment of a third Revenue and Police Commissioner for the Bombay Presidency, under the designation of Revenue and Police Commissioner, Central Division. This arrangement will necessitate a reduction in the Establishments of the Revenue and Police Commissioners, N. D. and S. D. Mr. L. A. Ashburner, Collector of Khandeish, and who officiated as Revenue Police Commissioner, S. D., during the recent absence of Mr. Havelock, is spoken of as likely to succeed to the new appointment.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. F. P. Jones, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police Jhelum District, June 24; T. H. M. de la Croix, Esq., late Lieutenant Bengal Army, at Waterloo, near Liverpool, July 12, aged 37; W. J. Heath, Esq., C.E., Indian Public Works Department, at Kazi Chuk, Bengal, May 28.



**MADRAS.**—Dr. Aldren, Madras Medical Establishment, employed on the Upper Godavery, Public Works, June; Mr. S. M. Brodie, Civil Divisional Engineer of Banda and Humeerpore, at Kirwee, Banda, June; W. A. Hart, Esq., Deputy-Controller of Public Works Accounts, at Vepery, July 6; Rev. T. Brotherton (missionary of the S. P. G.), at Tinnevely.

**BOMBAY.**—Lieut. col. W. F. Anderson, Bombay Army, in London, Aug. 1; W. M. Davey, Esq., late the "Royal" Regt., at Bombay, June 27; Major Daun, Retired List, Bombay Army.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

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WEDNESDAY, August 11, 1869.

### THE SUPERSESSION OF ENGLISH COLONELS.

THERE seems at present to be small chance of overcoming the deadlock in the question at issue between the colonels of the English and the Indian army. It may indeed be overcome by the simple expedient of stopping all promotions of Indian colonels until the balance of advantage has once more been redressed. But, as the last promoted of the Indian generals passed over the heads of 230 English colonels, some of whom date as colonels from 1854, such an arrangement would inflict an enormous injustice on the colonels now heading the Indian list. The stoppage already decreed by the Indian Government can never be meant to continue many months. Why not, therefore, give an immediate step of rank to the superseded colonels on the British list? A plan to that effect has indeed been proposed, at a probable outlay of £12,000 a-year for the next five or six years. It would give early promotion to about a hundred and forty colonels of the British army and the Indian staff corps, thus greatly lessening the present inequalities. It has also been proposed to grant local rank to any British officer who would else be superseded by an Indian. To these and other like proposals, however, a deaf ear has been turned by the War Office, which refuses to sanction any remedy involving fresh demands on the Treasury. Of course the India Office declines to be mulcted for the benefit of officers in another service. It is declared to be impossible to do away with the Royal Warrant of 1864. It is evidently unjust to stop the promotion of Indian colonels for the benefit of their English rivals; and the War Office will endorse no scheme for righting matters which would add a penny to the charge on the English revenues. The labours of the last committee being thus rendered fruitless, Mr. Cardwell has agreed to appoint another, composed of general officers of the two services, with "an eminent lawyer," to give the casting vote. They will be free to recommend whatever solution they please, except the one which seems most practicable—namely, the granting of back rank to the superseded colonels. That would entail new burdens on the Exchequer. We are curious to see how the new committee will solve the riddle.

### MILITARY ECONOMY.

It is very natural and quite proper that English statesmen should grumble at "the enormous cost" of maintaining in India an army of 64,704 Europeans and 122,984 natives. Sixteen millions in all takes a pretty large slice out of the forty-eight or forty-nine millions yearly discharged into the Indian ex-

chequer. With reference to this, "the weak point of the system," as Mr. Grant Duff calls it, we are not surprised that the Secretary should have written out to India injunctions likely to "strengthen the hands of economists in that country." The Duke of Argyll hints at the possibility of saving a million now expended on items for which nobody seems able to account. We can only hope that the saving may be effected without harm to the public service; but there lies the danger against which economists in all countries have especially to guard. No one can say that an army of 190,000 men is too large a force for India's military and political needs; while most authorities agree in asserting that the present numbers are barely equal to the duties required of them. A further reduction of five or ten thousand Europeans, were it never so feasible, would have to be compensated by an addition of about twice their number to the native army. It is still a question how many natives should serve for each European; but whether the proportion should be two or three to one, the limit of increase would anyhow be soon reached, even if considerations of expense were to be wholly thrust aside. It seems hopeless to expect that any English Government will forbear from shifting to Anglo-Indian shoulders the burden of paying for the employment in other countries of troops borrowed from the Indian garrisons. The supply departments of the Indian army have been cut down to starving point, and no one would wish to lay niggard hands on a medical service which has already suffered from ill-considered thrift.

Nor is there any chance of saving money in the direction of the soldier's pay. Already that pay has had to be raised in partial offset to the steadily growing cost of food and other necessities. As for the commissioned ranks, no amount of clever conjuring will materially reduce for many years to come the heavy charges consequent on the need of finding pay and promotion for so many unemployed officers of the old Indian Army. Whether the present glut of field officers be remedied by the timely offer of retiring bonuses, or left to find its own remedy through lapse of time, the Indian Treasury must long continue to be burdened with the cost of their maintenance. And another claim which may yet be decided against the India-office, the demand once more raised by scores of officers for compensation for their lost regimental bonuses, threatens to add a few hundred thousands to the military outlay of the next few years.

Economy has also reached its limit with regard to the number of English officers in native regiments. In fact, there is very good ground for believing that the limit has already been overstept. It was once deemed a stroke of economic prudence to reorganise the whole native army on the old "irregular" pattern, so far as the number of English officers was concerned. But from all sides we are assured that the reform has proved a general failure. The old irregulars were picked men to begin with; their native officers were picked men of an age best suited to the toils and trials of active warfare; their English officers were virtually picked men, of high ambition, undoubted energy, and strong military instincts. They were proud of their regiments, and their regiments were proud of leaders whom they had time to know and appreciate. All this has been materially changed by the system established in 1861. In place of the old regular Sepoy army we have established a system which combines the form of an irregular service with the essential weaknesses of the old regular model. The native officers as a rule still rise by seniority instead of merit, and are therefore most useless when their services should be in prime request; while their personal influence over the men, wherever it mounts above zero, is not often of the wholesomest sort. Of its frequent barrenness for good we have a curious instance in the conduct of a company of Madras Sepoys, who lately refused to embark for the Andamans under the command of a native officer alone.

With such men at the head of the native companies, six or seven English officers, however able and zealous, must be too few for the work in times of pressure. And as a fact, the present system has hitherto proved unequal to the demands of active service. In Bhotan, Abyssinia, on the Punjab frontier, the troops on service

have had to be strengthened with a supplement of officers drawn from other and sometimes distant parts of India. Sir W. Mansfield has more than once enlarged on the strain to which the Staff Corps has repeatedly been put to meet the exigencies of even a short campaign. And while one part of the army is thus liable to be weakened, the gain to the other is often of the smallest. The officers summoned for the occasion are new to their men, and often to their men's ways; a drawback many times more baneful with native than with English troops. Indeed it may be said that under the new system officers and men, even in times of peace, are prevented from knowing each other by the frequent changes going on among the former. Nor are these at present the picked men of the old irregular days. To them, as a rule, the native regiment offers a temporary resting-place on the way to preferment, rather than the basis of a distinct career. One virtue at least of the old regimental system was the interest that lay upon most of the officers in making the regiment their home. Even those who were away on staff duties kept up a certain connection with their regiment, and rejoined it from time to time not as absolute strangers, but as long absent comrades. In spite of some natural grumbling among their juniors, their presence imparted to those around them a feeling of added strength, a cheering conviction that two white officers to a company were better on the whole for fighting purposes than one.

Instead of two to each company, there is now not quite one; and it cannot of course be contended that officers under the new system are twice as good as the very same officers under the old. Nor are the younger recruits for the Staff Corps specially adapted by their previous training to rival the special excellences of the old irregular officers. As for the bulk of native subadars and jemadars, is it possible to compare them for a moment with the smart young high-bred native officers of the old irregular type, who could be trusted at a pinch to command their regiments in the absence of their white superiors? In Bombay, and even in Bengal, there are some, no doubt, who reach the higher standard; but the Madras Army, to judge not from the tirades of Calcutta journalists, but from the confessions of its own officers, furnishes a standing instance of the evils of a system which promotes sepoy to the commissioned ranks by strict routine, at an age when they are only fit to be pensioned off. Either we must eventually recur to some modification of the old system, or else some change must be made in the mode of appointing the native officers. In either case no saving of money can be looked for under this particular head. In what other quarter economy could be applied with safety is more than we can just now pretend to indicate. If the Duke of Argyll can see his way to saving a million, we shall be glad to hear of his success.

## Correspondence.

### RE-ARMING OF THE NATIVE TROOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have only just seen your impression of the 28th ult., in which you mention that "the absurd injustice of keeping our native troops armed with an inferior musket to that of their English comrades is no longer tolerated at the India-office." Will you, with your usual liberality, allow one who takes an opposite view of this subject to your own to say a few words upon it? And first I would ask against whom are our native troops likely to use their muskets? Where are the "common foe" of whom you speak, and against whom "they are to take their place in line with white soldiers?" I do not hesitate to say there is no such "common foe" now existing. There is no army near us in India to fight with. The only force worthy the name of an army are the troops of Persia, and they are contemptible, and could be crushed by a division of British soldiers. Against whom then I again ask are we to arm the native soldiery with the Snider or Martini-Henry? There is but one foe against whom they can ever make use of these weapons, and that is their rulers and masters—the hated white-faced European! Do you suppose,

Sir, that these mercenary soldiers would not turn upon us to-morrow if they had a hope of success? And we cannot blame them; for we would do the same thing to-morrow were we under the sway of a foreign Power and had a chance of kicking him out. Who that knows anything of India does not know that the Mussulman is the slow match ever burning there, and always ready to fire the train when an opportunity offers? and who does not also know that the only section of India's people that can combine against us is that which composes our "native troops?" In your paper now under notice there is an extract from the *Friend of India*, headed "Indian Patriotism," and showing that caste and caste alone destroys all true patriotism, and leaves India without a hero. And this same caste is our sure safeguard against anything like a combined rising among the people of India. They never can so combine so long as caste exists. Our sole danger is from the native army. Men that never would and never could combine together for any common object, had they remained in their native village, even though they lived next door to each other, grow into a sort of brotherhood from being fellow-soldiers, and, as we know to our bitter cost, can and will combine and will act together, and will use the arms we place in their hands, in one common effort to expel or exterminate the white-faced intruder. And yet, forgetful of the past, we are about to place them as much on a par with our own soldiers as we can!—on a par with those who are there to overawe these very native soldiers, and prevent their turning us out and taking possession of their own again. Verily, we are a wise and generous, if not a far-seeing people. I ask, Sir, is it not so? who else have our British troops to protect us against? who else can they ever have to fight with? As I have said already, the people can never rise. There is no foreign foe to be overawed by a large British force. A good strong force of natives—like the Irish Constabulary—armed with Brown Bess, is all that is necessary to support the civil power; and with our railroads enabling us to mass in a moment, on almost any spot, our European troops, a small body of these would be sufficient to overawe this force or any unruly body of Mussulmans. But we choose to have a native army, just as if we still had a Hyder Ali and a Holkar on one side, with their large and disciplined armies, and a Runjeet Sing on the other, with his splendid Seikhs; and this compels us to keep 60,000 British soldiers in India to prevent their turning us out of it, and to give them somebody to fight with. And as Britishers love fair play, and would not like to take such a dirty advantage as to meet them with the Snider against their old rifles, we generously propose to arm these useful "native troops" with the best weapon we can—the Martini-Henry rifle. No doubt a good mutiny like that of 1857 affords great opportunities for gaining distinction and promotion, and that offers some recompense in the eyes of an old soldier for the encouragement to mutiny afforded by thus arming our "native troops."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. MACDONALD, Lieut. Colonel.

Herne Hill, 3rd August.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### A LOCAL EUROPEAN ARMY FOR INDIA.

The *Madras Times* holds that local European regiments would afford an excellent recruiting ground for officers of native corps, and, indeed, for the staff corps generally, there being no cause for discontent of Indian service in a local European regiment. It appears to us that it may safely be laid down as a general rule that officers of British regiments cordially detest Indian service, while the men are not averse to it. It is astonishing to officers sometimes what a number of men will volunteer to remain in India, when a regiment is ordered home. We have heard of one regiment in which the number of those who desired to enlist in regiments serving in India, amounted to 450 (a tolerably clear proof that we should have no difficulty in obtaining good men for local regiments), but when we come to consider that most of these volunteers were men who had served over five years in India, and had become accustomed to Indian life and Indian luxuries, such as they exist for the soldier in India, there is really nothing to be surprised at. For the officer, in the majority of instances, the Indian service becomes more hateful every day. For the soldier it improves every year as he becomes acclimatised, and settles down to it. In short, while we have to offer many inducements to a young officer to make India his home, we have merely to ask for soldiers and they will come to us readily. Under all these circumstances, then, we

cannot perceive anything more serious than departmental difficulties in the way of our having a European local army for India upon the same model, but of greater strength than the local European forces of the East India Company. We should gain much from the organisation of such a force. In the first place, we should be assured, that in the event of a European war, India would not be denuded of troops, and allowed to a great extent to shift for itself. Secondly, we should save the vast cost of continually transporting troops from England to India and *vice versa*. Thirdly, we believe we should greatly diminish the death-rate in regiments, having reason to expect that the mortality in acclimatised regiments, whether due to climatic influences or dissipation, would be far below that in regiments new to India and fresh from home. Of course the formation of a local army would prove a very apple of discord to the graces of the India Office, the War Office, and the Horse Guards, each of whom would like to have the control of it. Still, allowing for the inevitable "muddles," which must always occur in our army reforms, there is no impossibility in raising once more for India a purely local European force. In fact, we think there is a more likely impossibility in matters military being permitted to continue as they are, more especially should a European war occur, in which we might possibly be engaged to the grave concern of our Empire in the East.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PROVINCIALISM.

The *Friend of India* observes that the Anglo-Indian will generally be found to take a wider and more practical view of all public questions, whether social, political, or religious, and to be less biassed by considerations of sentiment and party than those observers whose experience of the world has been less extensive and varied. If a Tory he will probably end in Radicalism, like Sir C. Wingfield, while he criticises all parties without prejudice. However conventional in his views and habits, he will soon learn to look at social problems without English spectacles, and the climate, if nothing else, will teach him a new philosophy of the Sartor Resartus type. However narrow in his religious views he will soon throw off sectarianism, and if not a Ritualist he will learn and practise the most liberal toleration. He may be as erratic as he chooses in his opinions, and as eccentric as he pleases in his life. In truth the tendency of a man in India is to let toleration evaporate into indifference and breadth of view become identified with a want of faith in anything but himself. Yet in relation to India and Indian subjects the English resident is often bitterly provincial. In minor questions, affecting communities and localities with which he is connected, the Anglo-Indian is by no means always disposed to permit himself to be influenced by his liberal feelings. In the case of the soldier and civilian there is, owing to the territorial divisions of the Empire, an irresistible tendency to confound provincialism with *esprit de corps*. The period of our sojourn in India dates from such recent times that the traditions of the earlier services still exercise an active influence upon their members, who look upon themselves as the immediate heirs of the *prestige* gained by their predecessors in conquering and consolidating the country. It is owing to the existence of the Company's old arrangements that no one service is content to merge its glories in those of the others, and to boast of its share in dominating an empire rather than its single-handed subjection of a province. The young Englishman soon learns to believe that the province into which he has fallen must be in an exceptional state of advancement; that all other native races are inferior to that with which he has become familiar; and that progress can only be effected in the identical manner in which he himself is working it out. This is the reason why, with a few remarkable exceptions, the Madras civilians are to a man advocates of ryotwary tenures in land; that the Bombay officer is a firm believer in the virtues of a thirty years' settlement; and that the Anglo-Bengalee views all doubts regarding the principle of the Permanent Settlement with the intolerance which such heretical notions merit.

#### THE SUIT AGAINST THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

The *Englishman* comments on the legal proceedings which one of the young native gentlemen, who was rejected on the ground of age, has instituted against the Civil Service Commissioners. The action is an unusual one, and probably the very last thing that a young Englishman would have thought of under the circumstances. The truth is that the educated Bengali knows far better how to make use of our Courts than we do ourselves, and he is free from that wholesome terror of litigation to which most Englishmen are subject. We shall watch the proceedings with interest, and we shall sincerely rejoice if the young gentleman should establish his right to enjoy the honours he has so worthily won. We think it a pity that some of our native contemporaries should represent the English press as rejoicing in the misfortune of their two countrymen. We believe that they are altogether mistaken in such a supposition. For our own part, the only emotion with which we have viewed the case has been a painful repression of sympathy, until the personal good faith of the candidates can be established. It must be a most grievous disappointment to young men who have travelled so far and worked so hard to gain their position in life, and who had gained it so

honourably, to see their whole career snatched away in the moment of victory. But it is infinitely of greater importance that the English people should be freed from the unpleasant suspicions which inevitably arise in such a case, and which are the more excusable as the same mistake has been made simultaneously by two natives of India. We shall be heartily glad if such surmises are rebutted and finally silenced by the course the young gentleman has now taken, even if he should fail to regain his place. Meanwhile we trust that the native press will see the inexpediency and the injustice of imputing ungenerous sentiment to the English lookers-on. It may be sure that want of sympathy with the unfortunate is not an English characteristic. Only let the question of good faith be cleared up, and sympathy will flow freely.

CHANDA.—No rain had fallen in the district during June. The people were put to very little trouble for want of water, as by digging a few feet below the surface of tanks, nullahs, and streams, they were able to supply themselves. In some places cattle had to be driven three or four miles to water, but continued healthy. In the Ghatkool pergunnah bison died by scores, and their carcasses furnished a welcome supply of meat to the poorer population. In almost every village in the rice tracts tanks had been deepened, and about 2,500 masonry wells cleaned out, which gave employment to thousands, while about 1,100 persons were employed on relief and local works. Another source of subsistence which has been much resorted to was cutting and selling wood and bamboos. Special measures were taken to ascertain village by village that sufficient seed-grain was obtainable by the ryots. Advances for this purpose have been made, and the people have sufficient seed rice for the approaching sowings. Prices of food grain are very high, and a large proportion of the poorer classes are now living upon mowah and other jungle produce.—*Official Report*.

THE INHABITANTS OF THE NICOBARS.—The men are very suspicious and reserved, and the women seldom seen, owing to the former being extremely jealous of them. Their huts are strongly built, elevated erections of one room only each, four or five huts making a hamlet; the savages generally going about naked within these hamlets, and clothing themselves only when they go towards the coast to meet strangers. Nearly all the men met with speak broken English, and very many call themselves after the captains who have visited their ports—Capt. Crisp, Capt. Hazlewood, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Cook, and so forth. The islanders are, of course, very evilly disposed to those who have taken possession of their islands; but no communication whatever is permitted between them and the convicts, and a strong European guard is always maintained. About two years ago, when a vessel was lost on the Nicobars, and a search expedition sent out, it was alleged that a woman had long been in captivity on them. This individual appears to have been met with, and she speaks of nineteen vessels, large and small, cut off by these pirates, and the crews murdered. Lieut. Randall, of the Madras establishment, will probably take charge of the settlement, under the Commissioner of the Andaman Islands.—*Indian Daily News*.

SANSKRIT MSS.—The Government of Bengal has asked the assistance of the Asiatic Society in drawing up lists of Sanskrit MSS. in native libraries, and, generally, in the discovery and preservation of Sanskrit works, according to the recent orders of the Government of India. The Philological Committee of the Society have appointed an efficient Pundit for this purpose, and the Rev. J. Long and Baboo Rajendralala Mitra have agreed to make frequent tours in search of MSS., as Dr. Bühler does in the Bombay Presidency. The Baboo's experiences during his tour in Orissa are thus told by himself, when urging that the Pundit employed be a Brahmin of the highest caste:—"Some priests and *math* keepers are jealous of their literary treasures, and do not allow them to be seen by other than Orthodox Hindoos. When at Puri lately I had to prove my Orthodoxy by leaving my shoes beyond the outer-gate, by drawing water from a well in the compound with my own hands to wash my hands and feet, by prostrating myself before the high priest, and by sitting on the bare ground of the compound before I was allowed to enter the library of Sankara *math* at Puri. The priest allows none to see the library who does not speak Sanskrit. At such places poor Brahmins will find readier favour than high paid Government officials, or men of wealth and position. How an enthusiast like Goldstucker would enjoy such experience and go through it without scruple. Baboo Rajendralala has urged the addition of two columns to the blank form of the Government of India according to which the catalogues are to be printed—one to contain the salutation in verse (after the usual Ganesayanamah, which should be omitted) and the first line, and the other the last line and the colophon of every manuscript. Without these the characters of portions of the Sanhitas, or the Bramanhas of the four Vedas, can never be so tabulated as to give the most distant idea of what they really are. It is curious to learn that copyists of Sanskrit MSS. are paid at the rate of four rupees the thousand slokas, or couplets, of 32,000 letters. When paid by the month the copyists waste their time and cost nearly four times this rate. The society's Pundit, having to amalgamate the several lists that will be received from time to time and to prepare copy for the press, is to be paid thirty rupees a month."—*Friend of India*.

## Bengal.

### THE HARVEST PROSPECTS IN CENTRAL INDIA.

The following letter from H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, is valuable as supplying the latest and most reliable information regarding the weather and harvest prospects of the Central Provinces :—

SIR,—As numerous inquiries have been addressed to me during the past week regarding the weather and the harvest prospects in Central India, it would appear desirable that, before the mail leaves, your Chamber should be in possession of the following information, received by telegraph last night, which will relieve the anxiety felt regarding the cotton crop of the Central Provinces and the Berars :—

The Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, West Berar (Shegaum), telegraphs under date July 11, 4 P.M. :—

“Rain-fall 93 cents. within last three days. Crops narrowly saved. Prospects now good.”

The Assistant, East Berar (Oomrawuttee), reports, July 11, 10 A.M. :—

“Light, partial rain since Wednesday. Crops have not suffered yet.” From Hingunghat the following telegram was received, dated July 11, 10 A.M. :—

“Crop promises well here. Rain during week nearly two inches. Reports from Arvee and Wurdah not so good, but recent partial showers have saved the cotton.”

Previous to the week to which these reports refer the state of the weather had given occasion for some alarm. The monsoon broke on the 19th of June, and during the following days nearly three inches of rain fell at Shegaum and the neighbourhood, the fall at Oomrawuttee being about the same. Further east, at Hingunghat and throughout the Wurdah Valley, down as far as Chandah, sufficient rain fell, and the cultivators were satisfied with the weather. Cotton sowings were then commenced, and the greater part of the seed was soon got into the ground.

On the 24th, however, the rain cleared off, and from that date up to the period to which these telegrams refer, the days were hot and dry, and it was apprehended that a continuance of the unseasonable weather would scorch up the plants and render a second sowing necessary. The timely rain has saved the crop, and the prospects are now favourable.—I have, &c.,

H. RIVETT-CARNAC,

Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and Berars,

Bombay, July 12.

### STATION TALK.

RANGOON, June 22.—“The mail that brought your paper containing my last effusion is reported to have brought General Fytche the instructions he has so long waited for in reference to the policy to be pursued towards the Court of Mandalay. These instructions, I am told, are decidedly stringent. The treaty is to be insisted on, in spirit and in letter; the Agency Court, as provided for by the treaty, is to be immediately opened, an agent is to be established at Bhamo, and the King of Burmah and his advisers are to be made to understand that the British Government is not in any way inclined to give up any advantages which may have been ceded to it by the treaty. These instructions are certainly plain enough and determined enough. The Chief Commissioner, who had been waiting for them with some impatience, not perhaps unmingled with anxiety, lost no time in transmitting them to Captain Sladen, the Political Agent at Mandalay. The General felt that delay only increases the doubts of the Burmese Government as to the attitude of the Government of India, and that it is chiefly to these doubts it is owing that that Government has ventured to exhibit signs of hostility.” The same correspondent, in enumerating these signs of hostilities, alludes to “the *Puays*, or popular entertainments, all over the city of Mandalay and the suburbs are made use of to instil a spirit of hatred and contempt for foreigners into the minds of the populace. The Burmese dramas or plays performed at these *Puays* are often interrupted by interpolations relating to passing events of general interest. At the present moment the burden of many of the songs, and the point of many of the most popular hits, is the coming of the day when the Kala, or foreigner, will be driven from the country. The audience is called upon to prepare for the moment when great deeds will be done, and the days of Burmese glory and power revived.”—*Englishman* Correspondent.

MYNPOORIE, June 30.—The weather keeps very hot here; the thermometer is 98 degrees in the shade. To-day it is cloudy, and I hope we shall have rain soon. A very heavy flight of locusts passed over this morning; the period of flight lasted upwards of an hour; the high wind ultimately blew them away; they came from the east and went westwards. Should this dreadfully hot weather continue, I fear many poor people will be dying from famine. Grain is selling, wheat at 12, and gram 13 seers for the rupee; ruinous prices for any one, especially the poor.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

ABSCONDED.—The agent of the Bank of Bengal at Akyab has offered the sum of Rs. 3,000 for the capture of Moung Galay, the late treasurer of the bank at that station.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.—The *Patchala* or village system of schools is to be largely extended throughout Bengal.

THOUGHTFUL CONDUCT.—The Maharajah Sindiah has placed his Baradurree and another house at the disposal of the British troops suffering from cholera at Morar.

THE RACES.—The Calcutta races for 1869 have obtained large entries, owing to the encouragement given to the sport by the Viceroy.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts of the East Indian Railway for the first six months of 1869 show an increase over those of 1868 for the same period of upwards of £200,000.

PATNA.—The state of the Patna district still causes anxiety; 23,914 persons are still daily employed on relief works, and the distress is expected to last until September.

MANDALAY.—The British Agency Court is still unopened at Mandalay. The King continues his preparations for war, and has sent some guns towards the British frontier.

A STERN EXAMPLE.—A native paper says that Scindiah has sentenced a man to be hanged for imprisoning a pair of young people with a view to sacrificing them in some horrible religious rites.

DINAPORE.—It is said that the further arrests of Wahabees have been made at Dinapore, so that the detective police may now resume their work in the Punjab with a good clue.

BRITISH BURMAH.—The forest revenue from Burmah for the year 1868 amounted to a net sum of upwards of three lakhs. The Chief Commissioner has recommended a large outlay for the new plantations, and the improvement of the navigation of the rivers.

OPIMUM SALE.—The following is the result of the opium sale held on Wednesday, July 7 :—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,200	1,300	1,290	Rs. 1,292-1-1	Rs. 25,42,550
Benares ...	1,545	1,270	1,260	1,265-3-7½	19,54,775

THE MINT.—During the month of May the amounts of silver received and coined in the respective mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were as follows :—Calcutta received Rs. 28,92,747 and coined Rs. 19,85,844; Madras received Rs. 15,555 and coined Rs. 54,323; and Bombay received Rs. 79,80,386 and coined Rs. 87,24,962.

ARRACAN.—The *Arracan News* reports that a raid has been made by the Khyens, on the village of Detchan. They succeeded in plundering the village (which they afterwards burnt) and in carrying off one woman. Three men and one woman were wounded in the attack.

A PRINCELY CULPRIT.—The fourth Prince of Nepaul, Birindra Bikrama Shah, has been found guilty of kidnapping by the Sessions Judge of Benares, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000, or a further term of one year's imprisonment in the event of the fine not being paid.

ALI RAJPORE.—The Governor-General in Council has just sanctioned an advance of Rs. 20,000 to the State of Ali Rajpore, the management of which was recently assumed by the British Government in consequence of its mal-administration. This advance has been granted in order to free the State from embarrassment; for while its treasury was exhausted, there were several pressing claims of mercenaries, &c, which called for immediate settlement. The loan bears interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and is to be repaid to the British Government within eighteen months from the date of issue.

MEDICAL RELIEF.—The Lieutenant Governor has approved of a scheme of medical relief for the sufferers by the epidemic fever in the Hooghly district submitted by Mr. Buckland, the Officiating Commissioner. The scheme involves an additional outlay of Rs. 1,149 per month for the establishment of new dispensaries and hospitals; but this will in some instances be met by local funds and subscriptions, supplemented by Government aid. The Inspector-General of Hospitals has been requested to supply the additional sub-assistant surgeons and native doctors required, as well as medicines for the dispensaries and hospitals.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—From the report on the Calcutta Volunteers for the season 1868-69 it appears that the total strength of the corps on the muster rolls is 298, of whom 191 are effective members. The General commanding the presidency division and the Commander-in-Chief both inspected the regiment during the past season, and expressed themselves in flattering terms on the way in which they went through their manœuvres and on their general appearance. The value of the prizes offered for competition in shooting amounted to Rs. 4,803 and the Governor-General accepted the honorary colonelcy of the regiment. But few regiments in England can boast of so much encouragement.—*Englishman*, July 5.

POLICE IN BENGAL.—The officiating Commissioner of Police has been requested to submit a special report to the Government of Bengal regarding the employment of natives as inspectors of police, showing how many natives were appointed in 1868, and how many resigned; whether it is the nature of the duties, or their amount, which is supposed to be too arduous for natives. The Lieutenant-Governor would also be glad to have a sketch of the daily duties which devolve on a police inspector in Calcutta. His Honour found it difficult to understand how the police could be successfully worked among a large native population, such as that of Calcutta, without a considerable native element in the higher ranks of the force.



**COMMERCIAL.**—Mr. Robert Hardie has been appointed Deputy Secretary to the Bank of Bengal in the room of the late Mr. D. Woods.

**WINE FROM THE JAMUN TREE.**—We notice that a Sicilian missionary, Mr. John Joseph Varnier Miritello, has succeeded, after several experiments, in producing wine from the fruit of the Jamun tree, which is at the same time both palatable and medicinal. It has been submitted to several medical men, who have pronounced that the stronger kinds would "doubtless prove useful for patients suffering from dysentery and diarrhoea." The discoverer proposes to call the wine kenoinos, to distinguish it from the product of the grape, and as there are numerous species of jamun trees, and a different description of wine can be produced from each, it may ultimately become an article of large consumption in this country.

**CATTLE-PLAGUE IN THE SUNDERBUNS.**—Veterinary Surgeon Farrell pronounces the *Gootee*, which has made such sad havoc among the cattle in the Sunderbuns, to be the rinderpest or murrain of the Russian Steppes. He describes the disease as a low malignant fever of the typhoid type, capable of being propagated by inoculation, and similar to the variola of human beings. There appears to be no specific for the disease. Mr. Farrell considers that careful attention to sanitary arrangements, with good hygienic management, will be found more valuable in dealing with the disease than any medicinal agents. Mr. Farrell has, we observe, been again deputed to the Sunderbuns to investigate the nature of the *Paschima*, a cattle disease lately brought to the notice of the public by Mr. Rainey, through the Agricultural Society of Calcutta.—*Pioneer*.

**DOVETON COLLEGE.**—On Tuesday evening there was an adjourned meeting of the members of the society. The proceedings were of a somewhat stormy character, owing to a resolution being passed, expressive of a want of confidence in the committee, in consequence of their having undertaken to defend the masters at the cost of Rs. 1,000 in the late trial. Seven members of the committee thereupon resigned, including the Rev. Mr. Don, Dr. Mendes, Rev. Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Naylor. A new committee is in process of formation, on which, we understand, Mr. J. B. Roberts will be again elected. It appears that three masters, the defendants in the late trial, have resigned; Mr. Scott and Thompson have already left, and Mr. Dick will follow their example at the end of this month.—*Englishman*, July 7.

**DOMESTIC HOSTILITIES.**—We give the following curious notice, published as an advertisement in the *Lucknow Times*, the benefit of a gratis circulation:—"Whereas, my husband, Arthur Owen, a clerk in the office of the Judicial Commissioner, has advertised setting forth that I have left his protection, and that he is not responsible for any debt I may incur, I hereby notify that the said advertisement is false, inasmuch as I did not leave Arthur Owen's protection; but that he abandoned me at my mother's house (where he and I were residing), after having cruelly beaten me, and that he is responsible for any debts I may contract for necessities. On the 24th June Arthur Owen was bound down to keep the peace by J. W. Quinton, Esq., who remarked, 'Arthur Owen, I am convinced that you are a man in the habit of striking your wife, and that your conduct has been most disgraceful.'—HARRIET OWEN."

**A SENSIBLE DISREGARD OF THE BRAHMINS.**—Civilisation advances! A *Lucknow* paper tells us that "the Brahminical anathema on the use of the American ice is now scarcely respected by the orthodox Hindoos. The American ice, if we mistake not, was first introduced here by Hukeem Fokhr-ood-deen, when he was in the zenith of his mercantile grandeur. This year Goorpershad Shookul, a well-known Brahmin banker of Cawnpore, undertook to supply it to the residents of this city. It is considered now both by Hindoos and Mahomedans as a perfect luxury. All that they have to do before putting a piece into a cup is, to wash it with pure water, which process is calculated to remove its supposed impurity." But it needs something with the seductive charms of burruf to wile the Hindoos from obedience to their priests.

**CINCHONA.**—But little was done in the Cinchona plantations at Darjeeling during the month of April, beyond the planting out of upwards of 50,000 plants of *C. Succirubra*. The report, however, informs us that the Teesta low level plantations have been almost abandoned, as the plants were not found to thrive so well there as at other elevations, besides being some distance from the bazaar plantations, and subject to constant irruptions from deer. It must not, therefore, be conclusively accepted as proved that the plants will not flourish at these lower levels. Some of the plants of *C. Calisaya* had grown upwards of seven inches during the month. With the setting in of the rains in May operations commenced by planting out in the permanent plantations 180,000 plants that had been got ready during the cold weather. The total number of plants now amounts to 2,239,332.

**TRADE OF CALCUTTA.**—We learn from "Bonnaud's Commercial Guide" for June that there was a net increase in the imports to Calcutta during that month, as compared with the same month of last year, of Rs. 1,273,024. The principal items contributing to this increase were British cotton, piece goods, woollens, spelter, iron, and beer and porter. In cotton twist and yarn, patent metals, copper and wrought metals, there was, on the contrary, a considerable decrease, and the amount of specie imported decreased by Rs. 595,551. The net increase in exports amounted only to the sum of Rs. 217,774,

attributable chiefly to opium, saltpetre, sugar, and mustard seed. The export of wheat, raw silk, cotton and specie had largely decreased. In the amount of Customs' duty collected in the month of May, as compared with the same month last year, there was a decrease of Rs. 74,435 only, after including the collections on imported salt. The increase in import tonnage during last month was no less than 26,859 tons.

**THE MAHARAJAH OF KUPPURTHULLA.**—We (*Pioneer*) learn that the estates in Oudh of the Maharajah of Kuppurthulla are soon to form the subject of litigation, his brother, Sirdar Bikrama Sing, being determined to contest his right to a portion of the property. It will be remembered that the Government of India conferred on the Maharajah the confiscated land of rebels in the district of Baraich, yielding an annual revenue of upwards of two lakhs, as a reward for the services rendered during the mutiny by the Kuppurthulla Contingent. The Maharajah has been, it appears, in undisturbed possession of these estates from the time of the grant, but since the late unfortunate family disputes between his Highness and his brothers, Sirdar Bikrama Sing has entertained the idea of suing for a share. The suit will be tried in the Settlement Courts of Oudh. The Maharajah has, we hear, retained as his counsel Mr. Theodore Thomas, barrister-at-law.

**SANSKRIT RECORDS.**—With reference to Government orders relative to the preservation of records of Sanskrit literature, we learn from a Calcutta paper that the Philological Committee have expressed their willingness to undertake to work up lists of Sanskrit manuscripts in the native libraries of Bengal. An efficient pundit has been appointed to carry out the wishes of Government under the superintendence of the Philological Committee, and Baboo Rajendralala Mitra and the Rev. J. Long have intimated their willingness to make tours during their vacations, and their reports, lists of manuscripts catalogued, and recommendations regarding manuscripts to be purchased or transcribed, will be submitted to Government in due course. With reference to this offer, the Lieutenant-Governor has accorded his thanks to the Philological Committee for the willingness they have evinced to assist Government in the discovery and preservation of records of ancient Sanskrit literature.

**MILITARY.**—Advices received from Nussseerabad, dated the 30th June, mention a fresh outbreak of cholera there of a fatal type. Up to the afternoon of that date there had been twelve cases in the Royals, with ten deaths. The Artillery remained free from the scourge, and the N.I. suffered comparatively little. The natives were suffering much. In the district of Azimgurh also the disease was prevailing. Medicines had been deposited at each police station for distribution to all applicants.—With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the following alterations in the relief of British troops for 1869-70 are ordered by the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Forces:—her Majesty's 1-17th Foot, from England to Allahabad, via Nagpore and Jubbulpore; her Majesty's 58th Foot, from Allahabad to Lucknow, on relief by the 1-17th Foot.—Lieut.-Colonel Malleson left Simla on the 3rd July for Calcutta, en route to Mysore, to take up his appointment as guardian to the young Maharajah.

**THE PUNJAB BANK.**—We have before us an authenticated tabular statement of the working expenses and profits of the Punjab Bank for the year 1868. We observe with satisfaction that our institution, which has had many difficulties to contend against since the crisis of 1866, is now showing every sign of life and vigour, and, under the steady guidance of its head manager, Mr. Herbert, is doing an excellent business. A though, after making, as usual, a considerable addition to the reserve fund, and paying all expenses, only 7 per cent. was available last year for division amongst the shareholders out of a gross profit of nearly three lakhs, there is now every reason to expect an increased divisible surplus by the withdrawal from Kurrachee of capital which was too far removed from the efficient supervision of the head manager, and by concentrating the bank's whole resources within a much smaller radius, especially with reference to Lahore, where recent changes have considerably extended the field of operation of that branch.—*Friend of India*.

**A FATAL ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER.**—The *Central India Times* publishes the following additional particulars of the death of Mr. Barrett, of the Revenue Survey at Chanda, who died from the effects of wounds received from a tiger:—"It appears that Mr. Barrett's camp followers had wounded the animal, and the following day Mr. Barrett determined to go in pursuit of it. On arriving at the place where the tiger had been wounded the beast sprang on Mr. Barrett before he was aware of its presence. He had only time to deliver one barrel, when the enraged brute closed on him, but was immediately shot dead by one of the attendants, Mr. Barrett escaping with some slight lacerations on his forearm. The wounds were by no means serious, and would have readily yielded to ordinary treatment. Instead, however, of applying the usual simple remedies, his stupid servants poured hot *ghur* over the wounds, and applied other equally absurd native remedies. As was to be expected, the arm rapidly became worse, and the camp native doctor was sent for. This unworthy, to complete what the others had begun, enjoined that the arm should be kept in a perpendicular position, to ensure which the arm was tied up to a point over the patient's head. The consequence was mortification set in, and though

the unfortunate gentleman was at once removed to Chanda for treatment, all the skill of the medical officer there proved of no avail, so rapidly had the mortification advanced, entering the shoulder and eroding the subclavian artery, the hæmorrhage from which (chiefly internal) caused immediate death."

CABUL.—We have news from Cabul up to the middle of June. Though nothing of any great interest is reported, we gather that the Ameer was still absorbed in questions pertaining to army and administrative reform. His Highness has introduced the practice of invaliding men considered unfit for further active service, and apparently without what he may perhaps regard as the clumsy expedient of a "Medical Board." Probably Sir William Mansfield has given him a hint about these boards. Fifty of Sirdar Yacoob Khan's cavalry were pronounced unfit for duty by a certain Syud, so the order went forth that they should be discharged at once, and that in spite of his son Yacoob's desire to retain them, as they had been good men in their day. And the Ameer has an excellent way, too, of securing remounts; Yacoob Ali's force had to be made up, so Uslum Khan was "desired" to give from his stable the fifty horses needed. Uslum Khan did not quite appreciate the preference exhibited for his horses, "but, though unwilling to comply with the request, he did not resist it, knowing if he did the Ameer would have the horses, notwithstanding." The disarmament of the populace still continues; in fact, from hearing nothing of it in Cabul, we are inclined to believe that it has been completed at the capital; but an officer who was despatched to Kohistan to see the order obeyed there has not yet succeeded in enforcing it. Being a prudent man (at least we should think so), he reported how matters stood, in preference to resorting to extreme measures. He says:—"I did my best to persuade the Kohistanees to sell their arms, but without effect, as they are resolved to keep them. If any strict measures are adopted, they are ready to resist to the last. I thought it better, therefore, to do nothing for the present." Herat occupies his Highness's attention more than Turkistan; there is no important news however from either quarter. The latest *canard* was that British troops, consisting of two battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, with twelve guns, were expected at Jellalabad from Peshawur.—*Times of India*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 2. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Akayab; str. Celt, McLean, Greenock.—5. Str. Arabia, Saunders, Singapore; str. Moulton, Bessley, Suez; Carlsburn, Young, Liverpool; C. N., Salmon, Mauritius.—7. Childwall Abbey, Banks, Liverpool.—8. Str. Lightning, Rodger, Hong Kong; Sir Henry Lawrence, Butler, Liverpool.

### DEPARTURES.

July 2. Str. Rangoon; Knight Bachelor.—3. City of Cashmere.—4. Allahabad, River Lane.—5. Str. Simla; Salah Jehan.—6. Duke of Argyle, Star of Albion.—7. Lady Combermere, Jacques Fourrestier.—8. Comorin.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simla.—For MADRAS.—Mr. J. Milne. For GALLER.—Mr. W. H. Hopkins, Mrs. Gowier. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Graham and child. For MELBOURNE.—Mrs. J. Ramage, Mr. Hardie, Mr. Flynn. For SYDNEY.—Mrs. Maltby, Mr. T. Hartley, Mrs. C. Forbes, Mr. W. McEvoy, Mr. G. Franks. For SUEZ.—Capt. W. E. Chambers, Major Spilbury, Capt. Minto, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Averis, Mr. T. Smith. For MANCHESTER.—Mrs. Mannock, Lieut. N. Thunders, Mr. J. Aird, Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. R. Valentine. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. French, Mrs. Jones and three children, Mr. J. Holden, Lieut. G. P. Cumming, Mr. Bessemers, Mrs. Russell and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson and two infants, Mr. Woods, Mr. T. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Consens and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Plan and infant, Mr. J. Morris, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. F. C. Marshall, Mr. Archer, Mrs. Wolcott and child, Mrs. E. Jones and two infants.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, July 8, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 94 6 to 94 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	94 12 to 94 14
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91	94 12 to 94 14
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108	104 8 to 104 12
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114	114 0 to 114 4
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 8 to 109 10

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agri Bank (Limited) ...	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ...	200	150 to 155
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1625 to 1630
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	60 to —
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	555 to 560
Calcutta Docking Company ...	200	80 to 85
Calcutta Docking Company ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	470 to 480
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Calcutta Tea Company ...	200	80 to —
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	125 to 130
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	35 to 38
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or	218 to 230
East India Tea Company ...	100	25 to 28
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 32pm.

Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	30 to 238
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or	218 to 235
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	180 to 192½
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	140 to 145
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	250 to 255
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	400 to 410
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	140 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	800	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	13 to 13½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	265 to 267½
Punjab Bank ...	100	85 to 88
Serewing Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500	595 to 590
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	52 to 55
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds ...	£1 17 6 to £2 6 3	£1 10 0 to £2 0 0
Jute ...	1 17 6 to 0 0 0	1 10 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 0 0 to 2 2 6	1 17 6 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

CIVIL.—The first examination for many years past, in Madras, of a Civil Servant in the Sanscrit language, was to be held early in July at the Presidency College, without any aid, as was formerly the case, from Calcutta.

ACCIDENT IN THE COCONADA ROAD.—We learn that on Sunday, the 27th instant, the captain and some of the crew of the barque *Wellington*, who were coming ashore in the ship's boat, met with an accident. As the sea was running high at the time, the boat capsized, and all those in it were precipitated into the water. The captain and the men, one of whom is missing, came ashore six hours after the accident, greatly exhausted, and they have been lodged in the seamen's hospital.—*Madras Standard*, July 5.

DEATH ON BOARD THE STEAMER "MEINAM."—A Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Fr. Tuffen, of the Bangalore Mission, died yesterday half an hour after he had embarked on the French steamer *Meinam*, by which he intended to proceed to Marseilles for the benefit of his health. The deceased had for some time back suffered from disease of the heart. His remains were brought ashore and conveyed to the Mission House in town. The flag at the French Steamer office floated half-mast high until evening.—*Madras Standard*, July 3.

DEATH OF AN AGED MISSIONARY.—We regret to hear of the death, on July 5th, of the Rev. T. Brotherton, M.A., one of the oldest missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The *Madras Mail* tells us that he took part in three services on the preceding Sunday, and it was only in the night that he was attacked by the illness to which he rapidly succumbed. He had been thirty-five years engaged as a missionary in Tinnivelly, and his sudden loss is much deplored. He was close on sixty years of age.

BEER BOTTLES.—The beer bottles are getting worse and worse, and the sherry bottles are following their pernicious example. The pint bottle, from England, capsuled and labelled *a la mode*, now contains but a few drops more than half an imperial pint. Possibly the brewers have satisfied themselves that copious draughts of iced beer are bad for the liver, and on purely benevolent grounds are diminishing the supply. If they would reduce the price in proportion as they reduce the capacity of their bottle, no one would object to the solicitude that they show for Anglo-Indian stomachs.—*Madras Mail*.

LORD MAYO'S INTENDED VISIT.—Lord Mayo is determined that Madras, like the rest of India, shall move on. He has, the *Mail* tells us, decided upon paying a visit to that Presidency shortly after the Duke of Edinburgh has left India, or about April next. He is said to contemplate making some sojourn at Ootacamund, where in all probability he will occupy the "Cedars." It is not yet known whether his Excellency will be accompanied by his Council, but it is thought the members would not be sorry to visit the Neilgherries in preference to the less accessible, and less healthy, Himalayas. Lord Mayo will doubtless make a tour through the more important district of Southern India.

MILITARY.—Colonel J. G. C. Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, has retired. The colonel, says the *Madras Mail*, saw good service during the Mutiny, and was with Havelock in all those brilliant engagements which led to the first relief of Lucknow. He was afterwards besieged in that city until it was finally relieved by Lord Clyde. Colonel Fraser was severely wounded during the siege in a sortie from the Residency.—The 2nd (or Queen's) Dragoon Guards have given volunteers to the 16th Lancers and 18th Hussars; to the former nine, and to the latter twenty-two; the total number of volunteers, we believe, is about one hundred.—*Bangalore Herald*.—We regret to learn that Dr. Robert Aldren, of the Madras Army, has fallen a victim to jungle fever while employed on the Upper Godavery Works, which have caused so large an expenditure of human life. Dr. Aldren entered the medical service so recently as April 1867.

**LEGAL.**—The appointment of Mr. H. G. Prichard to be Solicitor to the Government of Madras, in succession to the late Mr. H. J. Brockman, has been approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.**—The *Mail* informs us that Lord Napier intends to leave Madras on the 14th inst., on a tour to the Salem District. His Excellency proceeds by night train to Salem town, where he will remain during the 15th and 16th, proceeding to the Shevaroyas on the 17th; whence, after a residence of four days, he will return to Salem, and go via Adamancottah and Royacottah to Oosoor, where he will arrive on the morning of the 25th instant. His recent tour through the arid North Arcot District, during the height of one of the hottest seasons on record in Indian meteorological annals, can scarcely fail to earn the thanks of the Secretary of State in Council. His Lordship's observations will probably form the burthen of a minute which will doubtless soon be before the public.

**THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—The anniversary of this institution was celebrated at the Medical College, on Tuesday evening, June 29. The Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot occupied the chair, and there was a very large attendance of gentlemen, the medical profession especially being numerous. The proceedings were begun by the Principal, Dr. George Smith, reading the annual report. There had been considerable changes in the staff of the College during the past year. The different departments of the institution appeared to have acquitted themselves well. The students of the first department had done well at the examinations to which they had to submit themselves, and their conduct had been good. Twenty students of the second department had presented themselves for the final examination, and the whole had been successful. The examiners were fully satisfied with this batch of students who were passing out of the College as assistant apothecaries. The second class of the second department had acquitted itself fairly at the examinations, and the conduct of the students had been good. The third class had also done well. In the junior department twenty-four students had presented themselves for the final examinations, and the whole of them succeeded. This department had done satisfactorily. The Johnstone Medal was awarded to First-class Student S. E. Faulkner. The Government Medal was withheld. The Hon. Chairman then awarded the prizes and certificates. Dr. Harris then delivered the usual address.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 30. Tetre, Sahet, Pondicherry.—July 1. Mirzapore, Didier, Pondicherry; str. Mooltan, Beasley, Suez; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Calcutta.—2. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Calcutta; Loire, Jeintiz, Pondicherry.—3. Maurice and Reunion, Hundgreo, Calcutta; str. Burmah, Hutchinson, Bombay.—5. Adamant, Boyd, Mauritius.—6. Str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Northern Ports.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Messrs. S. Short, S. Crawford, and Sawood. From MALTA.—Staff Surgeon Carter. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. Chatterton. Mr. Munie, Mr. Kindersley, Dr. Morphew, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. J. Edwards. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. McDougal. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hennell, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Strahan and infant, Mr. C. Stevenson, Mr. Macpherson, Major Pond, Mr. E. Wightman, Miss Flack, Mr. D. Corstorphaw, Mr. C. F. Hunt, Mrs. Mackie, Mrs. A. Dimming, Mrs. Davis. From MARSEILLES.—Lieut. col. Fraser, Mr. J. Smead, Lieut. col. Sir A. P. Phayre. From SUEZ.—Lieut. Green, Lieut. Home, Capt. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Janssen. From GALLE.—Mr. Hewitt. From MADRAS.—Mr. Dauby, Col. Thudier, Mr. A. C. Sausman.

Per str. Kurrachee.—Mr. G. W. Vass, Mr. Festa.

### DEPARTURES.

July 1. Tetre, —, Ennore; Howard, —, Pondicherry; Favourite, —, Singapore.—2. Str. Mooltan, —, Calcutta; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle.—6. Coringa, —, Calcutta; str. Burmah, —, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Purvis and infant, Capt. Morley. For GALLE.—Mr. Symons, Rev. A. de Kerizouch. For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. and Mrs. Laignendour and two children, Messrs. M. M. A. Eruey, E. Perreux, E. Sice, and B. Tank.

Per str. Himalaya.—Mr. R. H. Rhind.

## Bombay.

**CIVIL.**—Colonel Lambert, Collector of Kurrachee, was expected to leave Kurrachee for England, on leave, some time during July.

**SIR S. FITZGERALD.**—His Excellency the Governor arrived at the Presidency from Poona on July 10, and was staying at Malabar Point. His Excellency would return to Poona on the 13th.

**THE RECENT MURDER AT COLABA.**—Private W. Green, of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, who was sentenced to death at the last criminal sessions by the Chief Justice for the murder of Sergeant Francis, would, it was believed, be executed on Friday, July 23.

**THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.**—The *Indu Prakash* of July 5 said that about Rs. 23,000 had been already subscribed towards this testimonial. His Highness the Rao of Cutch has since been stated to have subscribed Rs. 2,000. A public meeting of native inhabitants of Bombay is expected to be held in a few days, for the purpose of presenting the testimonial.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A SHIP CAPTAIN.**—On Friday morning about three o'clock the captain of the *Catherine Rankin*, now in Bombay harbour, jumped overboard and was drowned. He had appeared unwell for a few days past, and we hear that he had had a sunstroke. He was last seen alive on the previous night about eight o'clock.—*Bombay Gazette*, July 13.

**THE SHIP "CITY OF LAHORE."**—The ship *City of Lahore*, which left Bombay in the first week in June, put into Carwar ten days afterwards for repairs, having lost her foremast, bowsprit, and foreyard. Having been thoroughly repaired, the ship was towed out of Carwar on Thursday, July 9, by the B.I.S.N. Company's s.s. *Oriental* and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

**BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY.**—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Omnibus Company was held on Saturday (July 10), for the purpose of receiving and adopting the report and statement of accounts. According to the report, the capital remained as heretofore. There had been an increase in the capital expenditure under the head of buildings, owing to additions in the shed accommodation in the yard, and from their having a larger number of horses and carriages than last year. No dividend was declared. The report and statement of accounts having been received and adopted, the meeting resolved itself into an extraordinary general meeting.

**IRON SHIPS AND THE COMPASS.**—A paper read before the Royal Society by Dr. Archibald Smith, on the loss of the ship *Glenorchy*, shows how difficult it must be to secure a reliable action of the compass in iron ships. The ship seems to have been lost by what is called the heeling error. When a ship lies over a larger proportion of the hull is thrown to the weatherside of the compass's perpendicular, inducing a special deflection. It seems this error was allowed for on board the ship; but when she tacked it was forgotten that the error would be in another direction. Dr. Smith insists upon the importance of extending the usual process of "adjustment" of a compass to the ascertaining and (if necessary) the correcting of the heeling error.—*Bombay Guardian*, July 10.

**THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERSHIP OF SIND.**—We are glad to be able to announce (says the *Sindian*) that the appointment of Judicial Commissioner in Sind has been offered to Mr. Pinhey, C.S., now in England. This able officer distinguished himself greatly in Rutnagherry, during the Mutinies, by his presence of mind and discretion; and his numerous friends have been greatly disappointed in not seeing his name amongst those lately honoured by C.B.-ships or the Order of the Star of India. As a judge, his known ability and great patience have earned him an enduring good fame; and this province may be congratulated, if she secure, for the head of the Judicial Department, an officer so conspicuous, as being at once "brave," discreet, and impartial.

**A SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.**—It is rarely a shock of earthquake occurs without a number of scientific or excitable people letting the public know all about it. But a week has passed before we are told of a shock felt in Bombay. The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* has the following paragraph:—"A correspondent, writing to the *Gazette* from Dhoolia on Monday last, said: 'A slight shock of earthquake was felt at this station last night about a quarter to twelve, accompanied by a most peculiar noise, which I cannot describe.' A shock of earthquake was felt the same night here in Bombay; a friend of ours living in Kalbadavie was roused from sleep by it; the shaking of his door was so violent that he started up quickly and went out of his room to see if any one had been calling him. This we heard from him early on Monday."—*Bombay Gazette*, July 13.

**THE BELOOCHEES.**—Some hundred Beloochees are prowling about the deserted-like streets of Kaira, provoking suspicions and fears among the quiet townspeople. They are as physically daring and desperate as they are mentally sharp and matchless for such people as those of Kaira. They have already eased some traders of good round sums, being sensible enough to employ their subtle deceptive powers rather than their physical powers as marauders, which they have no doubt reserved for some more suitable places. These guests form a portion of that large party which once infested Bengal, but which was soon packed off to Cabul, whence they seem to have again set out for this country, being greatly impressed with the stories of its unbounded riches and the effeminate *bundenawaz* character of its inhabitants.—*Gujarat Mitra*, July 4.

**COURT MARTIAL.**—At a European general court-martial held at Poona, on Monday, the 28th June, Private Henry Thackeray, of her Majesty's 59th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—"1st charge: Habitual drunkenness, in having been drunk in barracks at Poona on the 9th day of June, 1869, that being the fourth time of his being drunk within 365 days. 2nd charge: Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at the place and time stated in the first charge used violence against Corporal William Kerr, of her Majesty's 59th Regiment, by stabbing him in the thigh with a bayonet, the said Corporal William Kerr, of her Majesty's 59th Regiment, being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The above being in breach of the Articles of War." The Court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to be deprived of one penny a day of his pay for 672 days, and to be imprisoned with hard labour for 730 days. This sentence has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

**THE ELPHINSTONE PROPERTY.—PURCHASE BY GOVERNMENT.**—The following public announcement has been made in Bombay:—"To the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited). Gentlemen,—I am directed to propose to you on behalf of Government to purchase all the rights, interests, and estate of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company for a sum equal to the par value of the paid-up capital of the company, such value to be paid in four per cent. stock at the price of 93. 2. I am directed to add that, under the instructions of the Government of India this offer is a final one, and to intimate that a special meeting of the shareholders of the company should be called to consider the above proposal at as early date as the articles of association of the company will allow.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R.E., Secretary to Government.—Bombay Cas le, July 12, 1869."

**MILITARY.**—It is with deep regret we have to announce the death from dysentery of Major Daun, retired list, Bombay Army. Major Daun had been suffering in health for some time, and was recommended by his medical adviser to try the effect of change of air. He left this station for Bombay a short time ago, and died there on Saturday last, the 26th ultimo. It will be recollected that Major Daun held the post of Executive Engineer to the Nagpore Municipality and Local Funds, and owing to the straitened condition of the finances of these institutions, it was deemed advisable, among other retrenchments then made, to dispense with his services, about six months ago. It is believed that his having been thus unexpectedly thrown out of employment and having a large family dependent upon him, contributed in no small degree to induce and aggravate the bad state of health which culminated in the disease to which he eventually succumbed. The deceased gentleman was held in high esteem not only by his immediate friends, but by all classes of the community.—*Central India Times*, July 3.

**THE WEATHER.**—Very distressing accounts are being received from the interior of ravages of want and disease in consequence of the rains having held off so long. We are now far advanced in the sowing season, yet the soil remains parched up; and unless relief comes betimes, no one can contemplate the future without extreme anxiety. Cannot Government take measures to ascertain the real state of things in the various districts of the Presidency, and keep the public informed on the subject? We find detailed reports in the *Calcutta* and *N. W. P. Gazette*s of the state of the weather, crops, and agriculture in general. Some such thing is a desideratum on this side.—*Native Opinion*, July 11.—During the last fourteen days there has been no rain, and the weather is at times very exhausting. We understand that our native Christians are having Masses offered up for the safety of the rice crops, which will certainly suffer if the weather do not soon change.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*, July 10.—It appears that the weather about Belgaum is as unpleasant as it is here; no rain falls. At Sholapore, on the contrary, the fall has been abundant. Yesterday the strength of the wind decreased considerably, and it is to be hoped may soon cease entirely, so that the clouds may have time to gather.—*Poona Observer*, July 8.—Unless there be—or have been—a cyclone going on somewhere, these strong, cold winds prevailing in Poona are almost unaccountable. Not one day only, but for many days past, and all day long, a strong breeze has been blowing, rising every now and again to the force of a gale. Of course, every particle of rain is driven off inland. Excepting a petty shower on Thursday week there has been no rain to speak of during the past three weeks. The fields and gardens are quite dried up, while, to use a pardonable paradox, everything outside one's house is blown inside, and everything inside is blown out. A good deal of sickness is prevalent, and more ill temper; neither of which is to be wondered at.—*Poona Observer*, July 6.—We are rejoiced to learn that very heavy rain fell, on the night of the 8th July, at Baroda and surrounding districts; and that there was every appearance of a further downpour.—*Times of India*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 6. William Prowse, Hole, London; Lydia Skolfield, Boston.—S. Str. Nubia, Woolcot, Suez.—9. Str. Ethiopia, McCollum, Calcutta; H.M.'s str. Coromandel, Campbell, Jingeera.—12. Raiston, Anderson, Glasgow; Cambay, Smith, Calcutta; Orient, Nylund, Hull.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From Southampton.—Capt. Eyre, Messrs. J. Strachan, T. Pendlebury, J. Hull, D. Cumner, G. Sharpe, H. Broom, W. S. Rawlinson, J. Rae, H. Bennett, H. Hays. From Marseilles.—Col. Bivar, Lieut. col. Reach, Lieut. R. E. Burrows, Mr. R. Leo Sands, Mons. Lambert. From Suez.—Capt. G. Privileggio.

### DEPARTURES.

July 6. Str. Sumatra, White, Aden and Suez; Rapido, Peterson, Bangkok.—7. Aberceldie, Munro, Rangoon; Norma, Frator, Batavia.—9. Hindoostan, White, Manilla; Magnolia, Garwell, Singapore; Pride of the Ocean, Duke, London; London, Macfie, Rangoon; William Stewart, Cock, Hong Kong via Madras; Peckforton Castle, Guthrie, Liverpool.—9. Str. Eneuc, Babot, China; Robert Lees, Wilkins, Calcutta; Ingleswood, Jamieson, Batavia.—10. H. Van Brabant, Strohmeyer, Bangkok; Corra Linn, Lamont, Liverpool; str. Euphrates, Sharp, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; str. Mula, Winckler, Persian Gulf.—12. Kenilworth, Butler, Galle; Charlie Palmer, Hoffman, Batavia.—13. Mail str. Baroda, Parish, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Hallett, Lieut. C. J. Johnston, Mrs. J. D. C. Wallace, Mrs. Pers.-e. For Marseilles.—Col. French, For Suez.—Mr. J. Rose. For Aden.—Mr. A. K. Eraser, Mr. J. J. De Gamo. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For Southampton.—Captain Ken. For Marseilles.—Mr. G. F. Finn. For Suez.—Mr. Harrison.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, R. D., asst. mag. and coll., Meerut, is transf. in that capacity to Futtchgarh. June 18.  
 ARMSTRONG, Lieut., R.E., asst. engr., is appd. to offic. as exec. engr. of Kohat div. P.W., with effect from May 1. No. 3,312.  
 ATKINSON, C. W., appd. to offic. as an asst. district supt. of police, and posted to Raepore, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties on June 25. No. 327.  
 BARTON, E. J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jessore, in 2nd grade, during absence of Westland. July 6.  
 BAYLEY, R. D., exec. engr., 4th grade, Upper Sutlej div., Inundation Canals, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani. No. 1,510 E.I., June 5.  
 BAYLEY, D., exec. engr., transf. from 1st div., Baree Doab Canal, to the Upper Sutlej div., Inundation Canals. No. 1,667 E.I. Mr. Bayley took over charge of the Upper Sutlej div. from Lieut. Rowcroft on May 31.  
 BELL, Lieut., asst. engr. 1st grade, is posted temp. to 2nd div., Baree Doab Canal, during abs. of Mascall, on leave. No. 1,501 E.I., June 2.  
 BENTON, A. H., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr., Gurgaon, v. Oliver. No. 1,776, June 11.  
 BLEWITT, F. R., senior patrol, is appd. to be coll. of customs at Sangor, with effect from March 18 last, on which date he assumed charge of his office. No. 330. [July 5.]  
 BOND, F., exec. engr. 1st grade, to be exec. engr. Central Cuttack div.  
 BROWN, C. J., to be asst. coll. of customs, Calcutta, with effect from date on which Bonnaud retired. July 1.  
 BROWNE, J. F., to be mag. and coll. of Backergunge, 1st grade, but to continue to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Gya. July 1.  
 BUCKLAND, C. T., to be comr. of revenue and circuit of Rajshahye div., but to continue to offic. as comr. of the Burdwan div., during furlough of Montrosor. July 6.  
 CAMPBELL, H. F., officiated as sub depnty opium agent of Fyzabad from Jan. 28 to April 21 last.  
 CAMPBELL, C. H., to be comr. of revenue and circuit of the Presidency div., but to continue as a member of the board of revenue, during leave of Schalch. July 6.  
 CHURCH, W. T., is appd. to officiate as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, from date upon which Macnaghten assumed charge of the dist. of Bustee. No. 65a, June 17.  
 CONOLLY, Lieut., asst. comr., transferred from the Syalkot to the Gurdaspore district. No. 1,810, June 11.  
 COSSERAT, J., to officiate as principal asst. to opium agent at Behar, during absence of Collins. July 1.  
 COTTON, H. J. S., asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of sub division of Sewan, in Sarun. July 6. [from May 19. No. 89a.]  
 DANIELL, C. A., is appd. to be mag. and coll. of Moradabad, with effect  
 DENNIS, Lieut. col., rejoined from priv. leave and assumed charge of his office from Brooke, officiating dep. comr., June 22. No. 322. Lieut. col. J. B. Dennis, dep. comr., made over charge of Seonee dist. to Brooke, officiating deputy comr., June 23. No. 323.  
 DOWNES, Lieut., temp. asst. engr., 2nd grade, transf. from 3rd division, Baree Doab Canal, to the Indus Canals division. June.  
 EVERETT-GREEN, R. W., asst. engr., 3rd grade, having passed the examination prescribed in P.W. Code, chapter II., section IV., is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from June 4.  
 EYRE, J. E. A., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub division of City Moorshedabad. July 5.  
 FISHER, R. A., recently app. to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in Assam, is posted to Durrung, and vested with powers of a sub mag. of 2nd class. June 30.  
 GAIRDNER, A. M., temp. asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Lower Sutlej and Chenab division, Inundation Canals, on June 1. No. 1,608 E-I.  
 GIBSON, A., officg. asst. supt. of police in Hyderabad Assigned districts, returned to duty on May 19 last, from leave, dated June 16. No. 446, July 1.  
 GRANT, Major, Bengal staff corps, to be asst. cantonment mag. at Morar, in room of Mayne, resigned. No. 163, July 2.  
 GREY, Ens., to offic. temp. as an A.D.C. on the personal staff of the Lieut. governor of Bengal. July 5.  
 HALLETT, J. R., asst. mag. and coll., Ranseegunge, is transf. to Midnapore, in which district he will exercise powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class, and dep. coll. July 5.  
 HANSON, T. G., asst. mag. and coll., Budaon, is transferred in same capacity to Shahjehanpore. June 28.  
 HARRINGTON, L., prob. acct., 2nd Allahabad div., P.W., is transferred from accounts branch to clerk's estab. of P.W.D., N.W.P. No. 808a, June 19.



**HERRON, Rev. D., M.A.**, is appd. a member of the education committee of Dehra Doon. No. 68a, June 17.

**HEWSON, J. C.**, controller of the money order office, Madras, is apptd. to offic. as asst. to dep. comr. of paper currency at Lahore, in 4th class of financial department. No. 1,617.

**HILLIER, W. S.**, is app. asst. conservator of forests, Chenab forest division, v. Young, resigned his appointment. June 11, No. 3,286.

**HINDE, H. M.**, recently app. to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in Cooch Behar div., is posted to Julpigoree, and vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class. June 30.

**HILTON, J.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, transferred from 7th div., Grand Trunk Road, to 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawar Road. No. 3,533, June 28.

**HOSMER, G.**, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of city of Moorshedabad, is transfd. to Sudder station of Moorshedabad. July 5. [July 5.

**HYDE, H.**, executive engr., Burhee div., Grand Trunk Road. No. 234.

**JACOB, Lieut.**, insp. of schools, Southern Circle, assumed charge of his duties from Browning, offic. insp. gen. of education. No. 328, June 25.

**JENKINS, R. P.**, to be comr. of revenue and circuit of the Patna div. July 5.

**KIRKPATRICK, C.**, head master, zila school, Gujranwala, to offic. as head master of zila school, Gujrat, v. Buchanan, appd. to offic. as head master of the zila school, Amritsar, during abs. of Lindsay. No. 252.

**LA TOUCHE, J. J. D.**, asst. mag. and coll., Allypore, is transfd. in the same capacity at Bareilly. No. 134a, June 17.

**LAWFORD, H. B.**, to be civil and sessions judge of Jessore. July 5.

**LETHBRIDGE.**—The services of Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, a junior chaplain on Bengal estab., are placed at disposal of Govt. of N.W. Provinces. No. 295, July 2.

**LEUPOLT, J. C.**, asst. mag. and coll., Goruckpore, is transfd. in the same capacity to Azimgurh, with effect from date upon which he may be relieved by Mr. Powlett. July 2.

**MCATKINSON, H.**, temp. asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to Lower Sutlej and Chenab div., Inundation Canals. No. 1,617, June 28.

**McMULLIN—KNYVETT.**—Messrs. R. C. McMullin and C. Knyvett to officiate as asst. district supts. of police, Allahabad. No. 14a.

**METCALFE, C. T.**, to be mag. and coll. of Chumparun, in 2nd grade, but to continue to officiate as a mag. and coll. of 1st grade. July 5.

**METCALFE, H. H.**, extra asst. comr., Cachar, to have charge of Hylakandy sub div., with effect from the date on which he joined there. Mr. Metcalfe is vested with the powers of a moonsiff. July 5.

**MOLONY, E. W.**, to be civil and sessions judge of Mymensing, but to continue to officiate as comr. of Orissa and supt. of the Tributary Mehalas, Cuttack. July 5.

**MONEY, W. J.**, to be mag. and coll. of Sylhet, in 1st grade, but to continue to officiate as mag. and coll. of Bhagulpore; July 5. Mr. Money to be a member of the Board of Revenue.

**MORRIS, Major W. J.**, district supt. of police, Saugor, rejoined from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties on June 23. No. 329.

**NEVILLE, P. J.**, exec. engr., 4th grade, attached to Upper Assam div., to be exec. engr. of Gawalparah div. No. 228, July 5.

**O'CONNELL, Lieut. col. P.**, to be a municipal commissioner for the town of Mozufferpore. July 5.

**OLIVER, J. H.**, C.S.I., dep. comr., Gurgaon, to offic. as comr. and supt., Delhi div., v. Lieut. col. McNeile. No. 1,775, July 2.

**PHILIPS, A.**, temp. local sub engr., 3rd grade, from Dacca to the Circular and Eastern Canals' div. No. 237, July 5.

**POTHECARY, G.**, exec. engr., 3rd grade, to be exec. engr., Southern Cuttack div. Mr. Pothecarry to offic. as exec. engr., Hooghly River div. July 5.

**POWLETT, C. J.**, joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, at Azimgurh, is transferred in the same capacity to Goruckpore, with effect from expiry of his present leave. No. 130a.

**POWER, J. W.**, mag. and coll. of Futtehpore, is appd. to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Mirzapore. No. 52a, June 17.

**REESCH, C. H.**, offic. asst. master, Lahore school, to offic. as prof., Lahore College, v. Crank, as a temp. arrangement. No. 251, July 2.

**RIDINGS, H. S.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, offic. as exec. engr. of the Sasseram div., from May 10 to June 2. No. 56.

**ROBERTS, Lieut. A. S.**, asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr., Gujrat, during leave of Smyly. No. 1,761, July 5.

**ROSE, E.**, asst. mag. and coll., Moradabad, is transfd. in the same capacity to Badaon. June 30.

**SAUNDERS, L. S.**, offic. dep. comr., Jullandhar, is placed on special duty for six weeks from June 1, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved, for the purpose of preparing his Settlement report. No. 1,756.

**SCHALCH, V. H.**, on leave, to be a member of the board of revenue. July 5.

**SHELTON, C.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to Hansi div., Western Jumna Canal. No. 1,511, June 28.

**SIBOLD, E.**, asst. engr., transferred from 2nd to 1st div., Baree Doab Canal. July 2. Mr. Sibold left the 2nd div., irrigation branch, Punjab, and joined the 1st div. on May 14. [July 5.

**SIMSON, F. B.**, to be comr. of revenue and circuit of the Dacca division.

**STILLWELL, Lieut.**, temp. asst. engr., 2nd grade, transferred from 3rd div. Baree Doab Canal, to Upper Sutlej div., Inundation Canals. No. 1,610 E.I.

**TAYLOR, J.**, an asst. in 5th class of the financial dept., attached to the office of the accountant general, Bengal, is app. to be asst. accountant general, Bengal. No. 1,788, June 30.

**TAYLOR, V. T.**, to be senior supt. of survey, but to continue to officiate as mag. and coll. of Hooghly, in the 1st grade. July 5.

**THOMPSON, R.**, app. to offic. as dep. conservator of forests, assumed charge of the northern div., on June 19. No. 324.

**TURNER, W. C.**, is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Futtehpore, during absence on deputation of Mr. Power. No. 53a, June 30.

**VERNER, W. H.**, to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of the 24-Pergunnahs, and to offic. as extra joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district. July 5.

**VINES, E. A.**, to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Bograh. July 5.

**VIVIAN, G. W.**, exec. engr., 2nd grade, assumed charge of Tributary Mehalas division, May 26. No. 231.

**WEBSTER, G. K.**, to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Nuddea, and to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district. July 5.

**WHITMORE, J.**, asst. mag. and coll., Mymensing, is transferred to Backergunge. July 5.

**WIGGINS, G.**, inspector of schools, eastern circle, Nagpore, is transferred to the northern circle. June 28. [div. July 5, No. 230.

**WINDLE, J. A.**, exec. engr., 3rd grade, to be exec. engr., northern Cuttack Wollaston.—The promotion of Mr. A. W. Wollaston from 2nd to 1st grade of subordinate judges, N.W. Provinces, will have retrospective effect from March 18 last.

**WYER.**—The appt. of Mr. F. Wyer to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea, notified June 23, is cancelled. Mr. Wyer will continue to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah. July 5.

**YEATMAN.**—In supersession of the notification in N.W.P. dept., No. 624, dated June 12, Mr. C. E. Yeatman, inspector East Indian Railway Police, is appd. to officiate as dist. supt. of police, Allahabad, with effect from the date on which he received charge from Capt. Clarke.

## AMBALA POLICE.

June 28.—No. 1,707.—Appointments.—Major W. W. Boddam to officiate as deputy inspector general of police, Ambala Circle, during absence of Major Bamfield.

Capt. O. Menzies to officiate as a district superintendent of police 1st grade, v. Major Boddam.

Capt. P. H. Harris to officiate as a district superintendent 2nd grade, v. Capt. Menzies.

## MILITARY.

**ANSON, Ensign**, 92nd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern on probation, 2nd Sikh infantry, Punjab frontier force, v. Thompson. No. 699.

**BLACKWOOD, Lieut. col.**, staff corps, from officiating commandant, 32nd N.I., to be commandant, 35th N.I., v. Boyd, permitted to resign the appointment. Dated June 21.

**BOOTH, Ens. Baron G.**, to be lieut., without purchase, 1st batt. 1st foot, v. Watts. Dated May 12.

**BRIDGES, Lieut. and adj.**, to offic. as wing officer, 22nd N.I., consequent on Maj. O'Brien's leave of absence. June 26.

**BROMHEAD, Lieut. and qmr.**, to offic. as adj., 22nd N.I., consequent on Major O'Brien's leave of absence. June 26.

**BRUCE—MONTRIOU.**—Regtl. order confd., dated June 2, making the following regtl. appts., in room of Lieut. col. Lamb, 2nd in com. and wing officer, 37th N.I., proceeded on leave:—Major Bruce, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer. Capt. and adj. Montriau to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

**CONOLLY.**—Battery order No. 140, dated May 17, confd., appointing Lieut. Conolly, 1st battery sub., to offic. as comdt., v. Elliot, on leave, is confirmed. No. 238, June 12.

**CONOLLY.**—The services of Capt. Conolly, of the staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab. No. 714, June 21.

**DARVALL, Ens.**, to be lieut., 92nd foot, by purchase, v. Hope, promoted. Dated June 15.

**DOONER—WILLIAMSON.**—The undermentioned officers have on their recent promotion been posted to battalions of their regiment specified:—Capt. Dooner and Lieut. Williamson, 1st batt. 12th foot.

**DUNDAS, Major**, late 38th, and attached to 30th N.I., is directed to proceed and do general duty at Peshawur. June 26.

**EVANS.**—Regtl. order confd., dated April 26, apptg. Capt. Evans, 1st wing sub. and offic. qmr., 41st N.I., to act as 2nd in command, v. Crawford, transferred to 10th N.I.

**FITZGERALD.**—Official notification has been received of Capt. FitzGerald, 6th foot, having, on his recent promotion, been posted to the 1st batt. of his regiment. July 1. [June 24.

**HALKETT, Lieut.**, 1st wing sub., to be qmr., 30th N.I., v. Thomas. Dated July 1.

**HALY.**—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. W. R. A. Haly, 1st battn. 3rd buffs. Dated June 17.

**HARE, Lieut.**, 2nd wing subalt. (on probation), to offic. as qmr. 22nd N.I., consequent on Major O'Brien's leave of absence. The appt. of Lieut. Hare, from 2nd wing subalt. 22nd N.I., to be 1st wing subalt. in the 29th N.I., is cancelled. Dated June 16. [Dated June 15.

**HOPE, Lieut.**, to be capt., by purchase, 92nd foot, v. Carey, who retires.

**LANGFORD, Lieut.**, on recent prom., posted to 19th foot, 2nd battn.; to join at Madras. June 26.

**LOCKHART.**—The local rank of major assigned to Capt. Lockhart, 107th foot, on May 18, should bear date June 10 and not June 9, 1868.

**MACINTYRE.**—With reference to G.O., dated May 18, Capt. Mackintyre, Madras art., is confirmed in his appt. as A.D.C. to Major gen. Travers, comdg. Meerut division, with effect from March 22 last.

**MALTBY—FARRIER.**—Ensign Maltby to be lieut. in 105th foot, v. Woodhouse, apptd. a probationer for the staff corps. Dated May 18 (Cancels the prom. of Ensign Ferrier to this vacancy).

**MORRIS, Capt.**, 36th foot, is appd. to offic. as brigade major, Peshawur, during leave of Major Angelo. June 21.

**MURPHY.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 6 last, apptg. Lieut. Murphy, R.E., to act as doing duty officer in sappers and miners corps, from March 16, 1868, v. Boughiey, proceeded on leave.

**NIXON, Ensign**, 1st foot, a candidate for the staff corps, services are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept. July 1.

**O'RORKE—CLARK.**—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers of the 60th foot having, on their recent prom., been posted to battalions of their regiments specified:—Capts. O'Rorke, 2nd battn., and A. Morris, 4th battn.; Lieuts. Clark, 2nd battn., and A. St. Maur, 1st battn. June 26.

QUIN, Capt., 1st wing subalt. 29th (Punjab) N.I., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is appd. to officiate as asst. comr. at Ajmere, during absence of Lieut. Ridgway. No. 128a, June 21.

RIVETT-CARNAC.—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 21 last, app. Lieut. E. S. Rivett-Carnac to act as adjt. of the left wing 19th hussars, v. Nethercote.

SANDILANDS.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 22, app. Lieut. Sandilands, 1st wing subaltern, to officiate as qmr. 6th Punjab inf., in addition to his other duties, v. Mosley, app. to 3rd Punjab inf. as adjt., and also to officiate as adjt. during absence of Lieut. Bruce, on privilege leave. No. 236, June 16.

SHAW, Capt., adjt. 6th infantry, Hyderabad contingent (on return from sick leave to Europe), to officiate in addition as 2nd in com. till arrival of Capt. Havelock. No. 713.

SMITH, Lieut. col., Bengal inf., to officiate as comdt. 26th N.I. during absence on furlough of Major Williamson. Dated June 23.

THOMPSON.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 21, appg. Major Thompson, officg. wing officer, to act as 2nd in com. and wing officer of 22nd N.I., v. Major O'Brien, on leave.

VERNER, Lieut., 2nd wing subaltern, on probation, 8th N.I., to be 1st wing subaltern, on probation, v. Skene, who vacates. Dated June 21.

VOYLE, Col., Bengal staff corps, having completed ten years' service in the rank of substantive lieut. col., is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from June 4. No. 695.

WEMYSS.—Oude division order confirmed, dated May 5, app. Major Wemyss, 39th N.I., to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. from June 6 inclusive.

WESTROP.—Presidency division order confirmed, dated March 6 last, app. Lieut. Westropp, 41st foot, qmr. Chinsurah depot, to officiate as dep. asst. qmr. gen., as a temporary arrangement, v. Coghill, on special duty.

WILLAN, Cornet, to be lieut., by purchase, in 4th hussars, v. Swale, prom., date 1 May 14. Cancels prom. of Cornet Edmonstone to this vacancy.

WILLIE, Lieut., 2nd Goorkha regt., from 2nd wing subaltern, on probation, 26th N.I., to be 2nd wing subaltern, on probation, v. Nash, app. 1st wing subaltern. Dated June 21.

#### PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

June 30.—No. 700.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.—Major H. N. Hodgson, staff corps, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) A. McKenzie, cadre of late 9th N.I., prom. to major; and Lieut. B. P. Nisbett, staff corps, gen. list, inf., prom. to capt., from May 12 last, v. Lieut. col. J. S. Philpotts, retired.

Infantry.—Major E. P. Lloyd, staff corps, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) R. C. Lindsey, cadre of late 24th N.I., prom. to major; and Lieut. C. H. T. Marshall, staff corps, gen. list, inf., prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) H. N. Hodgson, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major G. G. Cunliffe, staff corps, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) H. Z. Darrah, cadre of late 41st N.I., prom. to major; and Lieut. A. P. Broome, gen. list, inf., prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) E. P. Lloyd, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major R. D'O. C. Bracken, staff corps, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) R. E. Oakes, cadre of late 52nd N.I., prom. to major; and Lieut. S. B. Home, gen. list, inf., prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. G. Cunliffe, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major H. Pond, staff corps, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. C. M. N. Fellows, 107th foot, cadre of late 3rd European regt., prom. to major; and Lieut. E. R. Ives, gen. list, inf., prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. D'O. C. Bracken, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major A. K. Comber, staff corps, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) M. Hunter, cadre of late 18th N.I., prom. to major; and Lieut. A. D. C. Inglis, staff corps, prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. Pond, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (capt. in staff corps) E. J. L. Twynam prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. D. Macdonald, staff corps, cadre of late 25th N.I., prom. to major; and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) S. Beckett, prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. K. Comber, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major G. L. Fraser, staff corps, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. (brevet major) G. B. Westmacott, staff corps, cadre of late 23rd N.I., prom. to major; and Lieut. A. T. Davis, general list, prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (captain in staff corps) E. J. L. Twynam, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major J. Fendall, staff corps, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) F. E. Laing, cadre of late 17th N.I., prom. to major; and Lieut. C. W. G. Perreau, general list, prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. L. Fraser, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major G. M. Batty, staff corps, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) H. Maxwell, cadre of late 1st European Bengal fusiliers, prom. to major; and Lieut. W. L. Noverre, staff corps, prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. Fendall, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major A. F. Corbett, staff corps, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) A. H. B. Bruce, cadre of late 43rd N.I., prom. to major; and Lieut. F. H. Alexander, staff corps, prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. M. Batty, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. C. Cuppage, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. C. T. O. Mayne, staff corps, cadre of late 15th N.I., prom. to major; and Lieut. B. E. Gowan, staff corps, prom. to capt., from

May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. F. Corbett, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major E. Hyndman, staff corps, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) E. K. O. Gilbert, cadre of late 27th N.I., prom. to major; and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. Miller, prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. H. C. Cuppage, staff corps, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major G. Price, staff corps, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) H. M. Wemyss, cadre of late 1st European Bengal fusiliers, prom. to major; and Lieut. P. L. N. Cavagnari, staff corps, prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps), E. Hyndman, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major A. T. Armstrong, staff corps, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) H. P. Williams, cadre late 72nd N.I., prom. to major; and Lieut. T. Davies, staff corps, prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. Price, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major and brevet col. (lieut. col. in staff corps) C. A. Barwell prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) E. H. Langmore, cadre late 71st N.I., prom. to major; and Lieut. and brevet major (capt. in staff corps) F. M. Birch prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. T. Armstrong, removed from list of regtl. lt. cols.

Infantry.—Major T. Lamb (staff corps) prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. (major in staff corps) A. Cory, cadre late 16th N.I., prom. to major; and Lieut. R. P. Davis, staff corps, prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. A. Barwell, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lt. cols.

Infantry.—Major J. C. P. Baillie, prom. to lieut. col.; Capt. F. J. Keen, staff corps, cadre late 35th N.I., prom. to major; and Lieut. A. F. Jones, gen. list, prom. to capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) T. Lamb, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Capt. E. D. H. Vibart, staff corps, cadre late 54th N.I., prom. to major; Lieut. W. F. S. Perry, gen. list, inf., prom. to capt., from June 22, v. Major W. Wroughton, deceased.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. D. C. Andrew, staff corps, prom. to capt. from June 22, v. Capt. H. D. Metcalfe, staff corps, cadre late 25th N.I., deceased.

#### Alterations of Rank.—General List, Infantry.

Capt. H. O. Cumberlege, from Dec. 16 last, v. Capt. (major in staff corps) C. F. Packe, cadre late 4th N.I., prom.

Capt. H. Grimes, from Dec. 31 last, v. Capt. Cumberlege, rank altered.

Capt. H. W. Shoubridge, from Jan. 19 last, v. Capt. Grimes, ditto.

Capt. F. W. Simpson, from Jan. 21 last, v. Capt. Shoubridge, ditto.

Capt. F. W. Chatterton, from Jan. 29 last, v. Capt. Simpson, ditto.

Capt. D. J. Stewart, from Feb. 23 last, v. Capt. Chatterton, ditto.

#### 15th Bengal Cavalry.

Regimental order confirmed, dated May 13, making the following appointments in the room of Capt. Musgrave, 2nd in command and squadron officer, proceeded on leave:—

Capt. Vibart, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and squadron officer.

Lieut. Atkins, 1st squad. subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

Lieut. Turnbull, 2nd squad. subaltern (on probation), to offic. as 1st squadron subaltern.

Dated May 24, making the following promotions, v. Capt. Birch, 2nd squadron officer, appointed to another situation:—

Capt. Vibart, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, continuing to offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, v. Capt. Musgrave.

Lieut. Atkins, officg. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad officer.

Lieut. Turnbull, officg. 1st squad. subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

#### STAFF CORPS.

June 30.—No. 704.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. J. W. Hoggan and J. T. Harris, June 27, 1869.

No. 706.—The services of Major H. Grant, Bengal staff corps, are placed at disposal of the foreign department.

No. 708.—Major E. J. Spilsbury, Bengal staff corps, deputy commissioner British Burmah, having been recommended for leave to Europe on medical certificate for six months, is granted furlough for that period, under the provisions of Clause 15 of the Furlough Rules of 1868.

#### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 707.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

6th Infantry.—Lieut. J. J. Kennedy, H.M.'s 10th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to officiate as wing subaltern, v. Capt. H. D. Metcalfe, appointed to the 3rd infantry, and during the absence on leave of Lieut. H. de P. Rennick, or until further orders.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 715.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

#### 1st Cavalry.

Lieut. R. C. Hutchinson, 3rd squadron officer, to be adjt., v. Capt. G. Stewart, who vacates on promotion to the rank of capt., and to officiate as 2nd in command and squadron officer during the period Capt. Ripley may officiate as commandant, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. C. S. Maclean, or until further orders.

Capt. G. Stewart to be 3rd squadron officer, v. Lieut. R. C. Hutchinson, but to continue to officiate as commandant of cavalry and squadron officer in the corps of Guides.

Lieut. J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st squadron subaltern and officiating adjt.,

to officiate, in addition to his other duties, as 2nd squadron officer, v. Lieut. Hutchinson, officiating as 2nd in command, or until further orders.

Lieut. H. D. M. Hervey, 2nd squadron subaltern, on probation, to officiate as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. G. Stewart, or until further orders.

#### 4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieut. W. C. Ramsden, 2nd wing subaltern, to be officiating 1st wing subaltern, v. Lieut. Scott, appointed to officiate as quartermaster, or until further orders.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

*Head Qrs., Simla, June 28.*—With the sanction of Government, the following alterations in the relief of British troops for 1869-70, published in G.O.C.C., dated May 29 last, are ordered:—

Her Majesty's 1-17th foot, from England to Allahabad, via Nagpore and Jubbulpore.

Her Majesty's 58th foot, from Allahabad to Lucknow, on relief by the 1-17th foot.

#### CIVIL FURLONGHS.

July 5.—With reference to the notification No. 4,995, dated Jan. 13, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 20th idem, the following statement of the number of furloughs available during the second half of the current year for covenanted civil servants in the Lower Provinces of Bengal is published for general information:—

Number of civil servants employed in the Lower Provinces on this date	244
Twenty per cent. on this	49
Number absent on this day on furlough or special leave	45
Balance of furlough and special leaves available	4
Add number expected to become available during the four months ending with Oct. 31 next, by the return of the officers named below	17

Total number of furloughs and special leaves which may be allotted for the second half of this year

Names of Furlough-holders.	Date of Entry of Furlough.
1. Mr. J. J. Grey	9th July, 1869
2. " H. F. J. Kean	14th " "
3. " H. F. Pellew	14th " "
4. " H. Hurley	14th " "
5. " H. L. Oliphant	28th " "
6. " J. S. Carstairs	28th " "
7. " C. J. Mackenzie	30th " "
8. " E. G. Birch	9th Aug., 1869
9. " W. H. D'Oyly	16th " "
10. " S. S. Hogg	16th Sept., 1869
11. " T. Walton	17th " "
12. " F. Tucker	19th " "
13. " C. S. Belli	2nd Oct., 1869
14. " G. N. Barlow	9th " "
15. " T. T. Allen	22nd " "
16. " V. H. Schalech	3rd June, 1869
17. " J. S. Drummond	27th " "

2. The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to assign furloughs and special leave to the officers named below:—

(1) Mr. H. L. Dampier, for two years, under Sects. IV. and VI. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

(2) Mr. H. Muspratt, for one year, under Sects. IV. and VI.

(3) Mr. G. L. T. Harris, for two years, under Sects. IV. and VI.

(4) Mr. W. Kemble, for two years, under Sects. IV. and VI.

(5) Mr. J. J. Livesay, for two years, under Sects. IV. and VI.

3. Sixteen furloughs remain unassigned for the half-year ending with December 31, 1869.

**APPOINTMENTS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.**—The promotion of Sergeant W. A. Walker, from 4th to 3rd grade accountant, in notification No. 73, dated March 10 last, will have effect from the 1st of that month. Private J. Chad, unattached list, overseer 1st grade, Central Provinces, is remanded to military duty. Mr. E. L. Asher, C.E., executive engineer 4th grade, is transferred from the Punjab to Rajpootana. Sergeant L. Stephenson, supervisor 1st grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to Hyderabad.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—MILITARY.**—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, June 7:—Coronet H. A. Cherry, 4th hussars; Lieut. E. T. Wynne, R.E.; Lieut. M. H. Hayes, R.A.; Ensign C. A. Coles, 2nd battalion 12th foot; Ensign R. A. Gilchrist, 26th foot; Private J. H. Greer, 105th foot; Capt. B. E. Rende, late 67th N.I.; Staff Assistant Surgeon T. Lewis, M.B., British medical staff; and Sergeant Pike, commissariat department. The undermentioned candidates are reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed on the 7th the tests prescribed by G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—Degree of Honour in Persian—Capt. L. J. H. Groy, staff corps. High Proficiency in Hindoe—Sergeant R. Chalmers, Bengal sappers and miners. Persian under Rule VIII.—Lieut. F. Barrow, 2nd squadron subaltern, 1st Bengal cavalry, staff corps. Higher Standard in Hindoostanee—Ensign W. H. Browne, 2nd wing subaltern 14th N.I., 58th foot, pro staff corps. Ensign H. Boileau, 2nd squadron subaltern 11th Bengal cavalry, 41st foot, pro staff corps. Lieut. T. H. Lloyd, R.A., Lieut. C. H. Dougherty, 26th foot, and Capt. H. I. Wheler, staff corps. Mr. W. B. Bromley, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Ferozepore division, has passed the examination in colloquial Hindoostanee required of assistant engineers.

**NEW POLITICAL AGENCY, RAJPOOTANA.**—It is notified for public information that an agency for the Eastern States of Rajpootana (comprising Ulwar, Bhurtore, Dhulepore, and Kerowlee) has been established by the Government of India, with its head quarters at Bhurtore, in subordination to the Agent Governor-general for Rajpootana.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—MILITARY.**—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Col. W. Maxwell, R.A., chief engineer, Public Works Department, secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces; Lieut. col. W. D. Morgan, Bengal staff corps, commandant 22nd (Punjab) regiment of native infantry; and Surg. J. H. Loch, M.D., of the Medical Department—date of arrival at Fort William, June 23.

**DEPARTURES.**—The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified:—Lieut. J. M. Sym, of the Bengal staff corps, G.G.O. No. 1,203 of 1868, per *Sumatra*, Jan. 30; Lieut. H. M. Mackenzie, R.A., G.G.O. No. 413 of 1869, per *Baroda*, May 25; Lieut. T. St. Q. Clut-terbuck, general list, inf., G.G.O. No. 549 of 1869, per *Mongolia*, June 21. Mr. W. A. T. Dick, assistant superintendent Government tea plantations, was a passenger on board the steamer *Mooltan*, left by the pilot at sea on May 11. Mr. W. E. Blyth, deputy commissioner, reported his departure to Europe by steamer from Bombay on May 22.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The following furloughs to Europe on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, were granted in June:—Capt. Knight, 19th foot, to England. Lieut. Boddam, 60th foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Weigall, 76th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Major gen. Stewart, C.B., staff corps, from June 20 to July 20, preparatory to embarking for Europe on furlough on private affairs. Capt. Minto, 6th N.I., one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to Europe. Quartermaster Trevan, 4th hussars, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Thunder, 58th foot, to England, from June 30, 1869, to June 30, 1870, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Dunlop (C battery 16th brigade royal artillery), to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Ens. Cust, 2nd foot, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Capt. Collins, 26th foot, to England, for 15 months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Day (D battery 18th brigade royal artillery), to England, overland, on m.c. Lieut. Barron (G battery 19th brigade), to England, overland, on m.c. Lieut. Toms, 14th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Ens. Spence, 3rd foot, to Jubbulpore, from May 23 to July 23, on private affairs. Capt. Theobald, 55th foot, to remain in England, from July 14, 1869, to January 9, 1870, on private affairs. Capt. R. G. Birch, late 1st European light cavalry, brigade major Fort William, is permitted to proceed to sea on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for three months, under the Regulations of 1868. The undermentioned officer has reported his departure on the date specified:—Capt. H. Collett, Bengal staff corps, May 15. Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. W. B. Moore, 37th foot, is directed to proceed to England at once, via Bombay and Egypt, to join the depot of his regiment. The leave of absence to visit Madras on private affairs granted to Brig. gen. A. T. Wilde, C.B., c.s.i., commandant of the Punjab frontier force, and officiating secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, military department, in G.G.O. No. 38, dated Jan. 11 last, and No. 451, dated April 21 last, is to be held to have effect from Feb. 4 last, instead of the date previously notified.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE (JUNE).**—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on m.c., under the rules of 1869 (unless otherwise specified):—Mr. G. L. T. Harris, of the civil service, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed to Europe on furlough, embarking at Bombay. Mr. R. C. Hamilton, officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr, for four months, without pay, under the financial notification dated June 4, 1864, in extension. Rev. J. Stephenson, chaplain of St. John's Church, two months' privilege leave. Mr. T. Drysdale, officiating registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces, is granted six months' leave of absence to Europe on private affairs, under the uncovenanted service leave of absence rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. Westland, officiating magistrate and collector of Jessore, for three months. Mr. W. M. Beaufort, additional judge of Tirhoot, for three months. Mr. F. M. Avern, executive engineer, third grade, Hooghly River division, for one year and six months on medical certificate, to proceed to Europe. Mr. J. Platts, inspector of schools, Northern Circle, is permitted to proceed to Europe on fifteen months' leave on medical certificate, and is granted the usual preparatory leave from the 1st inst., or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Subsidiary leave for ten days is granted to Mr. T. Drysdale, officiating registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on private affairs, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Major Innes, controller, public works accounts, Punjab, privilege leave for one month, in extension. The privilege leave to Mr. E. L. Asher, executive engineer 4th grade, Peshawar division, is extended to three months. Lieut. Corbyn, assistant commissioner, Sylkot, has privilege leave for two and a-half months, with effect from June 20. Rev. A. N. Wilson, chaplain of Ferozepore, privilege leave for one month, with effect from Sept. 2 next. In supersession of *Punjab Gazette* order No. 1,740, dated June 5 last, Rev. J. K. Stuart, chaplain of Lahore, has privilege leave for two months, with effect from Sept. 15. Capt. Riddell, assistant commissioner, Delhi, leave for four months from July 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof. Mr. E. B. Peacock, assistant commissioner, Delhi, privilege leave for two months, with effect from July 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Major Bamfield, officiating deputy inspector general of police, Ambala Circle, privilege leave for two months, with effect from June 8. Lieut. Gascoie, 4th Punjab inf., leave from June 1 to Sept. 30, to Cashmere, private affairs. Mr. L. Cowan, assistant commissioner, Ferozepore, has one month's privilege leave of absence, with

effect from July 1. The second instalment of the privilege leave of absence granted to Mr. W. E. Purser, assistant commissioner, Kurnaul, dated Oct. 20, 1864, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. G. H. Dupnis, executive engineer, 4th grade, 8th division, Grand Trunk road, is allowed privilege leave for two months and five days, from Sept. 9 next; this cancels Punjab Government notification No. 3,169 of June 3. Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, assistant engineer, 1st grade, 7th division, Grand Trunk road, is allowed two months' special leave, from such date as he may be enabled to avail himself of it. Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Dr. Harris, M.D., civil surgeon, from July 15. Rev. H. Murray, chaplain of Mian Mir, has three months' leave, with effect from July 6. Mr. Elliott, settlement officer, Furruckabad, privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from Aug. 27 next. Major Smyly, deputy commissioner, Gujerat, privilege leave for one month, with effect from Sept. 1. Lient. Macaulay, assistant commissioner, Peshawur, privilege leave for two months from June 20. Mr. Goulding, assistant inspector, 2nd circle, department of public instruction, N.W.P., privilege leave for one month, with effect from June 1. Mr. Need, accountant, Upper Sutlej Canal, privilege leave for one month, with effect from June 20. Mr. Crank, professor, Lahore College, leave for three months, on medical certificate, with effect from July 1. Lient. col. McNeile, c.s.i., commissioner and superintendent, Delhi division, privilege leave for two months and a-half from the date of his availing himself thereof, in supercession of the leave granted to him on April 15. The Rev. G. D. Symonds, chaplain of Nowshera, privilege leave for one month, with effect from June 26. Dr. Thomson, professor of experimental science, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Sept. 1 next. Mr. Sterndale, assistant to the deputy commissioner of paper currency, Lahore, has six months' extension of leave, on medical certificate. Mr. Montagu, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Futehgarh, privilege leave for three months, with effect from June 2. Mr. Wollaston, officiating subordinate and small cause court judge, Benares, privilege leave for three months, with effect from June 15. Mr. Cadell, assistant settlement officer at Moozuffernuggur, privilege leave for one month, with effect from June 3. Mr. Wilmot, extra assistant commissioner of Rajmahal, is allowed the usual preparatory leave, to enable him to appear before the standing medical committee at the presidency.

**MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers obtained leave of absence in June, on medical certificate (unless otherwise specified):—Lient. Webb, 41st foot, from July 13 to Aug. 10, on private affairs, in extension, Cashmere. Lient. Byrne, 10th N.I. and 77th foot, to Calcutta, from June 15 to Dec. 15, as a very special case, to study the native languages. Lient. Robinson, 85th foot, from April 21 to Aug. 30, to Chumba and Cashmere, on private affairs. Ensign Kerr, 96th foot, to Neigherries, from June 2 to Oct. 15, to Hills north of Deyrah. Lient. col. Thelwall, 21st N.I., from May 17 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie, on private affairs. Lient. Grylls (with 1st N.I.), to Mussoorie, from May 7 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lient. Logan, 7th N.I., from May 26 to Oct. 15, to Simla. Capt. Dashwood, 5th foot, from July 16 to Oct. 15, to remain at Cashmere and Dalhousie, on private affairs, in extension. Lient. Way, 5th foot, from July 16 to Oct. 15, to remain at Dalhousie, on private affairs, in extension. Col. Bright, 19th foot, from July 13 to Oct. 15, to remain at Murree, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Lient. Richmond, 36th foot, from June 22 to Aug. 14, to remain at Murree, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. Byron, 60th foot, from July 15 to Oct. 14, to Hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs. Lient. Farmer, 60th foot, from July 15 to Oct. 14, to Hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs. Ensign Hope, 60th foot, from June 12 to Oct. 31, to Hills north of Deyrah. Capt. Carruthers, 92nd foot, from June 25 to Oct. 14, to Mussoorie, on private affairs. Ensign Boileau, 109th foot, from May 28 to Sept. 28, to Murree. Capt. Walters, staff corps, for six months from such date as he may avail himself of it, to Murree and Hills north of Deyrah. Staff assistant surgeon Haward, medical staff, from May 28 to Sept. 28, to Murree. Major Lord Howard De Walden, 4th hussars, to remain at Cashmere, on private affairs, from July 16 to Aug. 13, in extension. Capt. Butler, 4th hussars, Cashmere, on private affairs, from June 25 to Sept. 14. Lient. Shuttleworth, 11th hussars, to Murree and Cashmere, from June 14 to Oct. 15, in extension. Cornet Gardner, 11th hussars, to Mussoorie, from June 28 to Aug. 30, on private affairs, in extension. Lient. Wilson, R.H.A., to Murree and Cashmere, on private affairs, from June 15 to Oct. 15. Staff Asst. surg. Neill, 5th foot, to Bombay, preparatory to a sea voyage, from June 8 to July 8. Capt. Chinn, 12th foot, to Bombay, from June 11 to July 11. Lient. Crespiigny, 41st foot, to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from June 30 to Aug. 30, in extension. Capt. Charley, 60th foot, to Simla, from July 15 to Oct. 14, on private affairs. Lient. Smith, 85th foot, to remain in Dalhousie and adjacent hills, from June 15 to Oct. 15, in extension. Lient. Lowndes, 93rd foot, in extension, to remain in England until March 31 next, on private affairs. Lient. Preston, 102nd foot, from June 20 to July 20, to Calcutta. Lient. col. Murray, 14th Bengal cavalry, from April 23 to Nov. 15, to Landour and hills. Surg. Paskett, in medical charge 17th N.I., to Calcutta, from May 12 to June 11, under Furlough Rules of 1796. Vet. surg. Hulse, to Landour or Simla, from May 10 to Nov. 10, under Furlough Rules of 1868. Lient. Verner, 2nd wing subaltern 8th N.I., on probation, to Calcutta, from June 10 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Capt. Murphy, 58th foot, to Mussoorie, from May 23 to Aug. 22. Lient. Whitmore, 58th foot, to Mussoorie, from May 23 to Aug. 22; this cancels the leave given to this officer on April 19 last. Ensign Morris, 58th foot, to Mussoorie, from May 23 to Aug. 22. Asst. surg. Ambrose, to Mussoorie, from May 27 to Aug. 15. Honorary major (paymaster) Macdonnell, 88th foot, to Cashmere and Murree, from June 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Ensign Elliot, 93rd foot, to remain at Sealkote, from July 15 to Oct. 15, in extension. Brevet col. Cureton, doing duty at Umballa, to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lient. col. Wheler, 35th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Major Angelo, brigade

major, Peshawur, to Simla, from June 7 to Oct. 7. Lient. Toker, adjt. 18th N.I., to Simla, from April 12 to Oct. 12. Lient. col. Wilkinson, late 4th European L.C., doing duty at Umballa, to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Col. Cunningham, infantry, doing duty at Umballa, to Simla and adjacent hills, from July 16 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lient. Bird, infantry, to Murree and adjacent hills, from May 26 to Oct. 31. Surgeon major Thorp, in medical charge of 8th Bengal cavalry, to Simla, from May 1 to November 1. Ensign Goodridge, 5th foot, to remain in Calcutta, from June 12 to September 12, to study the native languages, in extension. Ens. Saunders, 2nd squadron subaltern 10th Bengal cavalry, on probation, to Murree, from May 30 to Oct. 31. Captain Adcock, 6th foot, to Murree, from May 29 to Aug. 29. Ens. Barton, 7th foot, from June 15 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal, on private affairs. Lient. Street, 11th foot, to remain at Nynee Tal, from June 20 to Aug. 20, on private affairs, in extension. Lient. Callwell, 11th foot, to Almorah, from June 20 to Aug. 20, on private affairs, in extension. Lient. Lewis, 11th foot, to remain in Calcutta, from June 20 to Oct. 15, in extension. Capt. (local major) Hill, D battery A brigade R.H.A., to Cashmere, from July 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lient. Hazlerigg, D battery A brigade R.H.A., to Mussoorie, from July 15 to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs. Lient. Hamilton, B battery F brigade R.H.A., to Cashmere, from May 10 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lient. Loch, C battery A brigade R.H.A., to Nynee Tal, from July 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. McLeod, 25th brigade R.H.A., to Simla, from May 6 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lient. Hayes, F battery 19th brigade R.A., to Kotegurh, from July 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. 2nd Capt. Dyce, gunnery instructor, 25th brigade R.H.A., to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. 2nd Capt. Ommanney, No. 4 battery 22nd brigade, to Murree and Simla, from June 19 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. Anderson, No. 4 battery 28th brigade R.H.A., to Murree, from July 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lient. Graves, No. 3 battery 24th brigade R.H.A., to Nynee Tal, from June 1 to November 1. Lient. col. Wallace, 25th foot, to Nynee Tal, from June 23 to Oct. 15, in extension. Ens. Hogarth, to remain at Nynee Tal, from June 13 to Aug. 15, in extension. The leave granted in Punjab order No. 208, dated May 20, to Capt. Forlong, corps of guides, will be held to commence from June 10, the date on which it was availed of, and to extend to Sept. 25. Lient. col. Boisragon, commanding 4th Sikh infantry, is granted leave of absence from May 29 to August 29, under the rules of 1868, to remain at Murree, in extension of privilege leave.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BIRD, Lient., acting cantonment mag. of Trichinopoly, to be cantonment mag. of Trichinopoly, from date of decease of Major Brown. July 6. COCKERELL, J. R., civil and sess. judge of Nellore, to be a lay trustee of the church at that station, v. Dykes. July 6. DREYER, Major, Madras staff corps, to act as comr. of police, to have effect from June 5 last. GIBSON, E., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Bellary, during the employment of Mr. Price on other duty. July 6. HANKIN.—The following transfer and posting is ordered:—Capt. Hankin, exec. engr. of the 4th grade, from Coimbatore dist. to Presy. July 6. HOWARD, Capt. and dep. comy., extra asst. engr. of 1st grade, to be asst. engr. of 1st grade, v. Roberts. July 6. KELSALL, J., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Bellary, during absence of Mr. Foster on leave; this cancels the appt. of Mr. Wilkinson, notified in the *Gazette* of June 29. KINDERSLEY, F. M., to act as civil and sess. judge of Coimbatore, during the absence of Cook, on leave. KINDERSLEY, F. M., Madras C.S., reported his return to the presy. per P. and O. str. *Mooltan*, on July 1. LACY, B., to act as dep. controller of public works accounts, during abs. of Mr. Hart. July 6. LIARDET, Capt., 2nd asst. supt. revenue survey in charge of demarcation in the Madras district, is hereby invested with the powers conferred on officers appd. by Govt. for purposes of demarcation under Act XXVIII. of 1860. [to join. July 6. MORANT, Lient., exec. engr. of the 3rd grade, to the Coimbatore district, PEARSE, E. L., asst. coll. in temp. charge of the treasury in the district of North Arcot, to act as registrar of assurances of that district. July 6. PURCHAS, Lient. W. R., R.E., supernum. asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, to be asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, v. Capt. and dep. comy. Howard. July 6. TENNANT, Capt., Madras S.C., to act as comr. of police, during absence of Drever on leave, to have effect from June 5 last. WALKER, G. R., R.E., supernum. asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, to be asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. Gorman dec. July 6.

### MILITARY.

BATLEY, Capt., attached 31st L.I., to be 1st wing subaltern 30th N.I.—to join. June 11. BARRY, &c.—Captains J. Barry, barrackmaster, Secunderabad; J. Markham, superintendent Madras mounted police; and Lient. G. Proudfoot, European veterans, to be dep. commissaries, with effect from Jan. 1. BRERETON, Lient., attached 4th N.I., to be 2nd wing subaltern 4th N.I. BROUGHTON, Capt., 1st wing subaltern 24th N.I., to be offctg. adjt. 35th N.I.—to join. June 11. CADELL, Col., comy. of ordnance, Fort St. George, is app. to act as a member of the Bonus Compensation Committee during absence on priv. leave of Lient. col. Mayne. [later appt. June 14. COX, Lient., qrmr. 15th N.I., and offctg. adjt. 16th N.I., is confd. in the



GRANT, Subaltern, to act as qmr. from April 29, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Harvey, on m.c. to England.

GROVE, Lieut. and Adj., 15th N.I., to office, as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Beddek, proc. on m.c. June 14.

HUDLESTON, Major, staff corps, to do general duty at Waltham, under orders of the officer commanding northern districts. June 14.

LAMBAR, Lieut., 45th regt., to be acting interpreter of the regt. from Jan. 1, v. Pollard, relieved.

MACLAVER, Lieut., R.A., is posted to 20th brigade, and will be borne on No. 7 (officers) battery of that brigade. June 9.

MAGAN, Lieut., 2nd wing subaltern 4th N.I., to be adjt. 25th N.I.; to join. June 14. [Nov. 1 last, v. Lieut. Watling.

POLLARD, Lieut., 45th regt., to be acting interpreter of the regt., from PROHER, Capt., attached 20th N.I., to be officiating 1st wing subaltern, 24th N.I.; to join. June 11.

SWIFTE, Capt. (recent promotion), adjt. 27th N.I., will continue in his appointment, as a special case. June 14.

TOTTENHAM.—His Royal Highness the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to approve of Ensign Tottenham, 10th foot, being removed to the 2nd batt. of his regt. This officer on arrival will apply for payment of the expense of his passage from Japan. June 25.

VERTUE, Senior Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) to have the position of capt. in 29th N.I., v. Brown, deceased. Dated May 30 last.

WARNER.—The services of Lieut. Warner, 4th regt. L.C., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept., with effect from April 3 last. [June 26, 1868.

WATLING, Lieut., 45th regt., to resume his duties as interpreter, from WRIGHT.—The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. W. F. Wright, staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, to be capt., from July 4 last.

## REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.

Head Quarters, Coonoor, June 24.—The following removals have been ordered:—

Lieut. col. F. M. Haultain, staff corps, to 2nd in command and wing officer 30th N.I.—to join. This cancels so much of G.O.C.C., dated 20th ult., appointing Lieut. col. Haultain, officiating 2nd in command 34th L.I.

Major G. W. Playfair, wing officer 30th N.I., officiating 2nd in command and wing officer 30th N.I., to officiating 2nd in command and wing officer 34th L.I.—to join on public grounds.

Lieut. T. D. Chatterton, from attached 2nd N.I., to 1st wing subaltern 2nd N.I.

Capt. J. A. Richmond, from attached 25th N.I., to officiating adjutant 14th regt. N.I.

## MEDICAL.

BRETT, Surg. major J., to join the 35th N.I., and continue in medical charge of the 17th N.I., without prejudice to his duties with the 35th N.I., until further orders.

KING, Surg. H., M.B., acting chemical examiner, Madras, delivered over charge of the office to Sub. asst. surg. Harvey, July 5.

MACSWINEY, Staff asst. surg. E. V., M.D., who arrived from England, is placed under orders of dep. ins. gen., Presy. circle, and to do duty R.A., St. Thomas's Mount. June 7.

THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.—The Gilchrist trustees have requested that it may be made known to intending candidates for the Gilchrist scholarships at Madras that the Latin subject of the examination to be held in January next will be the First Book of Livy.

CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following civil servants obtained furloughs and leave of absence in July:—Mr. R. K. Puckle, collector and magistrate of Tinnevely, on special duty, has 18 months' furlough to Europe. Mr. W. A. Hart, deputy collector of public works accounts, has two months' leave of absence on medical certificate, under rules of 1868. Mr. J. Brosnahan, assistant engineer, has two months' cumulative privilege leave, under rules of 1868. The Chief Secretary has granted Mr. H. Morgan, superintendent of the Government press, privilege leave for one month. The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. O. Dene, B.A., domestic chaplain, privilege leave for two months, from July 7, under Section 16 of the Absentee Rules for Chaplains.

MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers have furlough (June):—Capt. Iles, 19th foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate. Lieut. Pollard, 45th foot, in extension of privilege leave till Aug. 13, to Bombay, on private affairs. Major (Brevet Lieut. col.) Rutherford, for three months, in extension of privilege leave, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on private affairs. Lieut. Wheatley, C battery, D brigade, R.H.A., to England by the overland route, on medical certificate—unfit to do duty with troops. Asst. surg. Gibbon, 23rd brigade R.A., from June 21, or date of departure, to Madras, on medical certificate. Capt. (Brevet Major) Hinxman, 3rd battalion 60th rifles, for two months, in extension, to Madras, on medical certificate. Capt. (Lieut. col.) Lacy, 76th foot, for three months, in extension, to Neilgherries, on medical certificate. Lieut. col. Gilbertson, doing general duty at Vellore, from June 15, or date of departure, for one month, to Madras, on medical certificate. Capt. Brock, 1st battalion 1st foot, from June 18, or date of departure, for three months, to Neilgherries, on medical certificate. Lieut. col. Gilbertson, infantry, is permitted to proceed to sea, the Cape of Good Hope, or Australia, on medical certificate, for two years. Staff Asst. surg. Venour, secretary and statistical officer to the inspector-general, British Medical Service, is permitted to proceed to the Shevaroy Hills on medical certificate. Major Michael, staff corps, officiating deputy secretary to Government, military department, is granted leave of absence for sixty days, from June 7, or date of departure.

## Bombay.

## CIVIL.

AYERST, G., acting asst. judge and session judge of Surat, received charge of his office on June 19.

CANDY, E. T., is app. to act as asst. judge and session judge at Ahmedabad, and is invested with appellate jurisdiction.

FARRAN, G. H., is app. to act for H. Gamble, as official assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay during the residue of the leave of absence granted to H. Gamble, v. Hill, resigned.

FARRAN, C. F., B.A., is app. to continue to act as reporter of the High Court during the absence of R. T. Reid. July 1.

FIFE, Col., chief engr. for irrigation and under secy. to Govt., P.W. dept., irrigation branch, is prom. to rank of chief engr. of the 2nd class from Jan. 30.

FOXTON, W., to be 1st class dep. coll. in Scinde. July 1.

GIBBONS, F., to be 3rd class dep. coll. in Scinde. July 1.

MARRYAT, Lieut., to be asst. consulting engineer in place of Capt. Dowden, and to act as dep. consulting engineer while Capt. White is acting for Capt. Hancock. July 1.

PHILLIPS, Capt., asst. political agent, Maheo Kanta, resumed charge of his duties on June 19. The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

TREVOR, Capt., to be 2nd class dep. coll. in Scinde.

WHITE, Capt., to act as senior dep. consulting eng. during the absence of Capt. Hancock. July 1.

WHITE, J. S., barrister-at-law, is app. advocate gen. of Bombay. July 1.

## MILITARY.

HEATHCOTE, Major C. T., staff corps, services are replaced at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. July 1.

VYSE, Lieut. col., 3rd hussars, to assume com. of brig., with effect from June 12, v. Brig. gen. Forbes, C.B. July 1.

WATSON, Col., 82nd foot., to assume com. of Aden brig., v. Major gen. Skinner, C.B., proceeded on m.c. July 1.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers obtained furlough and leave of absence in July:—Surg. major Squire, Bengal medical establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Furlough Regulations of 1796. Lieut. Worthy, Bombay staff corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868. Lieut. Mockler, acting 3rd assistant to political resident at Aden, is allowed furlough to England for eighteen months, on medical certificate, from date of his departure from Aden. Capt. Daubeny, assist. director of gymnastics, is granted four months' leave of absence to proceed to England on private affairs. Capt. and brev. major Campbell, R.A., from May 28 to Nov. 28, on the recommendation of a medical board. Capt. Roberts, R.A., from date of embarkation, to England, via Egypt, to appear before a medical board. Capt. Chinn, 12th foot; Capt. Monsell, 23rd foot; Staff asst. surg. Neill, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjutant general, horse guards. Lieut. Hennell, 25th foot, from July 1 to July 31, in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The following furloughs to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, and leave of absence, have been granted (June):—The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, judge of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed leave of absence to Europe for 6 months, on medical certificate. Capt. Stapleton, assistant engineer, 1st grade, has been allowed 12 months' furlough, on medical certificate, in India, from Feb. 12 last. Leave of absence granted to H. Gamble, Esq., official assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, is extended till Sept. 9, and Wilks Hill, Esq., will continue to act for the said H. Gamble. The Hon. the Chief Justice of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to extend the leave granted to R. T. Reid, Esq., LL.D., barrister-at-law, reporter of the High Court, for 15 months, from March 15, 1868, till Jan. 3, 1870, on further medical certificate; and has appointed C. F. Farran, Esq., B.A., barrister-at-law, to continue to act as reporter of the High Court during the absence of the said R. T. Reid, Esq. Capt. Dodd, 1st class deputy collector in Scinde, has availed himself of furlough to Europe, granted March 25 last. Col. Phayre, political superintendent Upper Sind frontier, is allowed privilege leave for 3 months. Capt. Dodd, 1st class deputy collector in Scinde, was allowed preparatory leave for 30 days from Feb. 16 last, previous to his departure on furlough to England.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

BARNES.—At Meean Meer, June 27, wife of Capt. C. H. Barnes, Royal Horse Artillery, son.

BEST.—At Neznapatam, June 3, wife of J. W. Best, C.S., son.

BOY.—At Patna, Goolzarbagh, July 3, wife of Capt. P. Boy, son and daughter.

BROUCKE.—At Bugzah Depot, July 3, wife of W. J. Broucke, daughter.

BULL.—At BHATULPORE, July 3, wife of A. H. Bull, son.

CARR.—At Madras, June 21, wife of R. P. Carr, daughter. [daughter.

COLLINSON.—At Madras, June 24, wife of W. J. Collinson, Madras Railway.

CONNELL.—At Bynulla, June 29, wife of G. L. F. Connell, son.

COWIE.—At Calcutta, June 23, wife of J. Cowie, Esq., daughter.

DANDO.—At Calcutta, June 25, wife of A. C. Dando, daughter.

DAVIES.—At Coimbatore, July 2, wife of Major A. M. Davies, son.

## Home.

## BOMBAY MEDICAL FUND.

The following letter has been addressed to annuitants:—

India-office, S.W., July 30, 1869.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acquaint you that having had before him the report of Mr. Samuel Brown, on the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund, and the several letters addressed to Government by the late committee of management with respect to the claims of the members of that institution, the Duke of Argyll has sanctioned the following grants to the annuitants and subscribers of the fund, viz.:—

1. The restoration, with effect from April 30, 1867, of the annuities of present incumbents in Class I. to £300, the amount at which they stood in 1857.

2. The restoration, with effect from April 30, 1867, of present and prospective annuities of Classes II., III., and IV., to the amounts at which they stood in 1857, viz.:—

Class II. to £240.

Class III. to £200.

Class IV. to £160.

3. The addition of 5 per cent. to present and prospective annuities of £240, £200, and £160, with effect from May 1, 1869, from which date the annuities of present incumbents will be as follows, viz.:—

Class II., £252.

Class III., £210.

Class IV., £168.

Three annuities of £252, £210, and £168 being allotted annually for the future, and the annuities of £300 being continued only to the present incumbents in Class I.

4. The grant of three extra annuities of £252 in the present year taking effect from the 1st May, 1869.

## DECORATION OF THE NEW COMPANIONS OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

On Friday the Duke of Argyll attended at the India Office to present to several of the gentlemen who have been recently enrolled in the Order of the Star of India the badges pertaining thereto. As a rule, the third degree of any Order is conferred without any ceremonial, but the present Secretary of State for India, departing from ordinary usage in such cases, resolved in this instance on distributing the decorations himself as representative of the Queen. A short time since, indeed, it was contemplated that the new Companions of the Star of India should receive their honours during the progress of an imposing State ceremony, but that intention was abandoned. Of those to whom the Companionship of the Order had been awarded, only five appeared in person to receive the symbols of Royal recognition from the Secretary of State for India. These were Syud Ahmed Khan, Captain Meadows Taylor, Mr. Richard Price Harrison, Mr. G. N. Barlow, and Mr. Richard Vicars Boyle. Syud Ahmed Khan, a native judicial officer in the North-West Provinces, has always been remarkable for his magisterial ability and his loyalty to the Crown. During the Indian mutiny he did the State eminent service by persuading his co-religionists to support the English in the contest. His son, it may be added, obtained a scholarship worth £200 a-year in Calcutta, and is now a student of Lincoln's-inn. Captain Meadows Taylor has been employed in the Hyderabad country. He has written many contributions to the literature of India. Mr. Richard Price Harrison, late Accountant-General in Bengal, served under Sir C. Trevelyan, by whom he has been strongly recommended. Colonel Broome, who was his colleague in matters of military finance, has received the honour of C.S.I. Mr. G. N. Barlow, of the Bengal service, was employed during the famine in Orissa by the Governor-General and the House of Commons. The Rajah of Parricood received the C.S.I. for his exertions in the same field of action. Mr. Richard Vicars Boyle is now known as "Boyle of Arrah," on account of the leading part he took in the defence of that famous bungalow. Of those Companions who are not in the public service, Mr. Boyle was the most distinguished.

Of the other gentlemen to whom the Companionship of the Order had been granted, some, though in England, were unable from various causes to receive their badges from the Duke of Argyll, and others being occupied in active service in India, or being natives resident in that country, were necessarily absent. The five recipients of the honour who, though in England, were prevented from attending at the India-office, were Lieut.-colonel George Hutchinson, Colonel John Blick Spurgin, Surgeon-major J. Arthur, Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, and Mr. H. C. Hamilton. Lieutenant-colonel Hutchinson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been distinguished for his military and political capacity, and has been recommended by Sir John Lawrence and Sir Robert Montgomery. Colonel John Blick Spurgin, of the Madras army, served in the Burmese war and was distinguished in the Oudh cam-

DAVIS—At Lahore, June 25, wife of C. G. C. Davis, son.  
FOLEY—At Cawnpore, June 28, wife of R. Foley, son.  
FRYAR—At Manargudi, wife of Rev. G. Fryar, daughter.  
GANE—At Surat, July 7, wife of H. J. Gane, civil surgeon, daughter.  
GRIBBLE—At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, June 21, wife of T. W. Gribble, daughter.  
HATCHELL—At Butterworth, Province Wellesley, May 23, wife of D. T. Hatchell, M.S.C., police magistrate, daughter.  
HOWARD—At Poona, July 8, wife of W. S. Howard, executive engineer, Kirkee, prematurely of a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.  
LUXMOORE—At Bangalore, June 23, wife of Lieut. C. T. P. Luxmoore, 39th N.I. daughter.  
MANDERSON—At Nynce Nal, June 20, widow of the late R. Manderon, Bengal C.S., daughter.  
MANLEY—At Kidderpore, June 28, wife of C. J. Manley, daughter.  
MARTIN—At Meerut, June 27, wife of J. Martin, conductor, Commissariat Depot, son. [M. Netscher, of a son.  
NETSCHER—At St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, June 28, wife of Apothecary NIEL—At Hissar, June 24, wife of Mr. Assistant Patrol Niel, Inland Customs, daughter.  
PEEL—At Malabar-hill, July 11, wife of W. F. Peel, daughter.  
REYNOLDS—At Midnapore, June 28, wife of H. J. Reynolds, son.  
ROBERTSON—At Naini Tal, Mrs. J. G. Robertson, C.S., son.  
SZCZEPANSKI—At Ellichpore, June 29, wife of Capt. Szczepanski, officiating deputy commissioner, son. [corps, daughter.  
TREVOR—At Surat, July 3, wife of Capt. W. G. Trevor, Bombay staff  
WAKEFIELD—At Simla, June 22, wife of W. S. Wakefield, daughter.  
WELLS—At Oosoor, July 2, wife of S. Wells, M.D., Remount Depot, son.  
WILLIAMS—At Parell, July 7, wife of A. Williams, son.  
WILSON—At 5, Lodon-buildings, Hastings-street, Calcutta, July 6, wife of R. Wilson, son.  
WITHER—At Bimlipatam, June 28, at the residence of A. Hyslop, wife of L. F. B. Wither, son.

## MARRIAGES.

BRAYSON—COOMBS.—At Kurrachee, June 24, G. C. Brayson, to Kate, second daughter of the late J. W. Coombs, of Hong Kong, China.  
DOUGLAS—WILSON.—At Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley-street, Calcutta, June 28, Wilfred C. Douglas, son of late J. R. Douglas, of the High Court, to Ann, daughter of W. G. H. Wilson.  
HAMILTON—BROWNE.—At Poona, July 6, J. W. Hamilton, Government Telegraph Department, to Sibyll D., daughter of late A. Browne, asst. revenue commissioner, N.D.  
WILLIAMS—GAVIN.—At Roorkee, July 6, G. R. C. Williams, B.C.S., to Minnie, daughter of Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, chaplain of Roorkee.

## DEATHS.

BEATSON—At Nagpore, June 25, Harry F., infant son of Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Beatson.  
BRODIE—At Kirwee, June 25, S. M. Brodie, son of the Rev. J. Brodie, Monimail, Fifeshire, aged 30.  
CHRISTIAN—At Dacca, June 13, D. Christian, late of Monghyr, aged 60.  
DAUN—At Bombay, June 26, Maj. Daun, Bombay retired list.  
DAVEY—At Bombay, June 27, W. M. Davey, late of 1st Royals, aged 35.  
DODD—At Nynce Tal, July 2, Charles F. R., child of Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Dodd, aged 22 months. [hoot.  
DOVETON—On board the *Orrell*, May 27, wife of H. Doveton, late of TIR-  
DRUMMOND—At Vepery, June 22, wife of W. Drummond, and eldest daughter of the late Captain A. A. Wallace, 2nd E.L.I.  
EARLE—At Landour, June 24, T. A. Earle, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., medical department, aged 31.  
FENWICK—At Calcutta, July 4, wife of G. R. Fenwick, late captain 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.  
GLASS—At Calcutta, June 18, Cecil G., child of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Glass, aged 11 months.  
GOSS—At Calcutta, July 5, W. Goss, engineer, of cholera.  
GRIFFITHS—At Meerut, June 22, of heat apoplexy, H. D. Griffiths, lieut., 4th Queen's own hussars, eldest son of Rhys B. Griffiths, of Sandwell, Devonshire, aged 27.  
HANKIN—At Coimbatore, June 23, John, youngest child of Major E. L. Hankin, Madras staff corps. [aged 4 months.  
HEALY—At Kurrachee, June 12, John R., child of Lieut. Healy, 95th regt.,  
HOSEASON—At Jaulnah, Deccan, July 2, W. H., son of Col. H. Hoseason, comdt. 1st infantry, Hyderabad contingent, aged 25 years.  
JAMES—On board the *Ellora*, between Aden and Suez, June 21, wife of R. W. James, M.D., civil surgeon, Aden.  
JONES—At Jhelum, June 24, of small-pox, Lieut. F. P. Jones, Bengal staff corps, district superint. of police, Jhelum district.  
MIDDLETON—At Jubbulpore, June 14, of cholera, Frank B., infant child of Capt. F. B. Middleton, 21st regt. Madras N.I. [36.  
SCHWARZ—At Jooneer, June 30, wife of Rev. C. E. Schwarz, C.M.S., aged  
SHANNON—At Jaulnah, June 24, Asst. surg. P. J. Shannon, M.D., Madras Med. Estab., and in medical charge of 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent.  
SIMMONS—On board the *Salsette*, between Bombay and Aden, June 20, Lieut. G. LeB. Simmons, R.E., aged 28. [J. H. Smith.  
SMITH—At Islama Hill, Mazagon, June 20, Frances E., infant daughter of  
STUART—At Aurungabad, June 30, J. Stuart, late of the Ordnance Department, Hyderabad contingent, aged 65.  
TAYLOR—At Jullundur, June 25, Mr. W. Taylor, late sub-editor and manager of the *Indian Public Opinion* Press.  
THOMSON—At Nusseerabad, June 17, of cholera, wife of Capt. H. G. Thomson, the Royal regiment, aged 26.  
TUFFEN—On board the French steamer *Meinam*, July 2, Rev. Fr. Tuffen, of the Bangalore Mission.  
WORSOP—At Thayetmyo, British Burmah, May 12, from heat apoplexy, Major M. A. Worsop, Madras staff corps.

paing of 1858-1859. He was General Neil's staff officer, and was with that general at his death. He has been recommended by Sir John Lawrence. Surgeon-major J. Arthur, late of the Madras Fusiliers, did prominent and efficient service during the course of the Indian Mutiny. He was recommended for the Companionship of the Bath, but as at that time he had left the service, he was not qualified to receive the decoration. Mr. John William Shaw Wylie has been Under Secretary in the Foreign Department of the Government of India and a member of the Bombay Civil Service. Mr. Wylie is also known on account of his contributions to literature regarding the Central Asia question. Mr. Henry Charles Hamilton, of the Bengal Civil Service, as chief civil officer and agent, held the opium factory at Ghazeeport during the whole period of the Indian mutiny, and on frequent occasions successfully protected Government property. Mr. Wylie was Lord Dalhousie's able Foreign Secretary.

The other gentlemen who have been enrolled as Companions of the Order are Major-general Renny, Mr. W. J. Money, Mr. Court, Colonel M. G. Wood, Major G. Thompson, Major W. Dickenson, Colonel E. Webb, Colonel G. S. Montgomery, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer, and Meer Ali Akbar. Major-general Renny distinguished himself by disarming native regiments at the beginning of the rising in the Punjab. He was recommended by Sir Robert Montgomery and by the authorities at the Horse Guards. Mr. W. J. Money, of the Bengal Civil Service, served during the Mutiny in Oudh as secretary to Sir James Outram, from whom he received several testimonials. Mr. Court, of the Bengal Civil Service, was Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, in which he did eminent service during the Mutiny. He has been recommended by Sir John Lawrence. Colonel G. M. Woods, of the Madras Army, was adjutant in India during the crisis of 1857-1858, when he was an indefatigable labourer at his post. Captain Thompson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, served in the last Burmese War, and was at the taking of Pegu. He has since been a deputy commissioner in Oudh. Major William Dickenson, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been recommended by Sir H. Green and Sir Bartle Frere, for services on the Sindh frontier. He also successfully administered the affairs of Beloochistan during the absence of Sir H. Green, and also served with distinction during the Abyssinian War. Colonel G. S. Montgomery, of the Bombay Native Infantry, suppressed the artillery mutiny in 1857 at Shikarpore, and was at that time wounded through the thigh. He has been recommended by Sir Bartle Frere. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer, a Parsee gentleman, has been recommended by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald on account of his many acts of benevolence. It may be here remarked that Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer is the gentleman who presented the beautiful drinking fountain, inaugurated on Monday week by the Princess Mary of Teck, to the public of the metropolis. Meer Ali Akbar did useful diplomatic service during the Abyssinian War, and also in India. Colonel E. Webb, of the Madras Staff Corps, served in the Afghan War, and was once a prisoner in the Afghan territory.

The ceremony of distribution was exceedingly simple. The gentlemen who had been summoned to receive their honours from the Duke of Argyll proceeded one by one into the Council-room, where the Secretary of State handed them their badges, with a few words of congratulation. The Companions of the Star of India thus initiated lunched together subsequently in one of the rooms of the new India Office.

## Miscellaneous.

**EAST INDIA COTTON AGENCY.**—A first dividend of 5s. in the pound has been declared in the East India Cotton Agency, in liquidation, and it was paid on August 3.

**COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION.**—It is announced that the final dividend of 7s. in the pound (making, with the previous dividend, 17s. in the pound) is in course of payment to the creditors of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

**TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.**—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Telegraph to India Company, held on Friday, a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending June 30, 1869, was declared.

**EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.**—The East India Loan Bill empowers the India Council to raise in the United Kingdom any sum not exceeding eight millions sterling, and stipulates that four millions of the amount "shall be applied for the purpose of the construction of railways in India, and for no other purpose whatever." The loan may be in the form of stock, bonds, debentures, or terminable annuities.

**WILLS.**—The will of Lady Auchmuty, widow of the late General Sir Samuel Benjamin Auchmuty, G.C.B., was proved in the London Court under £25,000 personalty in England. Her ladyship, whose maiden name was Buchanan, married in 1817, Sir Samuel, who died April 30, 1868. Her ladyship made her will on June 12 following, and died at Pau, in the Pyrenees, January 2 last, aged 69. She leaves the whole of her property, real and personal, to her niece and adopted child, Margaret Hatton, with a request that she takes the name of Isabella Auchmuty, to be added to her own. She has also appointed her sole executrix, to whom grant of probate was made on the 1st July.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for £325,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £224,800, and to Madras £100,200. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on Calcutta and Madras. Tenders on those Presidencies at 1s. 11½d. received about 52 per cent.; those above that price in full. These terms differ but little from those noticed on the last occasion.

**NEW COMMITTEE.**—It has been decided to assemble a committee to inquire into the means by which the discrepancy which now exists between the promotion of Indian and British service colonels can be obviated, and matters placed upon a fair footing. The British Army in this committee is to be represented by General Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., and the Indian Army by Lieutenant-general Hancock, late Adjutant-general at Bombay. These two gallant officers, who, it will be seen, are of such rank as to have no personal bias in the subject, are to be aided in their investigations by a legal gentleman of ability.

**INDIAN LOANS.**—Mr. G. Nicholl, chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, suggests, in a letter to the India Office, "that when powers of borrowing in England have been taken by the Secretary of State for India by special Acts of Parliament, due notice should thereafter be given to the public on every occasion on which use is actually to be made of such powers or any part of them, just as notice is now given to the public when tenders will be received for council bills on India; and I would also suggest that on occasion of each annual financial statement in Parliament the exact amount borrowed during the year in England, and the exact amount of the unexhausted reserve of borrowing power, should be set forth for the information of the public, as well as the amounts to be raised by separate loans in India. I take this opportunity also of suggesting whether steps should not be taken to consolidate as far as possible the several Indian loans now existing, or at all events the minor loans, into one uniform stock. It is believed that if such a consolidation could be made it would greatly promote the business carried on in Indian securities, and tend to enhance their value."

**THE MAILED, &c.—SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 7.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamship *Delhi*, Captain C. G. Burne, sailed to-day for Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria, with the India, China, Japan and Australian mails, a large cargo, and 132 boxes of specie, &c., value £33,207. 7s., consigned as under:—For Bombay.—Jewellery, watches, &c., £238. For Madras.—Gold coin, £1,462. 10s.; silver coin, £1. 1s.; gold thread, &c., £269. For Calcutta.—Silver goods, £48. 16s. For Hong Kong.—Dollars, £25,105; watches, seed pearls, &c., £315. For Yokohama.—Watches, &c., £1,242. For King George's Sound.—Jewellery, £150. For Melbourne.—Watches, £245. For Hobson's Bay.—Jewellery, watches, &c., £2,286. For Adelaide.—Jewellery and fancy goods, £275. For Sydney.—Jewellery, watches, &c., £1,570. The *Delhi* takes out thirty-six first and twenty-five second-class passengers, and eleven proceed by the corresponding steamer from Marseilles, making a total of seventy-two, among whom are Lieutenant Roche, for Gibraltar; Captain Richmond, Sub-Lieutenant Buckle, R.N., for Malta; Captain Maule, Lieutenant D. Monro, for Ceylon; Major W. L. Briggs, for Bombay; Major and Mrs. Parratt, Lieutenant C. L. Allan, for Madras; Dr. Barker, Dr. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Ormsby, for Calcutta; Admiral Sir Henry Kellett, Flag-Lieutenant G. R. Thornhill, Secretary Lishman, and two sergeants, for Singapore; Dr. C. A. Lees and Mr. E. Wheeler, for Hong Kong.

**SUICIDE OF AN INDIAN OFFICER.**—On Monday Mr. Bedford, coroner for Westminster, held an inquest at the Charing-cross Hotel, respecting the suicide of Captain Frederick Bowker, aged twenty-nine. Dr. Arthur J. Grayham Cross, of Spring-gardens, said deceased was a captain in the 109th Regiment. He had served in India, and suffered from sunstroke, and was home on sick leave. Witness believed that the recent loss of a brother added to his depression of spirits, and that he had destroyed his life while labouring under sudden insanity. George W. Knight, timekeeper on the South-Eastern Railway, stated that on Friday at twenty minutes to four he was in his office, nearly opposite the Charing-cross Hotel, when he saw the deceased come out on the balcony of the smoking-room of the hotel. He then climbed up the iron railings of the balcony and threw himself over. He fell upon the pavement beneath, and then some of the hotel servants carried him to the hospital. George Tait, porter, said deceased fell from the balcony on his head. Dr. Cross, sen., said he believed deceased was suffering from inflammation of the brain, caused by sunstroke, and that when he saw the opportunity of leaping from the balcony he yielded to the impulse suddenly, and leaped over. Mr. F. C. Hudson, a retired officer, who had known him since 1866, said deceased had complained to him of giddiness and pains in his head. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

**THE NEW DRILL.**—The Committee, of which Lieut.-General Sir Augustus Spencer is president, and Major-General Russell a member, and which has sat almost continuously during the summer months at the Horse Guards, to consider the changes necessary in the drill and tactics of the British infantry in consequence of the introduction of breech-loading arms, has nearly finished its labours, and the report may be expected to be published this week. The principal changes recommended will be that captains should always

be posted in rear of the centres of their companies, and that the subaltern officers should guide the movements of their companies. Deployments and formations are to be made independently to either flank, without regard to whether the right or left may be in front. The rear rank is to be able to act as a front rank, so as to avoid all counter marching, and a wider interval is to be allowed between the ranks. It is curious that almost at the very time that these simplifications are being made in the field exercises of the infantry, the drill of the cavalry, which has been tried for some years, is to be abolished, and the old system of pivots also. Sir Augustus Spencer's committee lay great value on the use of the spade, and a special intrenching drill is to be proposed in their report. The drill is founded upon one lately inaugurated at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham. It is to be hoped that Sir Augustus Spencer and his fellow-labourers will not be so hurried in concluding their report as not to have time to arrange some method of carrying intrenching tools for the infantry, so that they may at the same time be readily portable and easy to be got at when required.—*Globe*.

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, August 3.—**BONUS COMPENSATION FOR INDIAN OFFICERS.**—Colonel SYKES gave notice that he would next session call the attention of the House to the petition of the officers of the Indian army, complaining of the great loss they had sustained from their contributions to bonus funds, and would move the appointment of a committee to inquire and report.

**BHOOTAN.**—Sir R. ANSTRUTHER asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the troops that served in Bhootan in 1864 and 1865 would receive the medal granted for frontier service in India; and, if not, the reasons for not giving it to them.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: I must repeat to my hon. friend the member for Fife the answer which I gave to my hon. friend the member for Perth some weeks ago—viz., that the North-West Frontier medal was conferred at the suggestion of the Government of India, but that the Government of India has not recommended the grant of any medal for Bhootan.

**THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.**—Mr. C. DENISON asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he would lay upon the table the petition of the landed proprietors of the Punjab against the enforcement of the Punjab Tenancy Act, together with the minute of the lieutenant-governor, Sir T. Macleod, transmitting the said petition to the supreme Government; and whether he would state the substance of any resolution thereupon which may have been adopted by the Secretary of State.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: These papers cannot be laid at present on the table, as no resolution has yet been taken about them. The whole question is engaging the attention of the Secretary of State.

**EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS.**—The House gave a morning sitting to the Indian Budget, and the annual statement of our Indian finances was made by Mr. GRANT DUFF, and it was necessarily to a great extent a repetition of the figures given by the Duke of Argyll in the House of Lords last week. He divided it into three parts, or epochs—1867-8, the latest year for which we had complete information; 1868-9, two-thirds actual results, and one-third estimate; and 1869-70, entirely estimate. In the first period there had been an income of £48,534,412, against an expenditure of £49,542,107; showing a deficit of more than £1,007,000, exclusive of £700,000 spent on reproductive works, and he gave some interesting details of the different items on both sides of the account. The largest source of revenue was land assessment—£19,000,000; and after this the chief items were—Opium, £9,000,000; salt, £5,700,000; Customs, £2,570,000; excise on spirits, &c., £2,238,000; stamps, £2,300,000. On the other side of the account the largest item of expenditure was due to the army—£16,000,000, of which £12,600,000 was spent in India. Next came public works, £5,800,000; interest on debt, £2,761,813 payable in India, and £1,498,000 in England; law and justice, £2,500,000; public departments, £1,000,000; diplomatic service, £240,000; and education and other civilising influences, £780,000. Passing to the following year, 1868-9, it showed an increase of £750,000 in the receipts, and of £3,750,000 in the expenditure, over the amounts stated in Mr. Massey's last estimates. The last increase was caused by the transfer to ordinary expenditure of works which had formerly been counted as extraordinary, the failure of crops, the increased price of stores, &c.; and the general result for the year, according to Sir R. Temple's calculations last March, was a deficit of over a million, though Mr. Duff added, he expected the actual result would be less satisfactory. For the coming year, 1869-70, Sir R. Temple had estimated a revenue of about £49,300,000. The opium yield, it was expected, would fall off, but Sir R. Temple proposed, and the Indian office approved the proposal, to redeem that falling off by changing the certificate tax into an income tax. The expenditure for the year was estimated at £49,250,000, showing a small surplus of £50,000, about the reality of which, however, Mr. Duff did not appear to be very sanguine. This estimate left out of sight a proposed extraordinary expenditure of £3,500,000 on remunerative public works, of which £2,750,000 would be on works of irrigation, and £360,800 on State railways, particularly the line from Lahore to Peshawar. This led Mr. Duff into a long dissertation on the principles which ought to govern expen-

diture on public works, and he stated that to carry out the programme of the year and at the same time to maintain the cash balances at their present pitch—over £10,000,000—a loan would be necessary. And as the borrowing powers of the Indian Government were on the point of expiring, there was a Bill now before the House to empower it to borrow £8,000,000. On the whole, Mr. Duff took a hopeful view of the condition of India. The revenue was rising, the exports and imports were on the increase, railways were expanding; but for further help we must look to the reduction of military expenditure, the confining of public works within reasonable limits, and the inculcation of economical habits of thought on the Indian public mind.—In the desultory discussion which followed Mr. CRAWFORD defended the Indian railway companies from the charges of extravagance made in recent despatches of the Indian Government. He did not object to the Government constructing political railways and lines through the native States, but he gave very good reasons for maintaining that it should not go further.—Sir S. NORTHCOTE expressed a general approval of the Budget, but exhorted the Government to proceed cautiously in its railway schemes. Taking a sanguine view of the future of India, he maintained that when a loan was raised for extraordinary expenditure, even on reproductive works, the necessity became greater for securing a working surplus on the ordinary expenditure; and he impressed on the Indian Government the importance of not overworking its departments and not overstraining its finances.—Sir C. WINGFIELD commented on the large barrack expenditure, and suggested two reforms—the separation of judicial from executive and fiscal functions, and the establishment of native consultative bodies.—Mr. R. N. FOWLER and Sir W. LAWSON joined in condemning the opium traffic, and Colonel SYKES protested against the maintenance of an unnecessarily large European force in India.—At this point the debate was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. J. B. SMITH, and it was fixed for Thursday, August 5.

**INDIAN LOANS AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILLS.**—The House having gone into committee on the India Loans Bill, clauses up to 9 inclusive were agreed to, and the chairman was ordered to report progress.—The report of the Government of India Act Amendment (pension of the members of the Council of India) Bill was agreed to.—The sitting was then suspended till the evening.

**THE INDIA BILLS.**—Sir S. NORTHCOTE, before the House passed to the orders of the day, made an appeal to the Under-Secretary for India respecting the Governor-general of India Bill. That measure was one of considerable importance; it would certainly lead to considerable discussion; it had never been discussed in this House, and, considering the late period of the session, he would suggest its withdrawal during the present year. There was not really a chance of passing it.—Sir E. COLERBROKE begged the Under-Secretary for India to take also into consideration the Bill with respect to the Council of India. That measure was equally important. It must lead to considerable discussion, and could hardly be satisfactorily considered in the present session.

**EAST INDIA (RAILWAYS).**—Sir S. NORTHCOTE moved an address for copy or extracts of any correspondence on the subject of the extension of railways in India, and their future construction and management, previous to that presented to this House on the 23rd July.—Mr. GRAVES asked his right hon. friend to include in the return a map which had been published, showing the contemplated extension of railways and the dates at which they would probably be executed. He regretted to see that some of those works would not be executed till 1890 or even 1900, and if that were so the construction of railways in India would be entirely inadequate to the wants and requirements of India or of this country. As to the postponement of the discussion on India, he and other Lancashire members who felt deeply interested in the question would not be able to be present on Thursday to continue that discussion, and he expressed his deep regret that it should have been delayed till the last moment of the Session. (Hear, hear.) The questions dealt with were of the most vital importance, and so strongly did he feel on the subject that next Session he would move that the Indian Budget be taken earlier than it now was. (Hear, hear.) Another point of great importance was the construction of the Council of India. If more sympathy were shown for commerce in that body, there would be a more prompt extension of the railway system in India. He thought there should be a larger mercantile element in the council, but he should now be obliged to postpone any further reference to that subject till next session, when he would bring forward the whole question of the constitution of the council. The railway system of India was not a mere Indian question—it was an imperial question. For many years to come we should have to look to India for cotton, and every mile of railway opened there tapped new sources of production.—Mr. C. DENISON expressed great disappointment that the whole of the India Bills had not come on for discussion that day, and said that both the Governor-General and the Council Bills would meet with considerable opposition.—The motion for the correspondence was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, August 5.—**PUBLIC WORKS (INDIA).**—Mr. KINNAIRD gave notice that he would move next session for the appointment of a select committee on the subject of railway and irrigation works in India.



**BANK OF BENGAL.**—Mr. GILPIN asked the Under-Secretary for India whether there had been any change in the agency of the Bank of Bengal at Bombay. Mr. GRANT DUFF said that there had been no change whatever in the policy of the Government in this matter, as lately announced by himself in answer to the hon. member for East Sussex, and he might add that he thought it to the last degree improbable that there would be any change.

**THE INDIAN BUDGET.**—The debate upon the Indian Budget was resumed by Mr. J. B. SMITH, and carried on with vigour for some time; it was, indeed, only closed upon the appeal of Mr. BRIGHT, that the Government might be allowed to make some progress with the Indian measures which were upon the paper. This representation induced several hon. gentlemen, who had once or twice been upon their legs, to forego their intention of addressing the House, and the formal resolutions proposed by Mr. Grant Duff on Tuesday were adopted. Mr. KINNAIRD raised an objection to proceeding with the Government of India Act Amendment Bill; but he did not press his opposition so far as to divide against it; and after some discussion, the measure passed through Committee. The Government of India Bill made a similar progress—some contested clauses being withdrawn by the Government—and after disposing of the other orders, the House adjourned.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, August 9.**—**THE INDIAN BUDGET.**—Mr. J. B. SMITH gave notice that, next Session, he would call attention to the practice of bringing forward the Indian Budget in the last week of the Session, and move that the Indian finance accounts should be made up to the 31st December each year, and laid upon the table of the House as early as possible.

**ARMY REFORM.**—Mr. W. E. PRICE (Fewkesbury) has given notice to move, early next Session, "That this House is of opinion that no measure of army reform will be satisfactory which does not include a scheme for the abolition of the system of purchasing commissions in the army."

## India Office.

Aug. 7, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. J. G. Ryves, R.E.; Surg. major J. B. Stevens.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. col. M. S. Green, C.B., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Major C. N. McMullin; Lieut. J. M. Heywood; Capt. C. R. Matthews.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. col. G. T. Hilliard; Lieut. F. R. B. Byrch.

**Bombay Estab.**—Surg. F. H. Plumtre.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. col. G. J. S. Tireman.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**ALLEYNE.**—The wife of Robert Alleyne, Esq., Bombay Medical Service, of a son, July 25.

**ANGELO.**—The wife of Major J. Angelo, Bengal Army, of a son, at 65, Richmond-road, Bayswater, July 30.

**CAMPBELL.**—The wife of Colonel E. Campbell, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at 7, St. Stephen's-road, Bayswater, July 28.

**DAUNT.**—The wife of Capt. J. C. C. Daunt, v.c., Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Donue, Perthshire, July 29.

**KERRICH.**—The wife of Capt. W. D'Oyley Kerrich, Madras Artillery, of a son, at Tynemouth, Aug. 5.

### MARRIAGES.

**ALLEN.**—MALING.—John Allen, Esq., of St. Mary Cray, Kent, to Sophia Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Col. Christopher Simpson Maling, Bengal Army, at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, Aug. 5.

**CLARKE.**—CHEKE.—Major Calvert Stanley Clarke, Bengal Staff Corps, to Alice Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late A. H. Cheke, B.M.S., at Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Aug. 4.

**CURLE.**—NEWLYN.—James Curle, Esq., of Evelaw and Melrose, N.B., to Marion, daughter of the late Major William R. Newlyn, of the Madras Staff Corps, at St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Aug. 5.

**KING.**—EGERTON.—Robert Moss King, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Elizabeth Augusta, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Egerton, of Hextable, Kent, at Swanley Church, Aug. 5.

**LORIMER.**—ROBERTSON.—The Rev. Robert Lorimer, M.A., of the Free Church, Manis and Strathmartine, Dundee, to Isabella Lockhart, youngest daughter of the late David Robertson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Civil and Sessions Judge, Bareilly, N.W.P., at the British Embassy, Berne, Aug. 8.

**OXENDEN.**—MARJORIBANKS.—The Rev. Montagu Oxenden, Rector of Eastwell, Kent, to Elizabeth, widow of the late James Marjoribanks, Esq., of Sandgate, Kent, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Aug. 8.

**QUIN.**—PENNEFATHER.—Thomas Albert Quin, Esq., Redmonstown, Clonmel, co. Tipperary, to Ester, youngest daughter of Major R. P. Pennefather, late of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, 14, Abbey-place, St. John's-wood, at St. Mark's Church, Hamilton-terrace, N.W., by the Rev. Francis Smith, M.D., Aug. 3.

### DEATHS.

**ANDERSON.**—Lieut. colonel Walter F. Anderson, H.M.'s Bombay Army, in London, Aug. 1.

**DANBY.**—Samuel Danby, of Calcutta, on board the P. and O. Steamer *Deccan*, on the voyage from India, aged 32, July 21.

**EDEN.**—The Hon. Emily Eden, at Richmond, Surrey, in her seventy-third year, Aug. 8.

**LAW.**—Frank Law, eldest son of Major C. S. Law, Bombay Staff Corps, at 6, Kensington-park-gardens, aged 8 years, July 4.

**MADDOCK.**—Thomas H. Maddock, Esq., late Lieut. H.M.'s Bengal Army, at Waterloo, near Liverpool, aged 37, July 12.

**MILLS.**—Harriet, widow of the Hon. Mr. Justice Mills, late one of H.M.'s Judges of the High Court, Calcutta, at Tunbridge-wells, aged 56, July 30.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 2. *Tangier*, Bombay; *Mahanada*, Calcutta; *Solent*, Manila; *Belle of South Esk*, Singapore; *Congo*, Singapore; *Spirit of the North*, Colombo; *Dione*, Calicut; *Janet Cowan*, Calcutta.—6. *Beau Ideal*, Bassin; *Omegos*, Manila; *Juhana*, Manila.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 2. *Huddersfield*, Singapore; *Poonah*, Calcutta; *Parana*, Penang.—5. *Durham*, Calcutta; *Pontiac*, Bombay.—7. *Labrador*, Aden; *Baroda*, Calcutta; *Lalla Rookh*, Madras; *Sahsury*, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. *Delhi*, Aug. 6.—From *SOUTHAMPTON*.—For *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. G. S. Kemp, Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Ormsley, Mr. J. R. Wells, Mr. J. Downing, Mr. J. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hide, Mr. J. B. Miles. For *MADRAS*.—Major and Mrs. Parrott, Mr. Allfrey, Lieut. C. L. Allan, Mr. J. E. Darroch. For *Ceylon*.—Lieut. D. Munro, Capt. Maule, For *Bombay*.—Mrs. M. Gilbert.  
Per str. *Mussilin*, Aug. 15.—From *MARSEILLES*.—For *CALCUTTA*.—Dr. Barker, Dr. Hughes, Mr. Stuart Hogg. For *Ceylon*.—Mr. J. W. Birch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilkinson. For *Bombay*.—Major W. L. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gamble.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

**PLYMOUTH**, August 6.—The *Eastern Empire*, from Rangoon, for Falmouth, foundered off Stray's Point, Cape of Good Hope, June 28; crew saved.  
The *St. Kilda*, from Liverpool, arrived at Calcutta previous to August 4.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### AUGUST 14.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. F. H. Plumtre, Ensign Tuck, Mr. H. Hough, Miss E. Hough, and Mr. T. Mathieson.

**SUEZ TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. W. B. Jones.

#### AUGUST 21.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Lieut. col. W. D. and Mrs. Bishop, and Mrs. M. Ross. **MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. C. Belli. **MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.**—Capt. and Mrs. G. Briggs. **MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. W. Tucker, Capt. and Mrs. Matthews, Capt. and Mrs. Pullene and child, Major Miles, and Mr. G. Noble Taylor.

**SUEZ TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. C. Cursetjee.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.**—Mr. W. Raikes, and Miss A. Walker.

**MARSEILLES TO SHANGHAI.**—Mr. J. J. Tucker, and Mr. D. Jones.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.**—Dr. L. H. Franklin.

**SUEZ TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith.

**MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. Marcus Wolff.

**MARSEILLES TO SINGAPORE.**—Mr. E. G. Falcon.

**MARSEILLES TO BATAVIA.**—Mr. T. Van der Chiss, and Mrs. Van Haeften.

#### AUGUST 28.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Major G. Pearse, Capt. Holt, Mr. T. A. Thompson, and Mrs. F. R. Cameron.

**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. J. Weinhold, Major Champain, and Mr. J. H. Aspinwall.

**SUEZ TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. Steutz.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Rev. Mr. J. and Mrs. Holroyd.

#### SEPTEMBER 4.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Mrs. Bell, Mr. O'Connor, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Tween, Miss Drummond, Mrs. Hardy, Miss Weston, Mr. W. S. A. Lockhart, Mr. Bell, Mr. W. Jordan, and Mr. T. Wilson.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Mrs. Bonstead and two children, and Mrs. J. N. Granger.

**MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.**—Miss A. Peachey, Mr. G. Simmonds, Lieut. and Mrs. M. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Vanderzee, and Col. and Mrs. Ricketts.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Capt. C. R. Matthews, Mrs. Loch, Mr. T. Walker, and Mr. C. Newbourn.

**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Capt. C. D. Broadbent, and Lieut. J. A. Temple.

**SUEZ TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Chamberlain, and Mr. S. Barlow, jun.

**MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. E. C. Moore.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.**—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Campbell.

**MARSEILLES TO SHANGHAI.**—Mr. Russell.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.**—Mrs. Hockin.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.**—Mr. J. Lindsay.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. Haudeyde.

#### SEPTEMBER 11.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. Williams, and Mrs. R. F. Halahan.

**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. W. H. Savill, Major Chapman, Mr. S. Bird, Mr. W. F. Blanford, Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. R. W. Barlow, Major gen. and Mrs. Tapp, Mrs. G. Eades, Mr. A. M. Russell, and Mr. A. Saunders.

**MARSEILLES TO ADEN.**—Mr. G. C. Parker.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Lieut. G. Cartwright, and Major Jago.

#### SEPTEMBER 18.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Mrs. G. Scott, Mrs. Roberts, Misses Roberts (two), Mrs. Moore, Mr. J. W. Monkman, Mrs. E. Dandridge, Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Sampson and two children, Mrs. W. Jeffrey, Mrs. Lobb, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. F. Rose, Miss M. Gregor, Capt. and Mrs. Hume, Mr. Lloyd Jones, Mr. R. O. Tudor, Mr. C. Rose, Mrs. G. J. Scott, and Mr. R. Logan.

**MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. Balcian, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. S. P. Griffiths, Mrs. de V. Carey, Capt. E. G. Wells, and Mr. W. F. Campbell.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Col. F. H. and Mrs. Scott, Misses Macdonnell (two), Lieut. and Mrs. W. G. Sharp, and Mrs. Cockerell.

**MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.**—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss M. Clevery, and Miss Cherry.

**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Nicholls and infant, Mrs. R. Lewis, Miss Young, Capt. G. Murray, Mr. H. D'Oyley, and Mr. Doering.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Finch.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Y. F. Shaw.  
MARSEILLES to PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Trolich.  
SEPTEMBER 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. Robinson and two children, Messrs. Dalzell (two), Miss Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Betts, Major and Mrs. Staples, and Mr. R. S. Dobbs.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Major Taylor, Mrs. Chauner, Mr. E. Crosswell, Mrs. Copper and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Tayler, Mr. Lefun, Mr. Agelasto, Mr. Ralli, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Wienholt, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Payne and friend, Lieut. Col. W. R. Campbell, Mr. Steinthal, Mr. H. B. Goad, Mr. C. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Boys, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Payne, and Mrs. Tarrant.  
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Fuchs, and Mr. G. White.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Chitty and three children.

OCTOBER 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Guise, Mrs. and Miss Christopher, Miss Thompson, Miss Wiles, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. M'King, Mr. Livermore, Mrs. Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Lavine, Mrs. G. Snead, Major Evans, Mr. Yates, Miss E. Kelsall, Maj. J. B. Cox, Miss Paterson, and Mr. M'D. Stephenson.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Apcar, Mr. A. A. Apcar, Mr. Fairley and friend, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Barlow, Miss Gordon, Mr. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. Constant, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Showers, Mr. M'Laren, Rev. D. George, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and child, Miss Fowle, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Miss Robertson, Miss M'Pherson, and Mr. A. Sieger.

SUZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Rizo, Mr. Psyche, Mr. Schillizzi, Mr. Corwela, Mr. E. Mayorgordato, and Mr. F. Walton.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Eddis, Lieut. Wrattislaw, and Miss Addis.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. Roxbotham, Mr. Powell, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. T. Mackenzie.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Crofton, Miss Lake, Mr. E. Cowie, and Mr. T. A. Monteith.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Aitchison, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Garbett, Mr. M'Knight, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. J. S. Barnes, Lieut. Hill, Surgeon major Campbell, and Col. Hallett.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. E. Buchanan.

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Crewell, Mr. Gossett, Mr. S. Daniell, and Miss Sconce.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. E. Arthur.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. C. Watson, and Miss Watson.

MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. M'Gregor.

MARSEILLES to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Towns and two daughters.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. A. Guise.

OCTOBER 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. G. M. Price, Mr. H. C. Mendel, Miss Griffin, Dr. J. A. C. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Burlin, and Miss Harris.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. M. Jackson, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. A. Ollivant, Mrs. Shaw, Hon. W. Holloway, Mr. T. D. Foreyth, Major Barras, Colonel and Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. G. Romaine, Lieut. Col. W. C. Anderson, Mrs. Marval, and Mr. J. E. Murphy.

SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jenkinson, Mr. Bax, and Surg. major and Mrs. Pemberton.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### INDIAN SAVINGS BANKS.

The *Telegraph* rejoices that in Mr. Grant Duff's speech has been pronounced for the first time in Parliament that word which for ten years has been vainly repeating in the ears of Indian statesmen. "By savings banks," Mr. Grant Duff said, "or other devices, we might succeed in tapping the hoards of the non-mercantile classes." There is no doubt that we might! The reason why the Hindoos hold nothing, or next to nothing, in Government stock, is, because the rich men put their money out at exorbitant usury, and the poor men melt theirs down into bangles and silver waist-belts. On the day that the Indian Government, by a large, bold, and comprehensive scheme, lends with one hand to the agriculturists at a moderate premium, and with the other receives the little deposits of the small trader and ryot at a somewhat lower rate, it will do the vastest and most legitimate banking business in the world. It will lift a crushing load of usury from the toiling millions under its sway; it will give a mighty impetus to enterprise and public works, by obliging the *mahajuns* and *marwarries* to invest in State undertakings; and it may then and ever afterwards declare the opium business immoral.

### INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The *Saturday Review* deems it a pity that there should be no outlet for private families in India except through official channels; and the railway companies supply one. The inevitable tendency of the Indian Government will be to collect all its railway staff that has to come from England by competition, and to admit in India those only who know how to gain the favour of minor officials. Competition is all very well in its way, but a rival system by its side has great advantages. An able engineer or traffic manager who has had experience, and wants Indian pay, has a chance of employment from one of the companies whose chairman or secretary can see him and attend him, or inquire about him. But he could do nothing at the India Office, where he would be told that when he was ten years younger he ought to have passed an examination. And, in the next place, these companies, with independent boards, and with officials residing in London, afford an excellent means of keeping up the knowledge of India as to what is going on in the railway world here. Mr. Crawford on Tuesday went into an instructive comparison of the working of his line with that of the North-Western. It is a matter of personal satisfaction to a man of inquiring and organising mind to go into these comparisons, and a person in Mr. Crawford's position can make them with an ease and completeness which no Indian officer could rival. There are also improvements yet to be made in the construction and working of railways which, it is reasonable to believe, will make a revolution in the ideas of men on the subject. Experiments are being made even now, with every appearance of success, which promise to show that railways can be constructed and worked at a cost which would have been impossible a little while ago. India will soon hear of such improvements through

companies which have London engineers and directors, and which outsiders can approach; but a staff of purely Indian officials, recruited by lads fresh from an examination, would be sure to disregard and laugh at them as long as possible, simply because they have never had an opportunity of seeing them, and of knowing what is going on in England. The disadvantage which the Government would be at in this respect, as compared with companies managed in England, is so obvious that it might possibly be wise to place on the Indian Council some person especially competent to counteract it, just as Lord Salisbury has so often contended that the Indian Council will never be what it ought to be until the English mercantile world is represented there.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	...	96	96
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	...	96	96
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	92 1/2
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	...	1,000 as equivalent to	92 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	...	2100.	100 101
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	...	105 1/2	101 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	...	105 1/2	101 1/2
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	...	105 1/2	101 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	...	105 1/2	101 1/2
5 per Cent. of 1866-67 ...	...	105 1/2	101 1/2
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1869-60 ...	...	105 1/2	101 1/2

## India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11 1/2d.	1s. 11 1/2d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.
Madras ...	1s. 11 1/2d.	1s. 11 1/2d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11 1/2d.	1s. 11 1/2d.	Shanghai ...	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.		

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	5s. 0 1/2d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	4s. 11 1/2d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	4s. 11 1/2d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ...		209
	India 5 per cent. ...		112
	India 4 per cent. ...		100 1/2 to 101
	India Enfraced Paper, 4 per cent. ...		92 1/2
	India 5 per cent. Enfraced Paper, 1872 ...		105 1/2
	India Stock, Enfraced Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879 ...		110 1/2 to 112
	India Stock Debentures, 1859 ...		
	" " " 1869 ...		
	" " " 1863 ...		
	" " " 1864 ...		
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...		
	India Debentures, 1873 ...		103 1/2
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...		100
	India 5 per cent. for account ...		
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...		104
	India 4 per cent., 1883 ...		101
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...		104 1/2
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...		
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...		25s. to 30s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ...		20s. pm.
	Red Sea Telegraph (Annuities, Aug., 1868) ...	19	7 to 10
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108 to 110
Stock	East Indian ...	100	110 1/2 to 111 1/2
20	Ditto L Extension ...	all	1 1/2 to 2 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	109 to 110
20	Ditto (new) ...	10	1 1/2 to 2 pm.
20	Ditto ...	4	1 1/2 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	108 to 108
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	107 1/2 to 108 1/2
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	103
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	106 1/2 to 107 1/2
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2 1/2	1 1/2 to 2 pm.
Stock	Soinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106 1/2 to 107 1/2
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	102 1/2 to 103 1/2
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106 1/2 to 107 1/2
20	Ditto ...	2	1 1/2 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	106 1/2 to 107 1/2
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B ...	10	4
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	19
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	30 1/2
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	85
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	43 to 44
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	4 1/2
5	New ...	4	1 1/2 dis.
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) let. ins. ...	5	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	3 1/2 dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal ...	all	
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	7	4 1/2 dis.
25	Indo-European Telegraph (Limited) ...	20	1 dis. to par
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VOL. XXVII.—No. 879.] LONDON, AUGUST 18, 1869.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, July 20; Agra, July 17; Calcutta, July 16; Madras, July 14.

Lord Mayo's hard work at Simlah has not interfered with the social amusements of that highly-favoured, if ill-smelling, Capua. Theatres, balls, dinner-parties, have furnished toil-worn officials with the usual relief from the cares of State. Lady Mayo gave her first ball on the 7th July, and a brilliant gathering it seems to have been. For a little while at any rate the Viceroy himself, accompanied by his countess, means to exchange the cares and pleasures of his hill capital, for the yet grander scenery, the welcome loneliness, and the abundant grapes of Chini, Lord Dalhousie's favourite shelter from the Simlah rains. Lying outside the monsoon, on the borders of the lofty tableland of Tibet, Chini at this season combines all the climatic excellences of Simlah without the wet sheet of cloud that enwraps the latter sanitarium from July to September.

It appears that the King of Burmah has recovered his senses in the nick of time. The firm attitude of the Indian Government has no doubt compelled him once more to smother his long-cherished hatred of the overbearing foreigner, and to make a show of carrying out his last treaty with Colonel Fyche. He has now "cheerfully agreed to all the proposed arrangements," which certainly looks like yielding to the British demands in respect of the mixed civil court his golden-footed majesty had bound himself to establish at Mandalay by the Treaty of 1867. Hitherto he had held out against empowering the court to settle claims between British and Burmese subjects, an evasion which, aggravated by many marks of insolence and bad faith, the Indian Government could not be supposed to tolerate. And yet the *Times of India* interprets the new arrangement, as reported from Simlah, in the light of a concession by the Viceroy on this very point. To us however this latter interpretation seems wholly at variance alike with the Simlah telegram and with manifest likelihoods.

THE Indian papers have only now heard of the Kirghiz and Turkoman revolts against Russian rule in Central Asia. It is many weeks since the tidings first reached this country. For purposes of intercourse therefore India and Central Asia must be very far apart indeed. For one reason only could we be tempted to look on this rising with any complacency; it will serve to show the alarmists how weak the Russian garrisons in Central Asia really are.

THE Khyberies were not to be coaxed or frightened into letting Shere Ali's new battery, the gift of the Indian Government, pass through their territory without paying toll. After much treating, backed by hints of the resentment likely to be shown by his British allies, the Ameer succeeded, it seems, in buying off his troublesome neighbours for £900. According to a telegram first published in the *Delhi Gazette*, Shere Ali has been wounded by an intending assassin. The story however needs confirmation.

WE understand that Mr. Knight, erewhile editor and still part-owner of the *Times of India*, has gone round to Calcutta with the view of starting there a rival paper to the *Friend of India*. It need hardly be remarked that the politics of the new journal are likely to be on all native questions the very opposite of those reflected in the *Friend*.

WE are glad to hear that Colonel Jervis, M.P., was well enough to receive a few days ago the handsome silver tankard which one hundred and fourteen officers of the Madras Army had subscribed to offer him in acknowledgment of his efforts to get their grievances redressed by the House of Commons.

THERE is something wrong, we fear, with the 35th Madras N.I., the regiment to which poor Lieut. Brooking belonged. According to the *Madras Times*, a havildar went up to an officer, and in language grossly insubordinate and positively menacing demanded his promotion. It was not till some hours later that he was placed in arrest. Two such cases within so short a time certainly look suspicious.

WE believe that we are right in saying that the statement in the *Friend of India*, that Colonel Haines was appointed guardian to the young Maharajah of Mysore by the Secretary of State, without communication with the Government of India, is essentially untrue. The Governor-general, we are informed, was communicated with by telegraph, not only with respect to the appointment, but to the salary also of Colonel Haines. He was selected because the late Maharajah had expressed a strong desire that the charge of his adopted son should be entrusted to that officer, whose long experience and high character in the province of Mysore were such as to secure the confidence of the inmates of the palace and of the community at large.

WE regret to hear that a telegram has been received in London announcing the death of Major-general Philip Harris, commanding the Allahabad Division. We understand he died at Allahabad of cholera on the 31st July. The deceased officer was a cadet of 1824. He was afterwards posted to the 70th Bengal N.I., and served on General Littler's staff during the brief Gwalior Campaign, obtaining a bronze star and his brevet majority for the Battle of Maharajpore. He was a major-general of 1865, and succeeded to the command of the Allahabad Division in March of this year.

ACCORDING to Dr. Smith's report on the district wasted by "Hooghly Fever," so great has been the havoc already done, that if means be not promptly taken to arrest it, the district will be unpeopled in another ten years. Sixty or seventy per cent. of the villagers and five-sixths of the children under eight years of age are suffering, he calculates, from enlarged spleen. "Uncouth, cadaverous men and women, surrounded by pitifully diseased children," move silently about in that stronghold of malaria, their village home, "where every draught of water and every breath of air inhaled, is poison." No wonder that with everything rotting around them, "an atmosphere of silent despair seems to hang over the worst villages." These are not all lumped together, but scattered more or less thickly throughout the district; and it is very likely that the present death-rate of sixty per cent., as reported of the eleven worst villages, will soon be rivalled by the remainder. According to Dr. Smith the endemic fever in the Hooghly district is the cumulative result of a poisoning process which has been going on for the last hundred years, ending in the utter corruption of both air and water.

COLONEL KIRKHAM's letter to Colonel Sykes, which has lately appeared in the daily papers, illustrates the simple undoubting earnestness of the writer, whose "heart and soul is in making Abyssinia a great country." His Chinese experiences—he did excellent service in China under the adventurous Colonel Gordon—have not quenched his zeal for new enterprises or his belief in the Englishman's faculty for founding new States. Prince Kassai having given him "control of all his army" he is now hard at work drilling soldiers and giving his new master good advice in the matter of European trade. Kassai has already taken the duty off "all merchandise carried on by Europeans," established a good market at Adowa, and promised to grant land to European companies for growing coffee, cotton, indigo, and sugar. Colonel Kirkham "hopes and trusts" he will be "able to do some good for this country in a year or so;" but at present he will have to "work hard and expose himself in the first and second fights," and after gaining one or two battles, he adds, "I shall have all my own way." He will be thankful for friendly advice too, as his one aim is to "make Abyssinia a great country and form a good government." We must hope that the rival Chiefs Gobazai and Menilek will not greatly hinder the fulfilment of these praiseworthy designs, so far as they can ever be fulfilled. But we fear that much fighting and many disappointments are in store for our sanguine and simple-hearted countryman.

In a letter published by us last week the writer argued with much force against the impolicy of arming our native troops in India with the choicer weapons ordained for their white comrades. Against whom, he asks, are we to arm the sepoy with the Snider or the Martini-Henry, seeing that "the hated white-faced European" is the one foe of any consequence whom he is ever likely to encounter in the future? That he will certainly do so on fit opportunity is our correspondent's firm belief; the principal safeguard against such a contingency being removed by the substitution of the newest rifle for the old Brown Bess. Such in brief is Colonel Macdonald's argument, and it is one which still has many friends. A wholesome remembrance of the lessons taught by the Mutiny will long continue, we trust, to guide our Indian policy in this and many other respects. In a certain degree our native army must always be regarded as a source of possible danger, and the strength of our British garrisons must ever be determined by the number of native troops in our service and in that of the native States. In the last resource it is British guns and British bayonets on which the maintenance of our rule must depend. But 1857 proved among other things that no native army unaided by a popular rising or a foreign invasion could drive us out of India, and it also proved that in a fearful crisis we could still ensure support from the loyalty or the self-interest of most of our chief native feudatories. In a climate like that of India some sort of native army must be kept up for the commonest military duties, and in times of war we have hitherto found our advantage in employing native along with English troops. In view of so many late campaigns it is only reasonable to infer that we may yet have further need for the sepoy's services. If so, neither for our sakes nor for his can we see the wisdom of arming him with worse weapons than his white-faced allies. He will do better service against the common enemy with a Martini-Henry than

a Brown Bess, and we can employ at least two natives at the cost of one European. At the worst, if he turned against us, he would have no artillery, no strong forts or arsenals, and no means of obtaining fresh supplies of ammunition for the new rifles. So long therefore as excellent reasons can be shown for the maintenance of a native army, it seems to us from the mere precautionary point of view a matter of the smallest moment, whether that army shall be equipped with Brown Bess or the Martini-Henry. But from the standpoint of general efficiency we can discern no sort of reason why every white soldier should be armed with one kind of weapon, and every brown soldier in the same brigade, fighting otherwise under the same conditions, should be put off with another and very inferior kind. It is not a question of generosity, but of common justice and sound economy. One other consideration we would offer for the benefit of those whom it may concern. If there were no native army, would our English garrisons number a man the less?

We publish elsewhere Mr. W. P. Andrew's letter to the Secretary of State for India, on behalf of the Sindh Railway Company's claim to construct the line of railway from Mooltan to Sukkur and Kotree. Mr. Andrew certainly advances some good reasons for allowing the company of which he is chairman to carry out the programme of their own designing. The line between Mooltan and Kotree would fill up the present gap between two sections of what is virtually and will soon be formally one undertaking. It has been surveyed at the cost of the Sindh Railway Company, whose staff of trained engineers could begin the work at any moment. Its construction would ensure an early return for the money laid out on the Sindh and Punjab railways; and the Punjab Government has enforced this last argument by urging the concession of a guarantee for that purpose to the Sindh Company, on condition that the whole line from Kurrachee to Delhi should be placed under one agent dwelling in Lahore. To our thinking the demand is entirely reasonable, and accords with the spirit of the new rules proclaimed in the Indian Minister's recent despatch. The Indus Valley line may fairly be classed among the extensions which the Duke of Argyll proposed to leave in the first place at the disposal of the existing companies. If the Sindh Company is ready to begin work upon it under due conditions of time and outlay, we should think that the Government would act with equal fairness and wisdom in keeping under one management the several sections of what would practically be one line. There is open of course to Government the alternative of buying out the company altogether; but as that is probably out of the question, Mr. Andrew's claim deserves all attention, and his management of the existing lines forms an additional argument in his favour.

We regret to have to announce the liquidation of the Albert Life Assurance Company. But we hope the arrangements which are already in progress will be satisfactorily carried out, so that those insured in the office may not lose the entire benefits for which they have paid. Possibly there will be a depreciation in the value of the policies to the extent, say, of one-fourth the sum insured for.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Under section 445a of Act 8 of 1869, the officiating chief commissioner has invested the undermentioned deputy commissioners with the powers described in the above-named section:—Lieut. col. Denny, Hoshungabad district; and Lieut. Brooke, Seonee district.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS FOR MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 203, dated Feb. 19, laying down the establishment of mountain batteries, it is notified for general information that Government has sanctioned the following description of saddle for the officers, mounted non-commissioned officers, and trumpeters of those batteries, viz.:—Hunting saddle with Crimean holsters, and regimental bridle, with breast-plate and crupper.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Major gen. P. Harris, Commanding Allahabad Division, at Allahabad, July 31, of cholera; Lieut. F. G. Preston, H.M.'s 102nd Fusiliers, at Calcutta, aged 26, June 30; Major C. J. Crane, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Bath-place, Kensington, July 23.

MADRAS.—Dr. H. B. Montgomery, Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, of diarrhoea, July 11.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. C. W. G. Perreau, 21st P.N.I., at Meen Meer, July 4; Surg. Ffolliott, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, at Aden.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From Bombay.—Mr. W. Cooper, Lieut. Persee.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Ripon, Aug. 20.—From Bombay.—Mr. Hyde.



## REGIMENTAL BONUS FUND CLAIMS.

*Return of all Officers of her Majesty's Indian Armies who have applied to the several Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, for a Repayment of their individual Contributions to Regimental Bonus Funds, the Amount Claimed, the Sums Granted, and the Reasons for the Refusal or Diminution of the Claim.*

## BENGAL.

Capt. F. A. SAGE, late 11th N.I., claimed Rs. 1,800; granted nil.—He received by earlier promotion more than a full equivalent of the amount (Rs. 1,400) paid in the grade of ensign. His retirement being in effect compulsory, the Govt. decided that no grant should be made to him.

Capt. J. R. R. COOMBS, invalid establishment, claimed Rs. 2,044; granted nil.—Having been transferred to the invalid establishment in 1858, he was not borne on the strength of a regimental cadre on Feb. 17, 1861.

Col. R. G. EWART, late 30th N.I., claimed Rs. 4,250; granted nil.—He is in receipt of a special retiring annuity of £180, which, if capitalised, is more than fourfold the amount of the claim.

Lieut. col. R. CAMPBELL, late 47th N.I., claimed Rs. 7,025 8a.; granted nil.—As he was a substantive lieut. col. previous to retirement, his claim is inadmissible.

Capt. M. HALL, 101st fus., claimed Rs. 2,919; granted nil.—Claim inadmissible at present, as he has not yet retired from the army.

Major J. HILLS, V.C., R.A., claimed Rs. 1,611 4a.; granted nil.—Claim inadmissible at present, as he has not yet retired from the army.

Capt. T. GORDON, late 65th N.I., claimed Rs. 2,264; granted nil.—His retirement was not voluntary, and therefore he would have received nothing from the officers of his regiment. Also he did not pay so much as he stated that he had paid.

Lieut. col. P. DRUMMOND, late 22nd N.I., claimed Rs. 4,140; granted nil.—He was a substantive lieut. col. when he retired, and therefore his claim is inadmissible.

Capt. R. T. H. BARBER, late 63rd N.I., claimed Rs. 4,818; granted Rs. 690.—For the amount paid in the grade of lieut. (Rs. 1,418) he received more than an equivalent by promotion. His claim on account of Rs. 2,710 paid to an officer to join the invalids is inadmissible.

Lieut. col. G. E. FORB, late 72nd N.I., claimed Rs. 10,504; granted Rs. 4,754.—For the amount paid in the grade of lieut. (1,100 rupees) he received more than an equivalent by promotion. His claim on account of 2,650 rupees paid to officers to join the invalids is inadmissible. He received 2,000 rupees from a junior officer when he retired.

Col. W. GRAYDON, late 16th N.I., claimed Rs. 2,856 14a. 8p.; granted Rs. 2,856 14a. 3p.

Lieut. col. J. H. BALMAIN, late 4th Eur. cav., claimed Rs. 12,750; granted Rs. 6,816 14a.—It was at first calculated that he had gained Rs. 7,673 8a. 1p. by accelerated promotion, but on re-examination it was found that the amount really gained was only Rs. 5,933 2a.

Major T. G. ST. GEORGE, late 17th N.I., claimed Rs. 6,300; granted nil.—He received a special retiring annuity of £220, whereas his payments only represent an annuity of £16.

Col. E. MARRIOTT, late 57th N.I., claimed Rs. 5,000; granted nil.—He received a special retiring annuity of £200, or nearly five times the value of his claim if converted into an annuity.

Lieut. col. G. NEWBOLD, late 31st N.I., claimed Rs. 2,090; granted nil.—He received a special retiring annuity of £120, whereas his payments only represent an annuity of £16.

Lieut. col. J. TICKELL, late 73rd N.I., claimed Rs. 5,055; granted Rs. 3,393 6a. 8p.—He gained Rs. 1,661 9a. 4p. by accelerated promotion.

Major J. A. H. MOORE, late 23rd N.I., claimed Rs. 1,078; granted Rs. 792 13a. 9p.—He gained Rs. 306 3a. 2p. by accelerated promotion. [Note.—There appears to be a slight inaccuracy in these figures.]

Major W. R. FITZGERALD, late royal Bengal artillery, claimed Rs. 4,410 13a. 9p.; granted Rs. 1,071 4a. 6p.—He gained by accelerated promotion more than the amount (Rs. 3,339 9a. 3p.) paid by him as lieutenant.

Capt. Sir C. W. A. OAKLEY, Bart., late 5th Eur. cav., claimed Rs. 3,549 4a.; granted Rs. 228 5a. 9p.—He gained by accelerated promotion Rs. 2,871 14a. 3p. He is entitled to no refund for 449 rupees paid to a colonel, who did not retire till Dec. 31, 1861.

Capt. P. M. SYME, late royal Bengal art., claimed Rs. 3,284 9a. 9p.; granted nil.—He gained Rs. 963. 1a. 7p. by accelerated promotion, and he received 2,700 rupees from his juniors on retirement.

Capt. H. W. CHAPMAN, late 28th N.I., claimed Rs. 4,398; granted Rs. 1,730 13a. 11p.—He gained Rs. 2,667 2a. 1p. by accelerated promotion.

Major A. LE GALLAIS, late 46th N.I., claimed Rs. 2,524; granted nil.—He gained by accelerated promotion Rs. 7,285 13a. 10p., or 4,761 rupees more than he paid.

Lieut. col. H. S. GRIMES, late 46th N.I., claimed Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 16,000 (about); granted nil.—He received a special retiring annuity of £180, and also 5,200 rupees from his juniors. His payments represent an annuity of only £148.

Lieut. col. W. S. SHERWILL, late 66th N.I., claimed Rs. 4,335 6a.; granted nil.—He received a special retiring annuity of £180. His payments represent an annuity of only £36.

Lieut. col. F. M. BAKER, late 65th N.I., claimed Rs. 5,000; granted nil.—He received a special retiring annuity of £200. His payments represent an annuity of about £32.

Capt. H. H. CHRISTIAN, late 68th N.I., claimed Rs. 2,200; granted Rs. 500.—His claim for 700 rupees paid to officers who joined the invalids is inadmissible. The payment of 1,000 rupees stated to have been made on the retirement of the major is not satisfactorily proved.

Major W. L. JONES, late 42nd N.I., claimed Rs. 2,000; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £50. His payments represent an annuity of £12.

Lieut. col. F. A. V. THURBURN, late 14th N.I., claimed Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000; granted nil.—He gained Rs. 5,238 4a. 8p. by accelerated promotion.

Capt. F. J. SIDEBOTTOM-VENNER, late 62nd N.I., claimed Rs. 5,000 (about); granted nil.—He gained by accelerated promotion Rs. 10,393 5a. 1p.

Lieut. col. R. M. S. ANNESLEY, late 65th N.I., claimed Rs. 2,150; granted nil.—He gained Rs. 1,627 15a. 8p. by accelerated promotion.

Lieut. col. A. PEARSON, late royal Bengal art., claimed Rs. 4,205 11a. 8p.; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £50. His payments represent an annuity of only £26.

Col. E. SISSMORE, late 69th N.I., claimed Rs. 7,650; granted nil.—He was a regimental lieut. col. when he retired.

Lieut. col. W. S. FERRIS, late 12th N.I., claimed Rs. 5,000; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £200. His payments represent an annuity of only £32.

Lieut. col. J. C. PHILLIPS, late 3rd Eur. regt., claimed Rs. 10,686; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £150. His payments (including 3,110 rupees given to officers who joined the invalids) represent an annuity of only about half that value.

Major T. WATSON, late 33rd N.I., claimed Rs. 2,244; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £120. His payments represent an annuity of only £16.

Major gen. C. H. BLUNT, late royal Bengal art., claimed Rs. 4,502 0a. 6p.; granted Rs. 1,985 12a. 6p.—His payments as a lieut. amounted to Rs. 3,036 4a., and he gained by accelerated promotion Rs. 5,282 7a. 5p.

Capt. F. G. THELLUSSON, late 29th N.I., claimed Rs. 2,800; granted Rs. 2,800.

Major G. C. BLOOMFIELD, late 45th N.I., claimed Rs. 6,100; granted Rs. 1,000.—He paid Rs. 5,100 in the grades of ensign and lieut., and he gained by accelerated promotion Rs. 8,987 7a. 10p.

Major E. R. WIGGINS, late 35th N.I., claimed Rs. 2,185 8a.; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £50. His payments represent an annuity of only £13.

Lieut. col. E. HARVEY, late 4th European cav., claimed Rs. 9,350; granted Rs. 220.—He paid Rs. 2,550 in the grades of cornet and lieut., and gained by accelerated promotion Rs. 10,011 6a. 10p. He received a special annuity of £50, and his payments as capt. represent an annuity of £51. 12s. 6d. The difference, when capitalised, is £22.

Capt. J. Y. WORTHINGTON, late royal Bengal artillery, claimed Rs. 2,747 9a. 2p.; granted Rs. 2,497. 9a. 2p.—He received 250 rupees from his juniors on retirement.

Lieut. col. R. Ouseley, staff corps, late 34th N.I., claimed Rs. 7,000; granted nil.—He attained the substantive rank of lieut. col. in the staff corps before retiring.

Capt. D. W. BECHER, 104th foot, claim not stated.—Consideration of claim deferred, as he has not yet retired from the army.

Major A. DARLING, royal Bengal artillery, claim not stated.—Consideration of claim deferred, as he has not yet retired from the army.

Capt. J. M. HEATH, 20th hussars, claim not stated.—Consideration of claim deferred, as he has not yet retired from the army.

Capt. E. L. HAWKINS, royal Bengal art., claim not stated.—Consideration of claim deferred, as he has not yet retired from the army.

Major W. D. HARRIS, 104th foot, claim not stated.—Consideration of claim deferred, as he has not yet retired from the army.

Major A. FRASER, royal Bengal art., claim not stated.—Consideration of claim deferred, as he has not yet retired from the army.

Lieut. col. E. C. WARNER, 20th hussars, claim not stated.—Consideration of claim deferred, as he has not yet retired from the army.

Major N. T. PARSONS, 101st foot, claim not stated.—Consideration of claim deferred, as he has not yet retired from the army.

Major A. C. GRANT, 11th hussars, claim not stated.—Consideration of claim deferred, as he has not yet retired from the army.

Capt. C. M. L. CLARKE, 101st foot, claim not stated.—Consideration of claim deferred, as he has not yet retired from the army.

Major J. S. FRITH, royal Bengal art., claim not stated.—Consideration of claim deferred, as he has not yet retired from the army.

Major J. A. GRANT, C.B., late 8th N.I., and 6th Eur. inf., claimed Rs. 2,632; granted Rs. 2,246 4a. 2p.—He paid 100 rupees as ensign, and gained by accelerated promotion Rs. 179 7a. 11p. As lieutenant he paid 600 rupees and gained Rs. 285 11a. 10p. The difference, Rs. 314 1a. 2p., together with the sum of 1,932 rupees paid as captain, is allowed.

Lieut. col. G. N. GREENE, late 70th N.I., claimed Rs. 4,500; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £120. His payments represent an annuity of little more than £30.

Major gen. E. W. S. SCOTT, late royal Bengal artillery, claimed Rs. 15,545 9a.; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £200. On retirement he received from the Regimental Bonus Fund £577. 8s. 10d. His payments, after deducting this sum, represent an annuity of £77.

Lieut. col. P. A. P. BOUVERIE, late 35th N.I., claimed Rs. 4,250; granted Rs. 100.—His claim on account of 1,938 rupees, paid to an officer who joined the invalids, is inadmissible. Besides this he paid 2,212 rupees as lieut., and he gained by accelerated promotion Rs. 4,519 1a. 4p.

Capt. J. T. S. HALL, late 12th N.I., claimed Rs. 6,274; granted Rs. 844.—A payment of 1,000 rupees to an officer who was invalided is inadmissible. His other payments as a subaltern amount to 4,430 rupees, and he gained by accelerated promotion Rs. 1,770 2a. 8p.

Lieut. col. T. E. KENNION, royal Bengal artillery, claimed Rs. 5,876 11a. 6p.; granted Rs. 4,242 11a. 9p.—He gained Rs. 1,633 15a. 9p. by accelerated promotion.

Capt. C. W. MAYNARD, late royal Bengal artillery, claimed Rs. 2,564 11a. 2p.; granted Rs. 843.—He paid as lieut. and 2nd capt. Rs. 1,681 11a. 2p., and gained by accelerated promotion Rs. 2,645 10a. The sum of 883 rupees paid as captain is allowed.

Lieut. col. J. G. GAITSKELL, late 26th N.I., claim not stated; granted nil.—His retirement took effect from an earlier date than 1861.

Major gen. S. A. ARBOIT, late 51st N.I., claimed Rs. 5,214 9a. 5p.; granted Rs. 1,010.—He paid Rs. 4,174 9a. 5p. as a lieutenant, and gained Rs. 6,107 11a. 5p. by accelerated promotion.

Major J. C. HARRIS, late royal Bengal engr., claimed Rs. 10,119 12a. 9p.; granted nil.—He received, on retirement, a bonus of 20,328 rupees from his regiment.

Capt. J. THOMPSON, late 58th N.I., claimed Rs. 490; granted Rs. 490.

Capt. W. DICKSON, late royal Bengal art., claimed Rs. 3,457 14a. 2p., granted Rs. 2,169 10a. 9p.—He gained Rs. 1,288 3a. 5p. by accelerated promotion.

Capt. G. A. GRAHAM, late 28th N.I., and 107th foot, claimed Rs. 5,200; granted Rs. 1,383 0a. 9p.—The amount paid was overstated by Rs. 595 8a. 11p. He gained Rs. 217 6a. 4p. by accelerated promotion, and received Rs. 3,000 from a junior officer on retirement.

Capt. W. O. RANIE, late 32nd N.I., claimed Rs. 810; granted Rs. 127 6a. 5p.—He gained Rs. 712 9a. 7p. by accelerated promotion.

Col. S. R. TICKELL, late 31st N.I., claimed Rs. 2,000; granted Rs. 1,200.—He paid 800 rupees as a lieutenant, and gained Rs. 6,228 4a. 8p. by accelerated promotion.

Late Capt. Rev. D. G. MANNING, late 52nd N.I., claimed Rs. 688 5a. 6p.; granted Rs. 688 5a. 6p.

Lieut. col. W. F. N. WALLACE, late 74th N.I., claimed Rs. 3,270; granted nil.—He gained Rs. 11,017 4a. by accelerated promotion.

Major E. TULLOCH, late 69th N.I., claimed Rs. 5,950; granted Rs. 1,500.—He paid 4,450 rupees as a subaltern, and gained Rs. 7,689 7a. 1p. by accelerated promotion.

Lieut. col. M. R. NIGHTINGALE, late staff corps and 2nd Bengal fusiliers, claimed Rs. 3,895 8a.; granted Rs. 171 8a.—He paid 2,194 rupees as a subaltern, and gained Rs. 3,815 4a. 8p. by accelerated promotion. The claim for 1,520 rupees, paid to officers who invalided, is inadmissible.

Lieut. col. C. R. BROWNE, late 60th N.I., claimed Rs. 2,600; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £180. His payments represent an annuity of only £21.

Capt. L. J. TROTTER, late 2nd Bengal fusiliers, claim not stated; granted nil.—He retired from a date prior to the reorganisation of the army.

Lieut. col. J. P. BRIGGS, Bengal army, late 40th N.I., claimed Rs. 8,000 (about); granted nil.—He holds the substantive rank of lieutenant col.

Lieut. col. C. W. NIGHTINGALE, late 18th N.I., claimed Rs. 2,140; granted nil.—He gained Rs. 16,622 6a. 10p. by accelerated promotion.

Second capt. H. M. CADELL, retired half-pay Royal Bengal art., claimed Rs. 2,366 5a. 8p.; granted Rs. 532 13a. 8p.—He paid Rs. 1,833 8a. as a lieutenant, and gained Rs. 1,897 2a. 6p. by accelerated promotion.

Lieut. W. H. BURTENSHAW, late 5th Eur. inf., claimed Rs. 1,200; granted Rs. 909 3a. 6p.—He gained Rs. 290 12a. 6p. by accelerated promotion.

Capt. W. W. AUBERT, invalid establishment, claim not stated; granted nil.—He applied for the bonus which he might have received if he had been transferred to the invalid establishment at his own request, and not compulsory. As he was not on a regimental cadre on Feb. 17, 1861, no claim from him could be entertained.

Capt. A. W. PIXLEY, late Royal Bengal art., claimed Rs. 3,061 2a. 2p.; granted Rs. 2,847 14a. 2p.—He gained Rs. 213 4a. by accelerated promotion.

Capt. F. D. URQUIART, late Royal Bengal art., claimed Rs. 4,037 0a. 6p.; granted Rs. 2,980 3a.—He gained Rs. 756 13a. 6p. by accelerated promotion, and he received £30 from his juniors on retirement.

Mrs. BEATSON, widow of Col. J. Beatson, late 4th Eur. cav., claimed Rs. 7,000 (about); granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £180. His payments represent an annuity of £56.

Lieut. col. H. LANE, late 5th L.C., claimed Rs. 24,421 0a. 7p.; granted Rs. 20,409 2a. 2p.—He is not entitled to compensation for 2,700 rupees paid to officers who were invalided, and he gained Rs. 1,311 14a. 5p. by accelerated promotion. The committee awarded compensation for the other payments, excepting that, in one case where, as a lieutenant, he paid Rs. 17,008 8a. 7p. for a single step, they considered that the Government should not be held liable for more than his share according to the regimental scale, i.e., 3,600 rupees. The Government of India considered that, under the circumstances, the above-mentioned sum of Rs. 1,311 14a. 5p. should not be deducted, and they therefore raised the award to Rs. 7,712 8a. The Secretary of State in Council decided that Col. Lane was entitled to receive the full amount of his payments (except 2,700 rupees paid to invalided officers), less Rs. 1,311 14a. 5p. gained by promotion.

Col. H. MILNE, late 21st N.I., claimed Rs. 30,000; granted nil.—He has obtained the substantive rank of lieutenant colonel.

Major E. CLOSE, late 32nd N.I., claimed Rs. 5,000; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £50. His payments represent an annuity of only £32.

Lieut. col. J. E. THOMSON, late 62nd N.I., claimed Rs. 3,479; granted Rs. 1,298 13a. 10p.—He gained Rs. 2,180 2a. 2p. by accelerated promotion. He also paid certain sums (not stated) to officers transferred to the invalids, but these cannot be considered in the claim.

Major C. S. WESTON, late 36th N.I., claimed Rs. 6,365 5a. 4p.; granted nil.—His retirement from the service is dated before 1861.

Lieut. col. N. W. ELPHINSTONE, late 4th N.I., claimed Rs. 1,500; granted Rs. 500.—He paid 1,000 rupees as ensign, and gained Rs. 1,129 0a. 5p. by accelerated promotion.

Lieut. col. G. F. F. VINCENT, late 30th N.I., claimed Rs. 1,000; granted nil.—His retirement was compulsory. A further sum (not stated) was paid to an officer who went to the invalids.

Capt. T. W. HILTON, late 65th N.I., claimed Rs. 1,500 4a.; granted nil.—His retirement took effect from an earlier date than 1861.

Capt. J. R. PEARSON, half-pay, royal Bengal art., claimed Rs. 1,824 5a. 8p.; granted nil.—He gained Rs. 4,710 11a. 9p. by accelerated promotion.

Mrs. Law, widow of Lieut. col. C. P. St. J. Law, late 11th N.I., claimed (about) Rs. 4,400; granted nil.—The amount stated is an estimate of the probable payments made to officers who were bought out and did not join the invalids. He gained Rs. 6,678 1a. 4p. by accelerated promotion.

Capt. L. P. FADDY, late 29th N.I., claimed Rs. 4,660; granted nil.—He paid 3,850 rupees as a lieutenant, and gained Rs. 5,625 0a. 7p. by accelerated promotion. He paid 800 rupees as a captain, representing an annuity of about £10, and he received a special annuity of £50.

Capt. J. M. EVANS, late 7th N.I. and 6th Eur. inf., claimed Rs. 2,103; granted nil.—He gained Rs. 6,719 6a. 8p. by accelerated promotion.

Major T. H. SHUM, late 33rd N.I., claimed (about) Rs. 500; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £50. His payments represent an annuity of only £12. 16s.

Capt. F. MACKENZIE, late 26th N.I., claim not stated; granted nil.—He retired with effect from an earlier date than 1861.

Capt. W. C. CLIFFON, late 67th N.I., claimed Rs. 3,410; granted Rs. 1,660.—He paid Rs. 1,750 as lieutenant, and gained Rs. 3,667 1a. 11p. by accelerated promotion.

Major J. MACDONAGALL, late 19th N.I., claimed Rs. 2,000; granted nil.—He gained Rs. 6,281 3a. 4p. by accelerated promotion.

Capt. G. H. HALE, late 57th N.I., claimed Rs. 700; granted Rs. 617 7a.—He gained Rs. 82 9a. by accelerated promotion.

Capt. W. T. BAKER, late 6th N.I., claimed Rs. 674; granted nil.—He gained Rs. 4,095 11a. 11p. by accelerated promotion.

Capt. J. W. DANIELL, late 1st Eur. fus. and 101st foot, claimed Rs. 2,544; granted nil.—He received from his juniors £1,021 on retirement, and may possibly receive £223 more.

Major Baron F. A. VON MEYERN, late 53rd N.I., claimed Rs. 5,934; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £50. His payments represent an annuity of only £36. 17s.

Capt. G. G. GORDON, late royal Bengal art., claimed Rs. 945; granted Rs. 682 13a.—He gained Rs. 262 3a. by accelerated promotion.

Capt. R. D. GIBNEY, late 59th N.I., claimed Rs. 3,600; granted nil.—The claim for 350 rupees paid to an officer who was invalided is inadmissible. He gained Rs. 6,016 10a. by accelerated promotion.

Capt. H. J. ALLAN, late 9th N.I., claimed Rs. 970; granted Rs. 875 15a.—He gained Rs. 94 1a. by accelerated promotion. A further sum (amount not stated) paid to an officer who was invalided cannot be taken into consideration.

Capt. W. H. PHILLIPS, late 59th N.I., claimed Rs. 1,850; granted nil. He gained Rs. 2,823 14a. 1p. by accelerated promotion.

Lieut. col. F. W. LAMBERT, late 56th N.I., claimed Rs. 9,506 0a. 10p.; granted Rs. 8,491 0a. 2p.—He gained Rs. 1,015 0a. 8p. by accelerated promotion.

Lieut. col. J. T. DANIELL, late 47th N.I., claimed Rs. 8,800; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £80 on retirement. His payments represent an annuity of little more than a third of that amount.

Lieut. col. D. H. OSBORN, late 54th N.I., claimed Rs. 1,350; granted Rs. 962 6a. 8p.—250 rupees paid to an officer who invalided cannot be taken into consideration. He gained Rs. 137 9a. 4p. by accelerated promotion.

#### MADRAS.

Colonel J. BABINGTON, late royal Madras art., claimed Rs. 7,212 4a.; granted nil.—He received from his juniors on retirement a bonus of £4,000. He also obtained a special annuity of £50. His claim for 660 rupees paid to invalided officers is inadmissible.

Lieut. colonel A. GRANT, late 3rd cav., claimed Rs. 2,000; granted Rs. 1,700.—As a cornet he paid 300 rupees, and gained Rs. 1,360 6a. 8p. by accelerated promotion.

Lieut. G. H. GRANVILLE, late 34th N.I., claimed Rs. 3,090; granted nil.—90 rupees paid to an officer who was invalided cannot be considered. The claim for 3,000 rupees promised by his juniors in 1866, but not given, is inadmissible as resulting from the measures taken in 1861.

Colonel G. CARR, late 16th N.I., claimed Rs. 16,000; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £180 on retirement.

Colonel C. H. HARRISON, late royal Madras art., claimed Rs. 8,140 8a.; granted Rs. 2,568 8a.—The claim for 480 rupees paid to invalided officers is inadmissible. As first lieutenant he paid 1,906 rupees (part of which was also to invalided officers), and he gained Rs. 3,956 2a. 8p. by accelerated promotion. The claim for 3,186 rupees paid subsequently to Feb. 18, 1861, is also inadmissible. Colonel Harrison subsequently withdrew his claim, preferring to accept an offer made by his juniors.

Colonel G. BRIGGS, late royal Madras art., claimed Rs. 16,041; granted Rs. 10,610. The claim for Rs. 1,919 12a. paid to invalided officers is inadmissible. As a lieutenant he paid Rs. 1,115 4a., and gained Rs. 1,574 6a. by accelerated promotion. Similarly, as a captain, he paid 2,396 rupees, and gained Rs. 13,673 10a. 6p. A claim for a bonus of 42,000 rupees, to which he might have been entitled from the retiring fund if he had become senior lieutenant-colonel, is considered inadmissible.

Lieut. col. R. GORDON, late 32nd N.I., claimed Rs. 12,665; granted nil.—He received a bonus of 2,400 rupees on retirement, and also a special annuity of £180, the value of which would be 23,000 rupees.

Lieut. col. C. GILL, late 17th N.I., claimed Rs. 2,824 13a.; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £120, the value of which would be 17,000 rupees.

Capt. W. B. FELLOWES, late 3rd cavalry, claimed Rs. 2,850; granted Rs. 1,050.—The claim for 1,800 rupees to an invalided officer is inadmissible.

Capt. F. D'ARCY, late 32nd N.I., claimed Rs. 6,538; granted Rs. 5,117 14a. 8p.—The sum of Rs. 1,420 1a. 4p. for interest on his payments is inadmissible.

Lieut. col. P. T. SNOW, late 3rd N.I., claimed Rs. 6,000; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £120, the value of which was 16,000 rs.

Lieut. col. E. P. ST. AUBYN, late 10th N.I., claim not stated; granted nil.—He received a bonus of 8,450 rupees on retirement, and a special annuity of £160, valued at 24,000 rupees.

Col. W. MIDDLETON, late 17th N.I., claimed Rs. 11,273; granted nil.—Besides the gain by accelerated promotion, he received a special annuity of £110, valued at 22,000 rupees.

Lieut. col. E. PEREIRA, late 26th N.I., claimed Rs. 3,625 12a.; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £120, valued at 15,000 rupees.

Colonel W. SWINTON, late 6th N.I., claimed Rs. 1,688; granted Rs. 73 5a. 10p.—He paid 200 rupees as ensign, and gained Rs. 126 10a. 2p. by accelerated promotion. As lieut. he paid 1,488 rupees, and gained upwards of 2,700 rupees.

Major C. CAMERON, half-pay, Royal Madras Artillery, claimed Rs. 4,534 2a.; granted Rs. 2,291 4a. 6p.—The claim for 830 rupees paid subsequently to 17th February, 1861, and 335 rupees estimated to have been paid to invalided officers is inadmissible. He gained Rs. 232 13a. 6p. by accelerated promotion. The sum of 845 rupees was also disallowed for some reason not stated in the committee's report.

Capt. CORBETT, late 38th N.I., claimed Rs. 4,358 2a. 3p.; granted Rs. 2,540 9a. 5p.—His claim for Rs. 1,421 14a. 1p. for interest is inadmissible. He gained Rs. 392 10a. 9p. by accelerated promotion.

Capt. PALMER, late 4th N.I., and staff corps, claimed Rs. 1,490; granted Rs. 811 14a. 6p.—He gained Rs. 538 1a. 6p. by accelerated promotion. The claim for Rs. 100 paid in aid of interest, &c., is disallowed.

Lieut. col. A. C. McNEILL, late 46th N.I., and staff corps, claimed Rs. 1,745 5a. 1p.; granted Rs. 1,748 5a. 1p.

Col. J. CADENHEAD, late 14th N.I., claimed Rs. 8,337; granted Rs. 6,037.—He paid Rs. 2,300 as lieutenant, and gained Rs. 3,411 3a. by accelerated promotion.

Lieut. col. C. BURTON, late 42nd N.I., claimed Rs. 7,822 3a. 7p.; granted nil.—He received a bonus of Rs. 3,000 on retirement, and a special annuity of £50, valued at Rs. 6,170 14a. 2p.

Col. R. TAYLOR, late 2nd cav., claimed Rs. 20,000; granted nil.—He received a bonus of Rs. 10,000 on retirement, and a special annuity of £150, valued at Rs. 17,700 5a.

Lieut. col. G. S. COTTER, late Royal Madras art., claimed Rs. 44,218; granted nil.—His claim for Rs. 35,500, which he might have received from the Madras Artillery Retiring Fund, is inadmissible. He received a bonus of Rs. 10,075 on retirement, and a special annuity of £50, valued at Rs. 6,180 6a. 2p.

Lieut. col. W. H. PAYNES, late 3rd N.I., claimed Rs. 750; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £120, valued at Rs. 17,560.

Major W. BLOUNT, late 7th N.I., claimed Rs. 3,200; granted nil.—He gained Rs. 12,682 11a. 3p. by accelerated promotion. The claim for 250 rupees paid after Feb. 18, 1861, is disallowed.

Lieut. col. W. HORNIDGE, late 24th N.I., claimed Rs. 2,625; granted Rs. 2,241 1a.—He gained Rs. 383 15a. by accelerated promotion.

Col. H. W. RAWLINS, late 30th N.I., claimed Rs. 6,971 12a. 6p.; granted Rs. 1,771 12a. 6p.—He paid 5,200 rupees in the lower grades (including sums paid to invalided officers), and gained Rs. 6,557 14a. 8p. by accelerated promotion.

Col. G. BRIGGS, late royal Madras art. (amended decision), claimed Rs. 15,941; granted Rs. 7,700.—The claim for 1,170 rupees paid to invalided officers is disallowed. As a lieut. he paid 1,487 rupees, and gained Rs. 7,089 14a. 11p. by accelerated promotion. As a capt. he paid 5,584 rupees, and gained Rs. 13,887 12a. 1p. The committee subsequently renewed their original recommendation that a further award of 3,000 rupees should be made to Col. Briggs on account of his donation to the retiring fund as a major, without holding it to be extinguished by the gain in the grade of capt.

Col. A. ROBERTSON, late 48th N.I., claimed Rs. 8,407 4a. 9p.; granted Rs. 2,000.—The claim for Rs. 6,157 4a. 9p. is disallowed on account of payments to invalided officers. The sum of 250 rupees for interest is also inadmissible.

Capt. J. C. BURNETT, late 4th cav., claimed Rs. 7,540; granted Rs. 5,646 2a.—He gained Rs. 1,893 14a. by accelerated promotion.

Capt. H. THURBURN, late 42nd N.I., claimed Rs. 1,670 3a. 7p.; granted Rs. 1,670 3a. 7p.

Lieut. J. STONHOUSE, late 5th N.I., claimed Rs. 839 14a. 2p.; granted Rs. 44 10a. The sum of Rs. 795 4a. has to be deducted from the claim, for accelerated promotion or payment to invalided officers.

Capt. C. CLERK, late 2nd cav., claimed Rs. 16,044 12a.; granted Rs. 3,811 11a. 2p.—He gained Rs. 44 6a. 2p. by accelerated promotion. The claim for Rs. 12,188 10a. 8p. is disallowed, for reasons not stated in the committee's report.

Capt. H. M. FERGUSON, late 3rd Eur. regt. and 45th N.I., claimed Rs. 4,270 1a. 9p.; granted nil.—There is a set-off of Rs. 8,242 0a. 11p. on account of disallowances and gain by accelerated promotion. A claim for a further sum paid in the 45th N.I. is also inadmissible, as, having been transferred to the 3rd Eur. regt., his step would never have been purchased by his old corps.

Lieut.-colonel T. GREENWAY, late 50th N.I., claimed Rs. 3,000; granted nil.—The amount was paid to an officer who retired after Feb. 18, 1861.

Lieut. col. G. ATKINSON, late 6th N.I., claimed Rs. 1,000; granted nil.—He gained Rs. 2,186 14a. 10p. by accelerated promotion.

Capt. R. L. PLAYFAIR, late royal (Madras) art. and staff corps, claimed Rs. 2,784 12a.; granted Rs. 375.—The claim for Rs. 379 paid to invalided officers is disallowed. He paid Rs. 2,030 12a. as a lieutenant, and gained Rs. 3,856 6a. 11p. by accelerated promotion.

Colonel H. DRURY, late staff corps and 45th N.I., claimed Rs. 20,405 8a. 6p.; granted nil.—He attained the rank of lieut.-colonel, both regimentally and in the staff corps, before retiring.

Colonel A. ROBERTSON, late 48th N.I. (amended decision), claimed Rs. 8,407 4a. 9p.; granted Rs. 3,000.—The disallowance for payments to invalided officers should have been only Rs. 5,157 4a. 9p. The sum of Rs. 250 for interest is inadmissible.

Lieut. col. A. H. N. CHESNEY, late 23rd N.I., claimed Rs. 2,400; granted nil.—He gained Rs. 4,975 10a. 3p. by accelerated promotion.

Mrs. SANDERS, widow of Capt. G. W. Sanders, late 9th N.I., claimed Rs. 4,748 13a. 9p.; granted nil.—It was found that the actual payments were only Rs. 3,265 15a. 5p., and that the whole of this sum had been absorbed in the charge for interest, amounting to Rs. 3,433 1a. 2p.

Capt. T. DREVER, late 2nd Eur. infantry, claimed Rs. 4,050; granted Rs. 3,061.—He paid 1,019 rupees as a subaltern, and gained by accelerated promotion Rs. 2,078 6a. 2p.

Major H. B. SWEET, late 39th N.I., claimed Rs. 2,700; granted nil.—He received a special annuity of £120 on retirement.

Lieut. col. L. M. MACKENZIE, late 33rd N.I., claimed Rs. 9,490; granted Rs. 5,578 5a. 7p.—He gained Rs. 3,911 10a. 5p. by accelerated promotion.

Capt. A. BROOME, late 28th N.I., claimed Rs. 2,000; granted Rs. 600.—The claim for 1,400 rupees paid to an officer who invalided is inadmissible.

Lieut. W. H. S. CLARKE, late 7th cavalry, claimed Rs. 1,000; granted Rs. 1,000.

Capt. R. CHURCH, late 47th N.I., claimed Rs. 1,006 4a.; granted Rs. 1,006 4a.—He also paid certain sums as a subaltern, but he was unable to say how much, or to substantiate the claim.

Capt. D. CAREY, late 2nd cav., claimed Rs. 10,159 1a. 4p.; granted nil.—He received a bonus of Rs. 5,104 8a. on retirement. The claim for Rs. 6,639 8a. 8p. paid after Feb. 17, 1861, is disallowed.

Capt. R. STEUART, late 49th N.I., claimed Rs. 5,677; granted Rs. 1,053 7a.—The claim for 812 rupees paid to officers who invalided, and 3,500 rupees paid after 1861, is disallowed. He gained Rs. 311 9a. by accelerated promotion.

## BOMBAY.

Capt. R. G. WATSON, late 2nd Eur. inf., claimed Rs. 1,074; granted Rs. 708.—The claim for 323 rupees paid to officers invalided, &c., is disallowed. He gained 43 rupees by accelerated promotion.

Lieut. J. NODDING, late 4th N.I., claimed Rs. 600; granted Rs. 300.—He paid 300 rupees as ensign, and gained more than an equivalent amount. A further claim for payments to officers who invalided is inadmissible.

Capt. C. DOUGLAS, late 15th N.I., claimed Rs. 124; granted Rs. 124.

Lieut. W. LUMSDEN, late 22nd N.I., claimed Rs. 1,314; granted Rs. 1,019.—He gained 295 rupees by accelerated promotion.

Lieut. E. BELL, late 1st N.I., claimed Rs. 370; granted Rs. 125.—He paid 120 rupees as ensign, and gained 390 rupees by accelerated promotion. The sum of 125 rupees is disallowed, as paid to an officer who invalided.

Lieut. col. C. BUCKLE, late 3rd cav., claimed Rs. 11,000; granted nil.—A considerable portion of the sum stated to have been paid is inadmissible, being for interest. He received a bonus of 2,800 rupees on retirement, and gained 8,388 rupees by accelerated promotion.

Col. H. W. EVANS, late 9th N.I., claimed Rs. 26,262; granted nil.—He gained 15,822 rupees by accelerated promotion, and received a special annuity of £200, valued at 25,000 rupees. A claim for a bonus of 40,000 rupees which he might have received on retirement is inadmissible.

Capt. St. C. FORD, late 14th N.I., claimed Rs. 7,213; granted Rs. 1,436. The claim for 1,200 rupees paid to officers who invalided, and 233 rupees for interest, is disallowed. He gained 4,314 rupees by accelerated promotion.

Capt. R. L. BINGHAM, 1st fus., claimed Rs. 1,642; granted Rs. 570.—The claim for 482 rupees paid to two officers who invalided is inadmissible. He paid 590 rupees as an ensign, and gained 1,300 rupees by accelerated promotion.

Col. J. G. LIGHTFOOT, late Royal Bombay art., claimed Rs. 11,351; granted nil.—He gained 8,000 rupees by accelerated promotion, and received a special annuity of £50, valued at 6,250 rupees.

Lieut. H. J. HEISCH, late 28th N.I., claimed Rs. 195; granted Rs. 195.

Major J. L. EVANS, late 16th N.I., claimed Rs. 1,500; granted Rs. 600.—He paid 900 rupees as a lieut., and gained 1,779 rupees by accelerated promotion.

Major R. GORDON, late 4th N.I., claimed Rs. 9,709; granted Rs. 7,206.—He gained 2,503 rupees by accelerated promotion.

Capt. C. W. WIGNEY, late 6th N.I., claimed Rs. 2,000; granted nil.—The claim was not substantiated.

Major-general J. B. WOOSNAM, late royal Bombay artillery, claimed Rs. 15,631; granted nil.—He received a bonus of 30,000 rupees on retirement. His claim for the difference between this and the bonus of 46,000 rupees, which he might have received, is inadmissible.

Major H. G. RAVERY, late 3rd N.I., claimed Rs. 3,375; granted Rs. 225.—The claim for 1,200 rupees paid to an officer who invalided is inadmissible. As a lieut. he paid 1,950 rupees, and gained 5,000 rupees by accelerated promotion.

Capt. W. N. DYETT, late 3rd European regiment, claimed Rs. 500; granted nil.—He gained 3,000 rupees by accelerated promotion.

NOTE.—This return is as complete a statement as can be prepared from the records in the India-office. A similar return was called for by the House of Commons on the 1st of June last, and a reference has been made to the several Governments in India for the information.

The amount "claimed" is the full amount stated, or presumed, to have been paid to the regimental retiring funds, or to senior officers on their retirement.

The amount "granted" is the full sum awarded by the Compensation Committees. In the case of a few artillery officers, the committee recommended that a portion should be withheld for the payment of debts due to the regimental funds, but the Secretary of State in Council has directed that the sum awarded be paid in full.—*Home News*.

MUNICIPAL.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed municipal commissioners of Simla for the year 1869-70:—Mr. Peterson, Mr. Walker, Colonel Faddy, Mr. Carey, Major Goad, and Major gen. Innes.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, August 18, 1869.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

IN spite of many just complaints against the existing Court-martial procedure, it is satisfactory to find that some of those who have had the nearest acquaintance with its working have little fault to adduce therewith. The Court-martial Commission examined three privates, a bombardier, a corporal, and four sergeants, none of whose names were taken down. Their evidence, however biased in part by fear of personal consequences or other motives, tends to show that Courts-martial, even as they are, have few detractors among the lower ranks of the army. So far as a few privates and non-commissioned officers can speak for their comrades in general, such at least is the inference to be gathered from their replies to the Commissioners' queries. One of the witnesses declared his belief that soldiers tried by these courts had "very fair play," and felt that they had it, and that such was "the general feeling among the soldiers." A private soldier had "every opportunity afforded him of making his defence." The same witness never remembered a case in which a man deemed innocent by his comrades had been found guilty, nor had he ever heard any complaints about injustice. Further questioning on these points made no change in the meaning of his answers. The other witnesses spoke substantially to the same effect. One of them, a private who had been twice convicted by a Court-martial, "never had any fault to find with them himself," and had never known a man to be found guilty whom he knew to be innocent. He too believed that soldiers tried by these courts had no doubt of their having received a fair trial. On one point only does the expression of trust in these courts waver somewhat, and the waverers mainly belong to the more intelligent ranks. Several of the sergeants agree in admitting that regimental are less trusted than district courts, because of the influence which a commanding officer may wield in a court composed of officers of his own regiment. One of them in particular, a troop sergeant-major, has "heard say that a man put back for a regimental court-martial is a doomed man;" and another sergeant-major's evidence as to the general belief in a commanding officer's power for intimidation, is confirmed by Captain Harris's avowal that members of a regimental court have sometimes been made to suffer for disagreeing with the views of their commanding officer. This however is a defect which has often been charged against general Courts-martial, and the remedy is not very clear in either case. By giving "enlarged powers," as the Commission would do, to commanding officers, one bulwark against tyranny might be thrown down, for it is evident that sometimes a regi-

mental court does screen the soldier from the consequences of personal ill-will. The other suggestion, that "a regimental court should only be had recourse to when a district court cannot conveniently be assembled," is better worth considering. In the case of general and district courts the evil of undue influence from above might be largely lessened by the adoption of more legal methods and the enforcement of a stricter legal training. There is room for any amount of reform in the processes of the superior courts at any rate, without wholly effacing the distinctive features of the present system. For purely military offences we must always have some kind of military tribunal. But it need not consist of very young officers, or of persons disqualified by general ignorance of legal rules and methods for administering justice in all but cases of the simplest kind. For quite ordinary purposes the present courts may work fairly enough. Privates tried for drunkenness, desertion, and so forth, are pretty sure to be found guilty on the clearest evidence; but when officers appear as prisoners, the weak points of the present system are almost equally certain to come uppermost. Evidence is taken or rejected on the narrowest or vaguest grounds; the witnesses are apt to be conveniently troubled with short memories, or to give answers more or less coloured with personal fears or prepossessions; the finding and the sentence have often but the slightest connection with the evidence adduced or with the charge itself; in short, it may often with truth be asserted that an officer has been tried for one offence and punished for another. That these things happen not once or twice, but very often, may be gathered from the trials which during the last fifteen years have come more prominently into public notice. The Crawley Court-martial was a crucial instance of almost every evil ascribed to the present system, and it especially brought out the tyranny of that old military delusion that discipline cannot be maintained if a subaltern or a sergeant can exact redress for the wrong done him by his colonel. The problem, how to improve the present system without making Courts-martial too purely legal, or its members too independent of military control, is one which the late Commission has done little to solve. The best of its recommendations, that which does away with the absurd old practice of trying a sergeant and reducing him to the ranks for any slight offence, was too obvious to demand an unusual outlay of corporate wisdom.

## INDIAN RAILWAYS.

MR. JULAND DANVERS, Government Director of Indian Railways, has lately issued another of his annual reports on a subject of peculiar interest to all seekers after knowledge on Indian affairs. Of the 5,925 miles proposed by Lord Dalhousie, 4,096 have now been completed. Of the 174 opened last year, 120 belong to the Delhi line, opened last November up to Umballa. Seventy more of the same line will be opened during the present year, and thirty of the Madras line to its point of junction with the Great Indian Peninsula. The final junction of these two lines which will link Bombay with Madras, will hardly, it is feared, be made before 1872, but there is every reason to hope that the East Indian and Indian Peninsula lines joining Bombay and Calcutta will meet at Jubbulpore in the course of next year. In that year also the remaining 145 miles of the East Indian Railway, cutting off the wide circuit between Kahnore and Luckeserai, and so saving seventy miles on the through journey from Calcutta to Dinapore, will be opened for traffic. On the Delhi Railway the works are progressing so quickly, that all but a fraction of the 146 miles between Umballa and Lahore will perhaps be finished in the present year. A balance of six miles will depend for its completion on the progress made with the great bridge that will span the Sutlej near Loodianah. Thanks to the erratic course of Indian rivers, the bridge is already being lengthened from 4,000 to 6,200 feet, at a cost of £60,000. The Punjab and Sindh lines are in good working order. So is the East Indian Railway, which already shows a main line of 1,131 miles, and has completed its westward extension to Jubbulpore. In spite of a temporary decline



in its cotton traffic, its net receipts for the year were £1,237,947, or nearly £200,000 above those of the year before.

The progress of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has been less satisfactory. Its net receipts were a good deal below those of the previous year, and its working expenses still show a percentage of 63.11 on the gross receipts. Its works are very backward, owing in part to the need of large repairs on sections already open, and to cases of faulty construction elsewhere. The "disastrous failures" on this line are ascribed by Mr. Danvers to the imperfect manner in which the designs were originally prepared, to the use of inferior materials, and to "a lax system of supervision" while the works were in progress. Fresh instances of bad construction in some of the bridges have lately been reported. It is reckoned that about £1,300,000 will have to be spent in necessary repairs, including a wholesale substitution of iron bridge-girders for the original arches of brick and stone.

The line from Lahore to Peshawar has already been taken in hand by the Government. A branch line to the foot of the Nilgherries, undertaken by the thriving Madras Company, will soon place those pleasant hills within easy reach of tired workers in the plains. Like the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay and Baroda Railway has felt the influence of a stagnant commercial season. On the other hand, the Eastern Bengal Railway shows a steady improvement in its net receipts, and the Great Southern of India is following its example. On both these railways the working expenses are under 49 per cent., while those of the Bombay and Baroda line amount to nearly 68, and those of the Sindh Railway to 78 per cent. This is nothing however to the Delhi Railway, whose working expenses were 175 per cent. Against this we may set as a model of economy the Madras Railway Company, whose two lines show respectively a percentage of 34.66 and 44.38. It is only fair to say that the high percentage on the Delhi line, caused mainly by unusual floods and undeveloped traffic, forms no criterion of future possibilities.

The Sindh and Punjab lines again depend for their future on a due development of the railway system to which they now form a mere starting point. The Bombay and Baroda line has also had to pay largely for the damage caused by monsoon floods. On this line the maintenance charges amount to twenty-seven pence, the cost of rolling-stock to eleven, and the locomotive charges to thirty pence a mile; one half of the gross receipts, or 5s. 8d. out of 11s. a mile, being thus turned to nought. Another shilling a mile goes in "miscellaneous" items. In this way the net receipts of a line whose gross revenue per mile exceeds that of every other fall far short of the profits netted by the Madras, the East Indian, and the Eastern Bengal lines. On the last-named the maintenance and locomotive charges take respectively no more than tenpence and thirteen pence out of the eight shillings a mile of gross receipts. Even the Great Southern, whose gross receipts per mile are only four shillings, can show a balance in its favour of two shillings a mile, or one-half; while the net profits of the Bombay and Baroda are less than a third of its gross receipts. On the other hand, one of the Madras lines manages to save six shillings a mile out of the nine shillings actually received. But then its maintenance charges are only sevenpence a mile.

The year 1867-68 opened unpromisingly for the Indian railways. Towards the close however a change for the better took place, and the traffic returns for last winter surpassed those of any former season; two railways alone, the East Indian and the Great Peninsula, earning between them a hundred thousand a week for several weeks together. On an average of all the lines taken together, good and bad, there was a realisable dividend of three per cent. More than 15 million passengers were conveyed during the year, or a million and a quarter more than the total for the year before. Thus a loss of £360,000 on the goods traffic for the year was in some measure compensated by a gain of £214,000 in the receipts from passenger traffic, which amounted to £1,591,475, or about half the total receipts from goods.

One source of expense on the Western side of India is the high price, three and four pounds a ton, paid there for English coal. Australian coal is somewhat cheaper, but native coal is very much the cheapest, costing a pound a ton to the Bengal railways. Hitherto however no native coal has been found in the neighbourhood of the Bombay lines, for the Chanda coal-fields have yet to be opened out. On the Madras lines the want of cheap native coal has been largely compensated by the use of wood fuel, so that the locomotive charges on those lines are considerably lower than they are on the East Indian. Low wages however and lighter trains on the Madras side are disturbing elements in any calculation of comparative costs. Let us hope that some of the railway companies will take Mr. Danvers's hint on the connection between weight of rolling-stock and waste of fuel. A proper balance between the power employed and the results intended would certainly "make a great difference in a year's returns."

## Notices of Books.

*Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.* August—1869. Chapman and Hall.

The last article in the August number of the *New Monthly* is a carefully-written narrative of the late Hazara campaign, by a writer evidently conversant both with the military and political bearings of his theme. Besides setting before us in clear detail the story of the campaign itself, he has dwelt, not without reason, on the connection between the movements of these restless hill tribes on the Punjab frontier and the doings of the Wahabie refugees from Hindustan. We commend the article to all readers interested in Indian topics.

*Our Northern Frontier.* By Capt. A. F. P. Harcourt. London: J. Madden. 1869.

*The Cabul Question, &c.* By Transindicus Olim. London: Strangeways and Walden. 1869.

*A Letter to the Right Honourable Viscount Halifax.* By H. L. Maw. 1869.

*The Russo-Indian Question, Historically, Strategically, and Politically Considered—*with Maps. By Capt. F. French, F.R.G.S. London: Macmillan and Co. 1869.

Are we at the beginning or the end of a new word-warfare about Central Asian politics? Pamphlet after pamphlet, book after book, leading article after leading article keeps tumbling forth from the press on this one question, and the cry is "still they come." One writer warns his countrymen against the policy of "masterly inaction;" another chides them for giving too ready a ear to those who would renew the policy that led up to the disasters of Jugdulluk and the Koord-Kabul; a third insists on the duty of planting our outposts somewhere beyond the Khaiber and the Bolan Passes; a fourth prefers the despatching of envoys and drill-officers to Kabul or Kandahar; while a fifth would have us treat directly with Russia for the limitation of her Central Asian Frontier. "Keep to the line of the Indus, and you need fear nothing"—says one counsellor. "Do so, and you are lost," declares another. "Look at the distance between Peshawar and Samarkand!" puts in a third. "Look rather"—warns a fourth—"at the leaps forward taken by Russia in the last three years." "But Herat, the key of India, remains unthreatened by Russian arms," somebody meekly points out. "Herat is not the key of India," replies some one else; "and even if it were, Russia can any moment get hold of the key." In the same way we are assured by one party that Russia's neighbourhood is a blessing, not a menace, for India; by another that Russia has no idea of coming to the south of the Himalayas; a third holds that she may attack us a hundred years hence, while a fourth regards the danger as very imminent indeed.

Many of these different shades of opinion are represented by the different works at the head of this article. Mr. Maw, in a letter largely made up of capitals, italics, and inverted commas, believes in Russian hostility, but scouts the notion of a successful invasion of India by Russian arms. He agrees with Sir S. Northcote that we ought to have not a Central Asian, but an Indian policy, and with Sir Vincent Eyre in preferring the line of the Indus to any other possible frontier. His strongest

array of capitals and italics is brought to bear against the notion of entering into any treaty with Russia "as to any Russian frontier or territory in Central Asia," which would, he thinks, "be like Samson tying his own hands." Mr. Maw's opinions on the whole are sounder than his literary style. He may rest assured however that no English statesman would be silly enough to dream of guaranteeing to Russia her conquests in Central Asia.

Captain Harcourt, an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, has written a pamphlet of twenty-seven pages, full of information and sound advice. He is no alarmist, although he bids us take note of the rapid advance which Russia has lately made in Turkistan. She has no thought indeed of invading India, but her designs in the direction of Turkey impel her to make a feint of attacking England in that quarter. The best pages of Captain Harcourt's pamphlet are devoted to an interesting sketch of Central Asian Trade, a subject on which he is particularly well-informed. He has faith in Dr. Cayley's description of the Changchenmoo Pass, as the best road for our trade with Turkistan. As the valley itself lies 17,000 feet above the sea, is pretty well wooded, and inhabited by shepherds throughout the winter, the road through it ought to be easy enough for traders in the summer. Captain Harcourt would appoint a viceregal agent for the Cashmere frontier, who should live at the capital, with an assistant always, in winter as well as summer, resident at Leh.

"Transindicus" goes at some length into the history and politics of the "Cabul question," with special reference to Russian progress. The information is well compiled, and the writer's views, if based on a firm belief in Russian aggressiveness, do not transcend the atmosphere of practical considerations. He would not occupy Afghanistan, for the sufficient reason that it would cost too much to do so, although he rightly maintains that the mere occupation of all or any part of it would for England be nothing more than a question of money. Some of his recommendations, such as the extension of railways and the proper arming of our native troops, are already on the point of being carried out. The despatch of properly accredited envoys to Cabul is quite another affair, and we do not see that time has done aught as yet to remove the practical objections to a measure theoretically sound enough. How about the failure of Lumsden's mission in 1857? By all means however let us support Shere Ali in our own way, with arms and subsidies, for the purpose of strengthening the position he has already won, so long as he can help us to keep the peace on our frontier.

But the most complete work we have yet seen on this Russo-Indian question is the volume by Captain Trench, of the 20th Hussars. The "disjointed information," which has hitherto lain buried in all kinds of printed repertoires, has by him been raked together and wrought up into one readable volume of one hundred and eighty-three pages. The first chapter traces the origin, growth, and progress of Russophobia. This is followed by a good geographical sketch of Turkistan, as an introduction to an interesting narrative of recent events in both sections of that wide region. Another chapter deals in the same way with the recent history of Afghanistan. Our Afghan policy then passes under a calm review, which tends on the whole to justify the course pursued by Lord Lawrence, although the writer insists that our present support of Shere Ali must, both for honour and prudence sake, be continued to him "at all costs and hazards." With regard to the strategical aspect of the question, Capt. Trench goes carefully into a comparison of the probable extent of Russian and English resources in no distant future, and sums up on the whole against the alarmists, who talk as if it was the easiest thing in the world for 50,000 Russians, with a host of attendant Turkomans, to swoop down, heavy guns and all, upon the plains of India, merely because Alexander, Taimoor, and Nadir Shah did something of the kind under very different circumstances, against very different foes. A small Russian force might even take and hold Herat, so long as in time of crisis English troops garrisoned Kandahar. A few years hence however the odds against Russia will, he thinks, be somewhat reduced, unless we take early steps to thwart her advance, by pushing our Indian frontier forward towards Kandahar; a move which to us seems far less wise than standing still. In a final chapter on the politics of the question Captain Trench enlarges on the extent to which Russia is likely to make use of her influence in Central Asia, as a means of furthering her designs on Constantinople. This, no

doubt, is one important key to her past and present proceedings, and it is well for us to remember that, apart from any deliberate purpose, which, to our thinking, Russia does not entertain, of invading India, we may some day be required to withstand her on the Punjab frontier, as a foe already arrayed against us in Europe. But such a moment, if ever it should come, need not find us wanting because meanwhile we prefer to treat Russia in Asia as a commercial rival rather than an assured political foe.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE BENGALÉE COMPETITION WALLAHS.

The *Pioneer* thinks that the Civil Service Commissioners have acted precipitately in refusing a hearing to the Bengalee explanation of the discrepancy in their allegations as to age, and this is the more strange as the senior Commissioner, Sir Edward Ryan, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta many years ago. In that position he ought to have learnt two things—one, that Hindoos do reckon their ages as alleged by these young gentlemen; another, that Courts of Justice could compel a public department to act fairly and legally; he might then have avoided the humiliation which the Queen's Bench has inflicted upon the Board of which he is a member. Four of his brother lawyers have in fact stated that the Board totally misapprehend the plea put forward in defence by Messrs. Banerjee and Thakur. Even if it were true that their present statement is irreconcilable with their former one at Calcutta and Bombay, the Commissioners have given the force of an estoppel to a fact which is only evidence which might be refuted. The papers have commented on the meanness of the Bengalee informer wholly without grounds; if these young men were really over twenty-one, as the Commissioners on the evidence before them believe, they were certainly guilty of falsehood; their fathers of perjury and forgery; and they obtained under a false pretence an appointment worth, if capitalised, at least a lakh, which was the rightful due of others. Under these circumstances it was the bounden duty of every Queen's subject, much more of those interested in the Indian Government, to denounce the fraud. But we have more to add. Admitting that Hindoos do commonly record their years by the age which they will have attained at the coming birthday, no discrepancy will be apparent between the ages recorded at the Indian Universities and before the English Board in the case of those who, like Mr. Thakur, were born between December 1st, date from which the former reckon, and March 1st, which the latter has selected. Mr. Thakur was born, he alleges, on the 26th February, 1849. On 1st December, 1863, when entering the University, he would have been fourteen and three-quarters. He should then have recorded himself, by his own reckoning, as fifteen; but if he had done so consistently with that record, his age might still have been made out nine months under twenty-one on the 1st of March, 1869, which would have passed. Now, he does not deny that his age, as recorded in India, does present an apparent discrepancy from that stated in London; therefore he must have put himself down as sixteen in India, although, even according to his own mode of reckoning, he was but fifteen. He can still urge, however, that he is telling the truth now, and that two years of London life will make a trustworthy man out of a genuine Hindoo. The broader question arises—how to guard against such manoeuvres in future? When we remember that the Government scholarships and others will yearly send to England a number of highly educated men, who, from the nature of things, must sometimes be of humble and obscure birth, there is reason to fear that men of mature years may be found competing with a great and fraudulent advantage against English boys of seventeen. It is certain to occur, in fact. Imagine the sharp son of a serishtadar or kanoongo hesitating at forging a horoscope which was to undergo a mere formal inspection by a clerk in Westminster. He could do it, if he pleased, without fear of detection, and the possibility that he would do so would deter some English candidates from the competition. Hamlet's skill of fence did not avail him against a poisoned rapier. The remedy is to enlarge the limit of age, and admit candidates, as formerly, up to twenty-four; there will be then no motive for fraud, and boys will know what they have to expect.

### GENERAL HANNYNGTON'S FIGURES EXAMINED.

The *Bombay Gazette* remarks that the loss which, according to General Hannington, Government would suffer were the Viceroy's compromise accepted, is shown in his tables to be exactly £467,108. The General, moreover, remarks that this is the most hopeful view that he can take of the Indian proposals; "the values," he says, "are the greatest possible, and the apparent loss is the least that can be assigned." Let us look into this inclusive statement. It is quite evident that on one side of the table, that is to the debit of the Government of India's scheme, is placed every conceivable charge that would be incurred by its adoption. The value of the ordinary pensions, the amount of the bonus, and the aggregate liability for extra pensions make up the total—not simply the extra cost to the State

of the immediate retirement of the two-hundred senior officers on the terms proposed by the Indian Government. It is at least consoling to rest assured that nothing has been suppressed on this side of the balance sheet, and that the military financier of the India Office has made out the strongest case possible against the retirement scheme. The other side of the table should of course be treated with similar arithmetical impartiality. Here we see only one item shown, namely, the value of the Colonels' allowances to which the said officers would become entitled after serving the usual qualifying term of years. Yet surely this solitary line cannot comprise every source of expenditure which Government would have to meet if persisting in present arrangements? Nor can the balance represent what would be lost were the two hundred to retire before the close of this year. Let us suppose that these two hundred officers do not retire, that they serve on in regular order, some succeeding to their colonels' allowances, others, not willing to risk their lives for the great prize, and so demanding their pensions at an earlier date, others again being removed by death. These are necessarily uncertain quantities; but for argument's sake we can afford to concede the supposition that only fifty per cent. are likely to attain to the rank of colonel with colonel's allowances and off-reckonings. But these men, this one hundred officers are not merely expectants, they do not "hold on" merely for the chance of drawing the coveted allowances at some future day; they are month by month receiving, in the aggregate, an enormous sum in the shape of Indian pay and allowances, and these they will continue to receive so long as they are retained. In any calculation which affects to show what is the financial result of the India-office decision, the net total of those two hundred officers' Indian pay and allowances ought to be shown or computed on some principle. And yet General Hannington, the financier on whom the Secretary of State has relied, has not given even an approximate estimate of this all-essential item! The debit side of the Indian Government's scheme has apparently been fairly treated, but the credit side has been starved. Thus General Hannington's bold assertion that the loss of £467,168 is "the least that could be assigned" falls to the ground. If but one thousand pounds would be absorbed in the Indian pay and allowances of those officers, the calculation is manifestly incorrect. It is not for us to say how this extraordinary oversight or sophistical marshalling of figures has been allowed to pass muster at the India-office—but, there is the blot.

## Bengal.

### STATION TALK.

**SIMLA, July 11.**—Should the intelligence which has reached this from Central Asia, of a general uprising of the Kirghiz tribes against the Russians, followed, or to be followed, by a Turkoman jihad against the Khanate forces of the same Power, prove correct—and there is no reason to think it will prove otherwise—those who have hitherto upheld the Central-Asian policy of the Government of India may well exult. Indeed, it would almost seem that the proceedings at the Umballa durbar have, somehow or other, caused their influence to be felt in Bokhara and the regions beyond the Hindoo-Khoosh; and that the tribes, from Aral to Tashkend, thoroughly convinced that they have nothing in the form of aggression or hostile advance to apprehend from the British, have at length resolved to make a grand united effort to drive back their common enemy, the hungry, absorbing Muscovite. Whoever set afloat the report that Lord Mayo intends to resign the Viceroyalty, and return to England immediately after the Agra durbar, gave currency to a rumour which had no foundation whatever in fact. Lady Mayo, it is said, will leave for England about the time indicated; but the Viceroy, as far as your correspondent can learn, has not the most remote idea or intention of prematurely abandoning the reins of empire. Rumour, however, has it that he and Lady Mayo soon leave for Chini, an isolated sanitarium of one house, and some splendid snowy range scenery, distant, in a north-easterly direction, some fourteen or fifteen marches, or 166 miles, from this place. Chini was the favourite abiding place of Lord Dalhousie, and is not far from the Tibetan frontier. The Viceroy's journey there will probably be but a very short one, for Lord Mayo is a worker, and the arena of gubernatorial labour is Simla. The trip may be regarded as one of well-earned relaxation. The Viceroy has for some time back practically held the portfolios of the Public Works and Foreign Departments, besides Viceroyally superintending the other great departments of the State. There has therefore been much burning of the midnight oil, and good judges say Lord Mayo is over-tasking himself. It is at least certain that he takes fully as lively an interest in the business of Government as did his illustrious predecessor, and that he exhibits all the characteristics of a ruler who has determined that nothing shall be wanting on his own part to render his reign a signally successful one. Your correspondent has by chance seen some specimens of the Viceroy's calligraphy, and a diabolically bad hand it is—big, sprawling, and about as decypherable as those inscriptions on ancient walls in ancient ruined cities which baffle everybody. It is lucky for Lord Mayo's colleagues, and for the departmental secretaries, that he is not much given to

the recreation of penmanship. His minutes, orders, and despatches are nearly all, I believe, penned by an amanuensis, and that amanuensis is an expert shorthand writer whom his lordship brought out from England with him! The stenographer, on being summoned, takes his place at a table in the study or Cabinet Chamber of Peterhoff, with a grand array of well-pointed hard pencils and paper slips before him. Walking up and down this by no means extensive room, the Viceroy dictates orders, arguments, or queries, his every word being noted down with great rapidity. One subject, or a considerable division of one, thus stenographed, the stenographer immediately proceeds to reduce it to long hand, in which form it is promptly despatched to the proper department. And thus a great deal of work is got through in a comparatively short period of time. Though the Agra durbar is fixed for the 2nd January, the marking out of the ground for the several camps will probably be commenced within the next six weeks or two months at furthest. But if the year should prove such a year of scarcity as was last there will be no grand durbar at all. Rain however has fallen, and the probability is that there will be no dire necessity for countermanding the intended grand military and feudal pageant. The Duke of Edinburgh's movements however are sometimes rather erratic, and involve an element of uncertainty. It is considered that Mr. Fitz-James Stephen, whom the telegraph has informed us is to succeed the Hon. Mr. Sumner Maine, will prove an acquisition to the Council of the Viceroy of India. Mr. Maine himself is said to think and speak highly of him, and than the present law member there can be, your correspondent need hardly observe, no more competent judge. Mr. Fitz-James Stephen is the son of the late Sir James Stephen, for so many years a permanent Secretary of the Treasury. He is a recognised jurist, and has written legal and jurisprudential works of acknowledged merit. He it was who defended the "Essays and Reviews" in the Court of Arches, and his brilliant exploit on that occasion was what first won for him secure repute, both as a practical advocate and an expounder of the theory and principles of law. The article in *Blackwood* on Sir John Lawrence and his reign has attracted great attention, and elicited considerable admiration here. The writer must have had the command of the most complete information. He has mentioned not a few little incidents in the latter-day career of Lord Lawrence—incidents which, though known to a few members of the present Government of India, were known to no other; and Punjabee occurrences of which none but Punjab headquarters' officials of the time of Sir John's Lieutenant-Governorship could have come by a knowledge. Government, it is said, are rather impatiently expecting a communication from the Bank of Bengal, expository of the final determination of the directorate of that institution, with reference to the branch or agency at Bombay. It may safely be assumed that the Government of India has brought all its influence to bear on the said directorate to induce them to voluntarily close the agency. They are not likely to do this in a hurry. The Bengal shareholders are fully alive to the profit the agency has yielded, and to the still greater profit it might be made to yield if permitted to develop itself into a full-fledged arrowed branch bank. But they are also alive to the advantage of Government patronage and connection, and sensible that if Government were to disconnect itself from their institution, the shares would go down with a run. The probability is that if Government were to seriously threaten to cut the bank adrift in case the agency were not at once closed, the Bengal directors and shareholders would at once strike. There can be no honest doubt that the agency has been, and is, doing what is essentially banking business. The position and status which it really occupies is that of the chief and superintending branch of the branches of the Bank of Bengal in the Bombay presidency. No proof of this is necessary beyond the fact that it superintends, controls, and directly or indirectly aids with funds, the branch Bank of Bengal at Kurrachee; and if that be not banking business, no banking business has ever been transacted. Your late Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Mansfield, is said to be the most strenuous advocate of the equity and necessity of an immediate closure of the agency. All that prevents this is a doubt, originating in Mr. Advocate General Cowie's "opinion," whether Government, without resorting to legislation, can insist on the closure of the agency; but this curious dubiety can hardly endure long. The agency would probably have been withdrawn months ago, and without a murmur, but that Sir Richard Temple, who was much influenced by Mr. Dickson, never really desired its closure. The "Finances" are now in different charge.—*Times of India Correspondent.*

**MUSSOORIE, July**—There is little or no news here. There was a Ball at the Club on the evening of the 9th, which was well attended, and went off well. Poor General Burney has been dangerously ill, having very lately had two attacks of apoplexy. In the first of these he fell on his head and caused a slight concussion of the brain; but I am glad to say he is now much better. General Nash is also very seriously ill; he has been more than once given up, but I hope he will rally and recover. Very little rain here, which is most unusual for the hills at this time of the year.—*Mofussilite Correspondent.*

**RANGOON, July 6.**—Letters from Mandalay have just arrived. Captain Sladen is said to be leaving by the next steamer. I only now learn for the first time what may explain much of the puzzling

delay about the Courts. My correspondent writes in reference to a complaint he had made:—"Captain Sladen will do nothing whatever; the fact is, the poor fellow is in such a miserable state of health that he can do nothing. One day he is well in mind, the next all the other way. His servants give out that all is to be sold by auction, and that he goes down by the first steamer. Marfels and Marks have said so too. I fear this will complicate matters, but hope his successor will soon arrive. By-the-bye, Marfels has to investigate the matter of the Dah (sword) stolen from Sladen. The woman who told Sladen that she stole the dah by the Myowoon's orders swore inside the palace that she had only said that because she was afraid of Sladen, and further that he had promised her Rs. 500 if she would accuse the Myowoon, and had guaranteed her protection from all consequences. The Rev. Mr. Marks has also had to examine into the case. His Majesty is very angry at having his favourite Myowoon accused of such a matter, and so sets Marfels to make up a true and correct account of the whole affair. The foundation of a new church is to be laid before Sladen goes." In reference to those matters of Messrs. H. J. Williams and Co., General Fytche said he had sent up orders to Captain Sladen to protect the property. The agent however wrote to the aggrieved parties that he saw nothing in the treaties which justified him in interfering.—*Englishman Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

**BURJORE SINGH.**—The *Delhi Gazette* mentions a rumour that Burjore Singh has died of heat apoplexy in the jungles, but thinks the authorities should not credit it.

**DR. NORMAN CHEYERS** has accepted the presidentship of the Bengal Social Science Association for the current year, in succession to Mr. Justice Phear, who has resigned.

**MAIL ROBBERIES.**—The *Pioneer* hears from Morar that the Allahabad mail for that place and Gwalior was attacked by dacoits on the banks of the Chumbul and robbed on the 10th of July.

**METEORIC STONES.**—The Government of India is said to have requested that all Indian meteoric stones may in future be transmitted to the trustees of the Indian Museum in preference to sending them direct to England.

**A RUMOUR.**—It is said that General Fytche, Commissioner of Burmah, will take furlough next year, and may not return to India. Colonel Brown, Commissioner of the Tenasserim division, and now in England, is spoken of as a fit successor.

**BURMAH.**—We learn by telegram from Simla that the King of Burmah has cheerfully agreed to all the proposed arrangements in connection with the opening of Captain Sladen's Court at Mandalay. All difficulties in the way of opening that Court are now removed.—*Times of India.*

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**—An enterprising native firm in Calcutta are advertising a lamp that burns "without oil or any other substance." From another advertisement in a Calcutta paper it appears that a young man, a cultivator of indigo, is anxious to cultivate the acquaintance of a nice young lady—pretty—with money; and offers her in exchange a share of his bungalow in the jungle!

**SAH BUNWARREE LALL.**—In consideration of the loyalty of Sah Bunwarree Lall, of Chuprah, and of the liberality and public spirit lately evinced by him in devoting the sum of one lakh of rupees for the construction and endowment of a serai in that place, the Government of India has conferred upon him the title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a personal distinction.

**GOORGAON.**—The *Pioneer* hears that Major Boddam, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, has proceeded to Goorgaon to investigate the cause of a serious disturbance which has broken out there between some Meenas and the police. It is reported that a deputy-inspector of police and a constable have been killed, and several policemen wounded.

**POLICE.**—The Government of Bengal appears to be considering the propriety of increasing the native element in the higher grades of the much denounced Calcutta police. The Lieutenant-Governor has found it difficult to understand how the police could be successfully worked among a large native population, such as that of Calcutta, without a considerable native element in the higher ranks of the force.

**THE BENGAL FEVER.**—The report submitted to the Government of Bengal by Dr. Smith, on the endemic malarious fever raging in the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan has led to an increase of the establishment of sub assistant surgeons, native doctors, and dispensaries there. Dr. Smith recommended that the annual grant for this purpose should be Rs. 20,000. The amount sanctioned is, we believe, between Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 15,000.

**CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**—There was a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held on the 10th July to elect the Tagore Law Professor and to adopt a scheme of lectures. There were six candidates, and on a ballot being taken the majority of votes were in favour of Mr. Herbert Cowell, who had been nominated by the Law faculty. Mr. Cowell was, in consequence, declared to be duly elected as the first Tagore Law Professor. The appointment is tenable for three years. A scheme for the lectures, as previously published, was unanimously adopted.

**VACCINATION.**—Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the Vaccine Department, the inhabitants of Rajpootana do not seem to have much faith in the practice of vaccination. In Tonk however and some of the Marwar villages the vaccinator is welcomed and even sent for. In the hill villages around Aboo the people submit to the vaccinator readily enough; but everywhere else in Rajpootana the staff of vaccinators meet with very indifferent success.—*Pioneer.*

**LAWRENCE MEMORIAL FUND.**—The Sir John Lawrence Memorial Fund, which we noticed as having reached the total sum of Rs. 23,795, has had several additions lately. The Begum of Bhopal has given Rs. 500 towards it; the Maharajah Holkar, Rs. 600; and the Maharajah Scindia, Rs. 500; the Nawab of Jowrah has subscribed Rs. 300, and the Rajah of Rutlam Rs. 220. The whole amount subscribed up to date is Rs. 27,618.—*Indian Volunteer Service Gazette.*

**SIR A. PHAYRE.**—Sir Arthur Phayre has arrived in Calcutta, and is about to go to Simla and Cashmere. He will devote the cold season to a careful examination of the Buddhist antiquities on the frontier, in the prosecution of certain researches which promise to prove of great interest to scholars. His many friends in Burmah, that is the whole province, will welcome a visit from him early next year, as he goes home by China and the Pacific Railway. Sir Arthur Phayre desires no official employment, we understand, and Orientalism will be the gainer.—*Friend of India.*

**SCHEME FOR UTILISING SEWAGE.**—Some time ago a gentleman named Hickey devised a plan for ridding Darjeeling of its sewage and providing it with gas by one and the same process. A small sum had, if we remember rightly, been allowed by Government for the experiment. Now we learn that the experiment has concluded most successfully; the gas was brilliant, and the residuum in the retort was perfectly innocuous and inodorous. In so far as this experiment is concerned, therefore, Mr. Hickey has completely succeeded, but it yet remains to be proved whether the process is fitted, on account of its expense, for conservancy and lighting purposes.

**GENERAL VANGHALY.**—It is to be regretted that General Vanghaly, the Russian Minister at Peking, who lately passed across India from Calcutta to Bombay, was unable to accept Lord Mayo's invitation to visit Simla. The heat was so overpowering at Allahabad that he would not lose an hour in getting to sea. On this the Viceroy telegraphed instructions to show his Excellency every attention. The General was much pleased with the courtesy with which he met. He manifested a great interest, especially in the cotton culture of the Central Provinces, whence the Russians receive large supplies for their mills. He was impressed with the regularity and order of everything in the country, its peaceful state, and the apparent absence of soldiers.—*Friend of India.*

**ITEMS FROM LAHORE.**—We hear from Lahore (says the *Delhi Gazette*) that the question of selecting an outsider or a Punjabee for the third seat on the bench of the Chief Court has been decided against the outsider, but it had not transpired who was to be the new Judge. We learn also that a Deputy or first Assistant Secretary to Government is to be appointed on a salary of Rs. 1,200, and that Mr. Lepel Griffin is to be the first incumbent. A third item is that some action has at last been taken in the matter of the Northern "State" Railway, and that the first section to Rawul Pindies has actually been sanctioned, but nothing much can, after all, be done, as only £300,000 is available for this work out of this year's budget provisions.

**CIVIL.**—We learn from the Jubbulpore paper that ill-health has compelled Captain Warner, deputy commissioner of Dumoh, to apply for sick leave to Europe. Having only recently returned from furlough, he will forfeit his deputy commissionership by going on this sick leave.—It is confidently rumoured in well-informed circles at Murree and elsewhere in the Punjab, that Sir Richard Temple will succeed the present incumbent in the Government of that important province on the expiry of his period of service; so says the *Delhi Gazette*.—A Calcutta contemporary hears that Mr. A. Rivers Thomson is likely to succeed Mr. H. L. Dampier as secretary in the Revenue and General Departments to the Government of Bengal.—Mr. Robert James Leeds, C.S., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the family estates of the Maharajah of Benares, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. William Duthoit, C.S.

**THE POEMS OF CHAND.**—The Bengal Asiatic Society have entrusted Mr. J. Beames, C.S., with the editing of the poems of Chand for the *Bibliotheca Indica*. There are three manuscripts in this country from which the work will be collated, the Benares, Agra and Baidlah copies. Mr. Beames will also embody the results of his collation of two manuscripts consulted in England. The Society is about to throw a fresh impetus into the Sanskrit part of the *Bibliotheca*, which has been in a rather languishing condition since the departure of Mr. Cowell and the death of Pundits Ram Narain Bidaratna and Premchand Bidiavagisa. The sanctioned expenditure is Rs. 6,000, and the amount spent has of late seldom exceeded Rs. 2,000. The new Government grant of Rs. 3,000 now renders the publication of such a number of works as will involve an annual expenditure of at least five or six thousand rupees obligatory; and a fresh staff of editors is to be employed on a new series of works. Six Sanskrit works are now announced for publication in the *Bibliotheca*.



**SHERE ALI AND THE KHYBERES.**—The chiefs of the Khyber evidently have not the fear of the Ameer before their eyes. A letter from Peshawur informs our Agra contemporary that the heavy battery presented to Shere Ali by the British Government had entered the Khyber Pass, but Shere Mard Khan had some difficulty in making arrangements with the Khyberes, and the battery was detained at the entrance of the Pass for some days. They were not allowed to proceed until black mail to the tune of Rs. 9,000 had been paid, and they would probably not have been allowed to go even then had not certain chiefs of the Khyber clan been warned by the Deputy-Commissioner of Peshawur that the guns were a gift from the British Government to the Ameer. A caravan that had travelled with the battery for protection was plundered.

**RAILWAY EXTENSION.**—We regret to learn that there is no prospect of the completion of the Chord Line of the East Indian Railway at the end of the year, when the contract time expires. Government offered the contractors a large bonus if the line should be ready by this time, but it is not probable that trains will run through from Burrakur to Lukhee Serai for the next ten months. Then a distance of seventy miles and about three hours in time will be saved on the journey between Calcutta and all parts of Berar and Northern India above Patna. The contractors seem to have been more anxious to make a profit than to keep to their contract time. From the circumstance that much of the line entered as rock cutting has turned out to be earth, the profits of the contractors are estimated at £150,000. —*Friend of India.*

**CAPTURE OF WAHABEES.**—The Wahabees have fallen upon evil times. Weak as the detective branch of the police is in Bengal and India generally, they are securing the ringleaders one by one, and the police assist them greatly. Within a week Captain Birch, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, has arrested two Wahabee leaders in that city. Warrants, we are told, for their arrest had been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor. One of them is a very wealthy merchant, named Ameer Khan, of Colootollah, in Calcutta; and the name of the other is Hedaqut Khan, also a man of wealth. On being arrested both were removed from the city and sent to the goals, in which they are ordered to be detained. Bail was refused. These captures are considered very important, as there had been anxiety for some time for their apprehension.

**RENAMING OF NATIVE PLACES.**—The next absurdity in Punjabee nomenclature is the change of the name Sydnun Bowlie to "Lawrencepoor," another hybrid of most dubious taste. Next to the silly custom of baptising native converts by Biblical names, we know of no greater folly than that to which the Punjab Government is lending itself. In nine cases out of ten the native name is far more sonorous and expressive than any that official genius can invent, and the memory of our greatest administrators does not require to be perpetuated by the name of an out-of-the-way cantonment. Is Peshawur doomed to be one day known as Pollockpoor, or the grand Sikh city of Umritsur as Griffingunge? At the present rate of progress we may be told any morning that the official designation of the country of the Five Rivers will henceforth be Macleodland. —*Friend of India.*

**MILITARY.**—"It will be no news to you probably," says a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, "that the Jhansio cantonment is to be broken up, and the troops removed by the end of 1870, or in the early part of 1871. The civil station is also to be transferred to some other locality in the district, most likely Mow Raneepore, about thirty miles distant from here, on the Nowgong road."—Cholera, we learn from the Agra paper, has reappeared in the 40th N.I., at that station. There have been two or three cases. Those companies in which it has shown itself were promptly ordered into camp.—A telegram has been received in India announcing that the Secretary of State has sanctioned all the proposals of the Government of India with regard to the reform of the existing system of weights and measures.—We regret to learn that Lieutenant C. W. G. Perreau, of the 21st P.N.I., died on the 4th inst. at Meean Meer, very suddenly, of heart disease.—Assistant-Surgeon D. O'C. Ray, lately officiating in medical charge of the 17th Native Infantry, is stated to have been appointed Garrison Assistant Surgeon, Fort William.

**THE "CHEDUBA."**—There can be no doubt now as to the fate of the missing steamer *Cheduba*. The *Englishman* publishes the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Henry Morrell, of Morrell-gunge, who himself proceeded to the sea-face of the Sunderbuns to search for traces of the vessels missing since the cyclones:—"I made up my mind to go down and look myself. I went down the Baintmore river to the sea, and then crossed over to the chur at the mouth of the Baugrah river. I walked all along its sea-face and found pieces of ship's boats, cabin fittings, &c., &c. Subjoined is a list of what I saw:—An oar blade with *Cheduba* branded on it. A piece of wood, part of a doorway, with a brass plate with '2nd and 3rd officers' engraved on it. Pieces of a ship's boat painted white outside and chocolate inside. One was part of a life-boat with canvas floats fitted with cork. A jarool mast-piece with battens on each side, most likely belonging to the light-ship and being the mast on which the light was hoisted. It is forty-seven feet long. A harness cask painted white with iron hoops. From what I could make out there were portions of two wrecks mixed up together. I also found a teak plank, a portion of a steamer's bridge. I could not

find any name painted on any part of the boats; they were smashed to pieces, and from the look of them I should fancy that it was impossible for any one to have been cast ashore alive. I examined, and walked along the sea shore from Tiger point to the Baugrah river, and did not see any signs of people having landed. This is all the information I can give."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 9. City of Calcutta, Greenhorn, Glasgow; Kirkwood, Stule, Liverpool; Cromwell, Rohlsen, Boston; Czarewitsch, Fall, Nicolai Island; British Nation, Rowe, London; Tarquin, Ovestone, London.—10. Ophir, Nacoda, Jeddah.—11. Str. Madras, McKirdy, Moulucian; str. United Service, Tough, Hong Kong; Coringa, Bogart, Madras; Benton, Worlorton, London; Nor' Wester, Young, Liverpool; Russell, Jackson, London; Saint Mango, Watson, Liverpool.—12. Str. Hindostan, Durham, Shields; Omer Pasha, Bulloch, Madras; Peter Stuart, Duncan, Liverpool.—13. Str. Burnah, Hutcheson, Bombay; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; str. Glenartny, Bolton, Cardiff; Forest Rights, Cary, Liverpool.—15. Shahpore, Lihon, Liverpool; Horsa, McKinlay, Cardiff; City of Lucknow, Watson, Glasgow; Gaulois, Mony, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Czarewitsch.—Mr. J. De Vere, Mr. Cooke.  
Per British Nation.—Messrs. G. G. Dawes, E. R. Berkeley, and E. H. Fenn.  
Per Cromwell.—Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Leichmore.  
Per str. Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Price and child, Mr. Edwin Ball, Capt. Williams, Mr. Bernard.  
Per str. Burnah.—Mr. Grabb, Mr. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Orr, Miss Orr, Mr. Candale, Mr. Couthrun.  
Per str. Glenartny.—Mrs. Reid and child, Messrs. Cooke, Nelson, and Glass.

### DEPARTURES.

July 9. Strs. Busheer and Moulmein.—10. Wayfarer.—11. City of Perth, Albert Victor, Jorawar.—12. British Princess.—15. Str. Asia.

## Madras.

**EXCHANGE ON MADRAS.**—The rate of exchange in adjusting the accounts of regiments embarking for Europe or India has been fixed at 2s. 0½d. the rupee.—*Madras Athenæum.*

**DEATH OF DR. MONTGOMERY.**—We regret to announce the death of Dr. H. B. Montgomery, Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, and Professor of Hygiene in the Medical College. He died of diarrhoea on the 11th July after only a short illness. He entered the service in 1852, when about twenty-six years old.

**THE GOVERNOR.**—Lord Napier and the Chief Secretary left the Presidency on the evening of July 14, proceeding to Salem, Yercaud, Royacottah and Ossoor. From Ossoor his Lordship was to proceed about the end of the month on a short visit to Bangalore and Nundidroog, returning to Madras during the first week in August.

**CHOLERA IN MADRAS.**—Some cases of cholera have occurred in Pursawalkum and in a cart stand on the Poomaallee-road, a few of which have proved fatal. We are glad to learn that the Municipal Commissioners are endeavouring by precautionary measures to arrest the progress of the disease.

**WEATHER.**—We have had two or three very heavy showers, and the temperature is lower. Some cases of cholera have occurred in some of the suburbs of Madras, and the Government and Municipality are taking active steps to prevent the disease becoming epidemic. The city has been very healthy all the season up to this time. —*Madras Times.*

**RAILWAYS.**—We are glad to learn from the *Mail* that the Madras railway is to be opened to Gooty, to the public, on the 1st of August. Major Shaw Stewart, the Government Consulting Engineer, with Mr. Elwin the Agent and Manager, and Mr. Pinson, Acting Chief Engineer, have examined the whole of the extension from Tadpatry to Gooty, and passed it for traffic. The next section of the North West Line to be opened is from Gooty to Adoni, and we hear that this portion is already in an advanced state. It is asked when the Bombay line is to open from Sholapore to Goolburga. That section ought to have been finished by the end of last year.

**SANSKRIT MSS.**—The Royal Asiatic Society has thrown out the rather interested suggestion that the Sanskrit manuscripts which have for some time been rotting in the godowns of the Nungambakum College, Madras, should be sent home and added to the Sanskrit Library in the India Office. The Madras Government is hardly prepared to comply with this request. These manuscripts, which have sustained so much damage through the carelessness of former administrations, will soon be carefully put away in the new Public Library, and their names and contents be made known to the public by an elaborate Catalogue Raisonné. The Leyden collection lay for years in England unexamined and unnoticed; until in 1844, at the suggestion of Mr. Brown, they were sent back again to India, where a catalogue was made. These manuscripts constitute an important part of the collection which the Asiatic Society now wish to be sent home. Professor Pickford raises a valid objection to allowing these manuscripts to go out of the Presidency. Native gentlemen often publish editions of works which they have occasion to collate with the manuscripts in the library, and native scholars constantly refer to them on disputed points of law and religion. In such a case the claims of science must give place to the existing requirements of the people.

**SUNSTROKE.**—Mr. Thomas Arthur Zscherpel, an indexer in the Government office, fell a victim to sunstroke on July 11. The deceased went on business into the fort, and, while returning home walking about noon, he was struck down near one of the gates of the fort. He was picked up in an insensible state by a soldier on guard, and was conveyed to the General Hospital, where he received treatment until the evening, when he died.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 7. Helen Wallace, Stanton, Trincomalle; General Caulfield, —, London. —8. Str. Simla, Ward, Calcutta; Tertre, Tahet, Ennore; str. Pungaub, Parker, Rangoon. —10. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle. —12. East, Callanad, Aden; Zingra, Hedley, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Major G. A. Williams, Mr. J. Mibree, Mr. G. Stewart. For GALLE.—Mr. C. J. Bristow, Mrs. Gawler, Mrs. Sheriff and infant, Mr. W. H. Hopkins. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Graham and child. For MELBOURNE.—Mrs. J. Ramaje, Mr. Flynn, Mr. Hardce, Mr. Smith. For SYDNEY.—Mr. G. Franks, Mr. F. Hartley, Mrs. C. Forbes, Mrs. Maltby, Mr. W. McEvoy. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. Aird, Mr. R. Valantine, Mr. R. Lepage, Mr. J. Patterson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. Wood, Mrs. R. Mitchell and child, Mr. Holden, Mr. F. Jones, Mrs. Jones and three children, Mr. Bessimeirs, Mr. Archer, Mrs. E. Jones and two infants, Lieut. G. R. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Watson and two infants, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. F. Marshall, Mrs. E. Y. Walcott and child, Lieut. G. H. Dale, Mrs. French, Mr. and Mrs. Cousens and infant, Mr. G. F. Grierson, Mr. J. Couper.

Per str. Pungaub.—Asst. surg. Watts, Capt. Wells, Major Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Valley, Dr. Kearney, Mrs. Faunce and child, Mr. Bancé, Mr. Watts, Mr. Sherry.

### DEPARTURES.

July 7. Peerless, —, Batavia; Wolverine, —, Ennore; Cossack, —, Trincomalle. —8. Kingdom of Italy, —, New York; Alexandra, —, Liverpool; str. Himalaya, —, Southern Ports. —9. Benefactress, —, London; Tertre, —, Singapore; str. Simla, Ward, Calcutta. —10. Mofussilite, —, Colombo; Inverallan, —, Gopulpore; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Calcutta. —11. Loire, —, Marseilles.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Cole and three children. For SYDNEY.—Mr. T. Learmouth, Mr. T. Warren, Captain R. A. Cole.

## Bombay.

**KURRACHEE.**—A Kurrachee paper states that Messrs. Leggett, Strong, and others have submitted applications for the post of public prosecutor at that place, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Singleton Rochfort, barrister-at-law.

**MR. RIVETT-CARNAC.**—"We are glad to hear," says the *Central India Times*, "that on the joint recommendation of the Chief Commissioner and the Resident of Hyderabad, the Government have raised Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac's salary to that of a first-class deputy commissioner, in recognition of the eminent services rendered by that officer as cotton commissioner."

**A GOOD HIT FOR THE BRAHMIN.**—The Brahmins of the city of Poona have been much delighted with the fall of rain, as it is attributed to the expedient of dipping their gods in the water up to the waist. Since Sunday last the gods it seems could bear no longer the state they were in, and consequently caused the rain to fall to obtain their release.—*Poona Observer*.

**CHOLERA IN DAMAUN.**—Cholera is prevailing fearfully in Damaun and causing awful destruction of life. The Governor, Mr. Silva Costa, an able and energetic person, is reported to be in personal attendance on the afflicted, with the medical staff. Dr. P. C. D'Souza, of Bombay, has been asked by his Excellency to render professional assistance to the afflicted, and otherwise report upon and suggest sanitary reforms.

**THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.**—The report of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), which has been adopted, states that the profits for the half-year amounted to Rs. 3,22,460-8-7, being at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum. It was resolved that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum should be declared, and that the surplus should be devoted to reduction of cost of premises, furniture, preliminary expenses, &c., and that Rs. 1,25,000 be transferred to the reserve fund, and the balance of Rs. 12,460-8-7 be carried forward to new account.

**FRERE LAND COMPANY.**—A meeting of the shareholders of the Frere Land Company (Limited) was held on the 14th July at the office of the company, when the resolutions for the winding up of the company and the appointing of liquidator, passed on the 26th June last, were confirmed. Mr. Ahmedbhoj Hubibbhoj proposed that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, the secretary, for his able services in connection with the formation of the new company. This was carried, and the meeting broke up.

**KURRACHEE SHIPPING.**—The ship *Malta*, Captain G. Carrigill, which left London on the 24th March last, arrived in port on the 9th instant with a general cargo. The only passenger in her was Mrs. Carrigill. During the voyage it was found necessary to throw four cases of acid overboard. The ship *William Lindsay*, Captain Galloway, which sailed hence for London on Saturday, the 2nd instant, conveyed 933 chests of indigo—the largest quantity ever shipped at this port. The export duty, which the Custom House authorities levied on this article, amounted to upwards of ten thousand rupees.—*Sind News*, July 12.

**JODHPORE.**—His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpore was lately attacked with cholera, at Tukht Bilund, one of his garden residences. The prayers of his subjects were not of sufficient avail to counteract the medicines administered, and Tukht Sing recovered. He returned to the fort at Jodhpore on the 5th instant, but was still weak and unable to attend to State affairs. Cholera has been very prevalent in Jodhpore; but, although the scourge has not entirely ceased, its violence has much abated, and any cases that now occur are of a mild type. Up to the 5th instant there had been no rain in Marwar, and the cultivators were sorely disappointed. No crops could be sown.—*Times of India*, July 20th.

**MILITARY.**—The *Sind News* of July 12 reports that five deaths from heat-apoplexy occurred at Hyderabad, amongst the detachment of Europeans of H.M.'s 82nd Regiment, during the previous fortnight.—We regret to learn from Aden that Assistant Surgeon Ffolliott, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, has died there. He left Bombay by the screw steamer *Gunga* on June 2, and was taken ashore at Aden in a hopeless state. We also hear that Captain Hawkins, the Cantonment Magistrate, came back from sick leave one mail, to return suffering from sunstroke by the next. The 82nd was wonderfully healthy, but there was some sickness among the artillery.

**WEATHER.**—A Correspondent writing from Surat, on July 10, to the *Bombay Gazette*, says:—"After a long close dry time of it, rain has at length fallen here in good quantity. Up till Tuesday we had had no rain, except some seven inches, and that did little good. The crops were not sown, and there was every prospect of a severe time among the natives. On Tuesday however and Wednesday there was rain nearly all day. On Thursday there was a rest again, with fine, cool weather, and to-day there is another heavy fall. A telegram from Ahmedabad however informs me that there had been no rain there up till that time, and from a letter from Rajpootana several days before that I had a doleful tale of a parched country, famine prices, and fears of a severe season for the people of that district. There has been rain all the way from Bombay to this place, and as far as Broach the country has had a plentiful supply."—During the past three or four days heavy and continuous rains have fallen throughout the whole of the country between Bombay and Sholapore. From Bombay to the foot of the ghauts the land is generally flooded, and the rain in the Deccan is most plentiful. At Poona the air is delightfully cool, and the downpour has been unusually heavy there.—*Times of India*, July 20.

**COTTON IN THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA COUNTRY.**—For want of a railway to the coast, the Carwar cotton trade is now closed for the season. Notwithstanding all the great drawbacks with which Carwar has at present to contend, it has this year exported over 50,000 bales—no insignificant quantity for a port that, until the last season or two, was doing literally nothing. As much of this season's crops as can leave Carwar, till after the monsoon, has already left—the last of it being 3,878 bales in the *Alice*; 7,734 bales in the *Mahableshwar*; and 3,000 bales in the *Scotia*. No cotton now remains there. At Coompta also, only some 12,000 docras remain stored for the monsoon. The two places together have thus done an immense business this season, far more than they did last year, or indeed any previous year. Though the stock of cotton has been cleared out at the coast, a great deal yet remains in the country above the Ghauts. Careful inquiry and observation lead the best judges to the conclusion that "ten annas" (i.e. ten-sixteenths) yet await removal. It is too early to admit of any accurate estimate being formed as to the season's sowing but unless something at present unforeseen should occur, everything points to a very large area being taken up for cotton for 1869-70. The stocks of grain in the country are large, and we should not be surprised to find cotton cultivation of next season more extended than has ever yet been the case, more especially as there is now a strong demand from both Carwar and Coompta, instead of, as formerly, from the latter port only.—*Times of India*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 13. Lalla Rookh, Willes, Calcutta; str. Martaban, Hibbert, Kurrachee; str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Calcutta. —14. Str. Gunga, Child, Suez. —15. Str. Ellora, Murray, Suez. —16. Roslin Castle, Davidson, Newcastle; Mogul, Blyth, Freemantle. —19. Ticonderoga, Holland, Calcutta; Foz Robanee, Profumo, Jeddah.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ellora.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Commander Douglas, Mrs. Sharp and child, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. J. Burbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Beale and four children. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Herbert, Capt. Shoubridge, Major Gordon, Mr. P. Wigram, Mr. J. Colville.

### DEPARTURES.

July 13. Falcon, Maulam, Liverpool; Medea, Bennett, Calcutta; Royal Alice, Pierious, Liverpool; str. Baroda, Parish, Aden and Suez. —14. Royal Tar, Lloyd, Callao; Sagamore, Richardson, Calcutta; Egidia and Pauline, Hoogland, Java. —15. Elizabeth Fry, Foster, Moulmain; Coldingham, White, Singapore; str. Scotia, Avern, Calcutta. —17. Sparkenhoe, Butler, Singapore; Ivanhoe, Robertson, Zanzibar; str. Martaban, Hibbert, Kurrachee. —19. Hyderabad, Jones, Melbourne; Mon-gyno, Scott, Zanzibar. —20. Mail str. Golconda, Coleman, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Persse, Mr. Hyde, Mr. F. H. Jolly, Master E. Neale, Mr. E. Nash, Lieut. W. B. Moore. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Cooper. For ADEN.—Mr. J. C. Baynter. For SUEZ.—Mr. Harris, Mr. Sigg, Mr. and Mrs. Brown.



# Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

### CIVIL.

BAIRD, Lieut. col., staff corps, exec. engr., 2nd grade, who has returned from sick leave, is posted to the Dacca division. No. 241, July 8.

BAMFIELD, Major, district supt. police, officiating dep. insp. gen. police, Umballa circle, from the Jhung to the Jhelum dist. No. 1,800, July 3.

BARR, Ensign, 33rd foot, boundary settlement comr. for laying down the frontier between the Rewa Kanta and Malwa Bheel agencies, to officiate as boundary settlement officer in Bhopal, in the room of Capt. Temple. No. 1,306, July.

BATLAY, Capt., officiating asst. to the agent, to offic. as political supt. of Serohi, in consequence of the death of Capt. Bruce, and v. Muir, prom.

BEATTY, T., asst. engr., 3rd grade, attached to Julpigoree div., is prom. to 2nd grade, with effect from June 5 last, the date on which he passed the prescribed examination. No. 214.

BECKETT, H. B., asst. comr., is transf. from Dera Ismail Khan to the Bannu district. No. 1,987, July 2.

BELL, Lieut., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, transf. from the 2nd to the 1st division, Bari Doab Canal. No. 1,725, July 2.

BIDDULPH, T. H. S., is apptd. to the accounts branch of the P.W. department as an accountant, 2nd grade, on probation, and posted to the office of the controller, Central India and Rajpootana. No. 189, July 3.

BLAND, F. M., an asst. in 5th class of the financial dept., is permanently transf. from office of financial sec. to Govt. of India to that of the comptroller gen. of accounts, but will continue to do duty in the latter office for Mr. Gay, the 1st asst. comptroller general of accounts, who is officiating as dep. controller general. July 9.

BOND, Capt., dist. supt. police, Multan, to carry on the current duties of the office of dep. insp. gen., Multan circle, with effect from May 28 last, in addition to his own.

BRAMLY, W. J., is apptd. to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Allygurh, during absence on leave of Mr. A. F. M. Phillips. June 23.

BROOKE.—In consequence of the death of Capt. Bruce, political agent in Harrowtee, Rajpootana, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following appt. :—Col. Brooke, officiating political agent in Marwar, to be political agent in Harrowtee, but to continue to officiate as political agent in Marwar. No. 1,302, June 23.

CARAPIER, D. T., who was apptd. clerk, 2nd grade, on prob. March 22, is apptd. to 4th class, 2nd grade, with effect from July 1. No. 1,862 E.I.

CHARDE, E., asst. dist. superin. of police, 1st class, 1st grade, Bengal, to be a dist. superin. of police, 4th grade, with effect from June 25, v. Jones, deceased. Mr. Charde is posted to the Jhung dist. No. 1,801.

Mr. Charde to offic. as a dist. superin. of police, 3rd grade, Bengal, v. Bond. No. 1,802.

COLVIN, E., superin. of the Terai Pergunnahs, is apptd. to be a settlement officer of the new 1st grade, in addition to his duties as superin. No. 211a, July 7.

CONHEAD, T. E., asst. mag. of Meherpore, to have charge of the sub. div. of the 1st class. July 6.

CROSTHWAITE, R. J., is apptd. to be vice president of the municipal committee of Jounpore. No. 398a.

DALE, G. S. D., joint mag. and dep. coll. at Allygurh, is apptd. an *ex officio* member of the municipal committee for the town of Coel, Zillah Allygurh. No. 305a.

DONALD, W., officg. as examiner of claims in Madras and Bombay, is confd. in that appt. July 9. Mr. Donald made over charge of the office of examiner of claims, Madras, to T. G. Trevor on May 29. No. 1,924.

EYRE, J. E. A., dep. mag. and dep. coll., recently apptd. to charge of the sub. div. of city Moorshedabad, will exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class. July 6.

FITZGERALD, G., is apptd. to offic. as personal asst. to the Hon. the Financial Member of Council, during the absence of Onslow. July 9.

GARRETT, J., director of public instruction in Mysore and Coorg, reported his return from leave of absence to Europe, and resumed charge of his office on May 12. No. 1,278.

GRAVES, H., asst. eng., 2nd grade, held exec. charge of the 2nd div., Agra canal, from April 3 to 28. No. 1,721 I.

GRIFFLE, T. W., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, and to have charge of the sub. div. of Hajepore. Mr. Griffle will offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade. July 6.

HOBART, R., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Bustee, is transf. in the same capacity to Mirzapore. No. 181A, June 23. [July 6.]

IRWIN, V., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Chittagong, in the 2nd grade.

KNIVETT, A. V., asst. supt. of police, Shahabad, having returned to duty on June 28, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, under orders of April 29 last, is cancelled.

LEEDS, E. J., is apptd. to offic. as dep. supt., family domains of the Maharajah of Benares, Mirzapore, during abs. on leave of Duthoit. No. 195a.

LANCASTER.—His Honour the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept the resignation of his appt. by Mr. R. Lancaster, temp. sub engr., irrigation branch, P.W.D., with effect from April 23. No. 5,331c.

LOCKE, R. L., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Lower Assam to the Upper Assam div. No. 243, July.

LOGAN, Capt., asst. supt. of 2nd grade, in Mysore, reported his arrival at Madras on June 19, and his arrival at Bangalore on 23rd idem, after sick furlough to Europe.

LUDLOW, Lieut. E. S., officg. asst. supt., 2nd grade, in Mysore, to offic. as supt. of Coorg, during abs. of Cole, on priv. leave. No. 1,318, July 6.

LYALL, D. R., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Tipperah, and to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district. July 6.

MACDONNELL.—The leave granted to Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, asst. mag. of Serajunge, under orders of April 20 last, is cancelled. July 7.

MACKEY, J., is apptd. 3rd asst. comptroller general of accounts, but will continue to offic. as 1st asst. accountant general, Madras. July 9.

MCLAUGHLIN, F. H., asst. mag. of Chooadangah, is transf. to Dacca div., where he will exercise the powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class. July 9.

MALE, W. F., asst. engr., will offic. as exec. engr., 5th div., Grand Trunk Road, N.W. Provinces, during the abs. of Mr. Caffery on leave. July 9.

MALTHY, Lieut., asst. supt. of the 3rd grade (Mysore commission), to offic. as asst. supt. of the 1st grade, v. Capt. Thomson, of the Mysore Commission. July 8, No. 1,315.

MAXWELL, Col., on his return from furl. to Eur., is posted as chief engr. and secy. to the chief comr. in the P.W. dept. Capt. Maxwell assumed charge of the office from Major Peile, June 30. No. 192.

MERCER, M. A., to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, at Jhelum. June 24.

MUIR, Lieut., asst. agent and polit. supt. of Serohi, to offic. as political agent in Harrowtee, v. Brooke, prom. July.

NEILL, L., asst. comr., Nagpore dist., is invested with the powers of a mag. of a district. No. 335.

O'CONNOR, Capt., asst. engr., 3rd grade, Rohilcund Canals, is temp. reapp. to irrigation dept., with effect from March 31.

ODLING, C., asst. engr., 1st grade, officd. as exec. engr. of the Tributary Mehals div., from April 1 to May 26. No. 242.

OLDHAM, W., joint mag. and dep. coll. of Ghazee pore, is app. to officiate as mag. and coll. of that dist., during leave of Pasley. No. 196a.

ONSLow, D. R., on leave, is app. personal asst. to the Hon. the Financial Member of the Bengal Council. No. 1,712, July 9.

PAWSEY, R. H., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Dacca, and to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district. July 7.

PHILLIPS, A., temp. local sub engr., 3rd grade, joined the circular and eastern canals div. on June 26. No. 245.

PHILLIPS, C. P., is app. collector of customs at Akyab. No. 1,820, July 6.

PLOWDEN, Lieut. T. J. C., asst. comr., Kohat, is invested with powers of a mag. in criminal dept., and with full powers in the civil and revenue dept. No. 887, July 3.

PLUNKETT, Lieut. G. T., R.E., asst. engr. 2nd grade, is transf. from the Central Provinces to the N.W.P. No. 188, July 8.

RAMSAY, Rev. A., to be chaplain of St. Thomas' Church, and to Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. July 9.

READE—HOLMES.—Mr. M. Reade, asst. mag. and coll., Meerut, is transf. in the same capacity to Saharunpore. Mr. W. Holmes, asst. mag. and coll., Meerut, is transf. in the same capacity to Allygurh. No. 401a.

ROBINSON, J., asst. engr. 1st grade, is transf. from the Lower Assam to the Gowalpara div. No. 243, July 7.

SMART, J., asst. engr. 3rd grade, from Central Assam to Lower Assam div., which he joined on June 12. No. 243.

TAYLOR, G. F., to offic. as an asst. district supt. of police, 1st class, v. Mercer, with effect from Jan. 13 (in Lieut. Ewart's vacancy).

TAYLOR, J. B., is apptd. civil and municipal engr. to the Jounpore dist. No. 377a, June 24.

TESTRO, D. W. M., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of sub division of Meherpore. This cancels the order of May 20 last, appg. Mr. Testro to charge of the sub div. of Jungypore. July 6.

THOMPSON, Lieut. col. E., officiating political agent in Bhopal, having to proceed to Bombay in obedience to a subpoena from the High Court of that presidency, made over charge of the political agency and treasury at Schore to Lieut. col. Ouseley, com. Bhopal battalion, on June 22. No. 1,300, July 9.

THOMSON, Capt. H. G., asst. superint. of the 1st grade in Mysore, to officiate as dep. superint. of the 1st grade in the Bangalore dist. during absence of Lieut. Puckle, on priv. leave. No. 1,315, July 8.

TOTTENHAM, Capt., Bengal staff corps, boundary settlement officer in Bundelcund, serves. replaced at disp. of military dept. No. 929, July 8.

TREVOR, Capt., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, is app. to officiate as superintending engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, in Bengal. No. 184, July 5.

WARD, J., to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Bancoorah.

WHILEWAY, R. S., asst. mag. and coll., Muttra, is temporarily invested with powers of a magistrate. No. 65a, June 24.

WILKINSON.—Erratum.—In *Punjab Gazette* order, No. 1,952, dated June 28, for "Mr. T. O. Wilkinson officiated as deputy commissioner, Gurgaon," read "Sissa."

WODEHOUSE, Capt., Bombay staff corps, officiating asst. comr. in Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be a justice of the peace for British India. No. 954, July 8.

WRENN.—With reference to G.O. No. 2,322, dated June 22, Mr. R. B. Wrenn, supervisor, 1st grade, joined the Chukrata div., public works, on May 15. No. 3,182, July 2.

YOUNG, W., officiating mag. and coll. of Moozuffurnugger, is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Boolundshukur from date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by return from priv. leave of Clark. No. 215a.

## BENGAL ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

July 9.—No. 247.—Postings.—The following assistant engineers and upper subordinates, attached to the Cuttack Circle, are posted to the divisions specified:—

Northern Cuttack Division.—Mr. W. Fernie, asst. engr., 1st grade; Sergeant R. McAllister, overseer, 1st grade.

Central Cuttack Division.—Mr. W. R. McKoy, supervisor, 2nd grade; Mr. J. Bradshaw, overseer, 1st grade.

Tributary Mehals' Division.—Mr. E. H. B. Fox, overseer, 1st grade. Southern Cuttack Division.—Mr. H. O. Lange, supervisor, 2nd grade.

July 11.—No. 248.—Transfers.—The following officers of the engineer establishment and upper subordinates are, with reference to the orders already issued [Bengal Govt. public works dept., notifications Nos. 229 and 232 of July 1 and July 5, 1869], placed under the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, Bengal, with effect from April last:—  
Engineer Establishment.

Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.—Capt. J. O. Mayne, B.E., superintending engineer, South Western Circle.

Executive Engineers, 1st Grade.—Major G. A. Searle, M.S.C., Nudda irrigation works; Capt. H. W. Garnault, R.E., Damooda irrigation works.

Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade.—Lieut. J. M. McNeile, R.E., Soane irrigation works; Mr. J. C. Vertannes, executive engineer, Hidgellee division embankments.

Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade.—Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Orissa embankments; Mr. J. Whitfield, Damooda irrigation works; Mr. H. Unwin, ditto; Mr. C. L. Davies, Nudda irrigation works; Lieut. G. Nolan, unattached, Soane irrigation works.

Executive Engineers, 4th Grade.—Mr. F. E. Archer, exec. engr., 24-Pergunnahs' division; Mr. T. Kyle, Nudda irrigation works; Mr. J. B. Stoney, ditto.

Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade.—Mr. A. J. Hughes, Nudda irrigation works; Messrs. C. W. Odling, J. C. Ledger, and J. Campbell, Orissa embankments; Messrs. H. J. Riding and R. Oldham, Soane irrigation works.

Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade.—Mr. R. D. Morgan, Soane irrigation works; Lieut. A. D. McArthur, R.E., Damooda irrigation works; Lieut. G. F. E. S. Neill, Nudda irrigation works.

Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Tumlook division embankments.

Overseers, 1st Grade.—Sergeant W. Rowe and Private A. Jackson, Damooda embankments; Sergeant P. G. Blake, Soane irrigation works; Private J. Willing, Tumlook division embankments; Corporal J. Gardner, Orissa embankments.

Overseers, 2nd Grade.—Mr. G. A. Barrett, Orissa embankments.

## BENGAL POLICE.

July 7.—The following acting promotions of district superintendents of police are sanctioned, v. Capt. W. E. Chambers, proceeding on furlough:—  
Mr. E. I. Shuttleworth to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury to officiate in the 3rd grade.

Mr. J. Masters to officiate in the 4th grade.

## MILITARY.

BAYLIS.—Regtl., order confd., dated June 4, appg. Lieut. H. I. Baylis, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. in addition to his other duties, with effect from May 3 last, v. Baldwin, on leave.

BEVOR—FORJETT.—The underment. officers are permitted to exchange to the batts. specified opposite their names, provided the State is put to no expense by the arrangement:—Lieuts. W. H. Bevor, 11th foot, 2nd batt., and O. J. Forjett, 1st batt. [fifths, dec., dated June 23.

CHERRY, Cornet H. A., to be lieut., 4th hussars, without purch., v. Grif-CLARE.—Moradabad station order confd., dated May 16 last, appg. Lieut. Clare, 16th N.I., to offic. as station staff, as a special and temp. arrangement, in add. to his other duties, from June 29, v. Harris.

CLARKE—FINNEY.—Local rank has been assigned to the underment. officers.—Capt. Clarke, 59th foot, to be major from Sept. 26, 1866; Lieut. Finney to be capt. from June 6, 1866.

DESBOROUGH, Lieut., R.A., is confirmed in his appt. as A.D.C. to Major gen. P. Harris, comdg. Allahabad div., with effect from Feb. 1.

DURAND, Lieut. C. J., officg. adjt., 4th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, in room of Liptroot (regtl. order confirmed of June 1.

FAIRLOUGH, Major, 12th foot, is posted to 2nd batt. of that corps. July 3.

GARTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 20 last, appg. Capt. W. H. Garton, temply. attached, to offic. as wing officer, 2nd N.I., as a very special and temp. arrangement, with effect from 15th idem.

GORDON, Lieut., 12th foot, is posted to 2nd batt. of that corps. July 3.

GOWAN.—H.E. the Viceroy in Council is pleased to confirm the following order, issued by Capt. Jacob, officg. comdt. of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, dated Jan. 28:—Lieut. and officg. adjt. Gowan will perform the duties of 2nd in com. and squad. officer, in addition to his own, pending further arrangements. No. 207.

GRAHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 3 last, apptg. Capt. Graham, attached, to offic. as wing officer of 38th N.I., v. Tottenham.

HAMILTON, Major, Bengal staff corps, is apptd. 2nd class barrackmaster to complete the establishment. July 6.

HARINGTON, Ens., 104th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub., 29th N.I., on probation, v. Wyllie, apptd. to 26th N.I. Dated June 26.

McDERMOTT, Asst. surg. J. J., 2nd N.I., to perform the duties of garrison asst. surg. at Fort William, in addition to his own, as a temp. measure. Order confd. Dated June 2.

MACDONALD—BRUCE.—Regtl. order confd. dated May 17 last, making the following appts., in the room of Major Price, 2nd in com. and wing officer, 42th N.I., on leave:—Major Macdonald, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. Capt. Bruce, 1st wing sub., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

NIXON, Ens., 1st foot, a candidate for the staff corps, is apptd. to offic. as wing sub. in the Meywar Bheel corps, v. Gataker.

PALMER, Capt., staff corps, late adjt. of 10th Bengal cav., to offic. as 1st squad. sub., as a special case, v. Strong, on fur. Dated June 28.

READE.—Presy. div. order confd., dated May 26 last, transferring Capt. Reade from the 14th to the 2nd N.I.

STUBBS—MITCHEL.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 1, making the following appts. in room of Col. Liptroot:—Lieut. col. Stubbs, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. of 4th N.I. Capt. Mitchel, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command.

TAYLOR, Lieut. col., of the Madras staff corps, is prom. to rank of col. in the army, under the operation of the royal warrant dated Jan. 31, clause 10, with effect from Feb. 15. No. 719.

## ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

July 6.—No. 718.—The following promotions are made in the warrant grade of the ordnance commissariat department:—

Sub conductor (officiating conductor) Loughlin, promoted to conductor from Dec. 1, 1868, v. Marshall, appointed registrar of the ordnance office and seconded.

Sub conductor Neal, promoted to officiating conductor from Dec. 1, 1868, v. Loughlin, promoted.

Magazine sergeant (officiating sub conductor) Jelly, promoted to sub conductor, on probation, from Dec. 1, 1868, v. Loughlin, promoted.

Magazine sergeant Milburn, promoted to officiating sub conductor, from Dec. 1, 1868, v. Neal, appointed officiating conductor.

The above cancels the promotions notified in G.G.O. No. 256 of March 4. The following temporary promotions are to have effect from Jan. 21, when Conductor Stagg was remanded to regimental duty, until Feb. 9, when Conductor Marshall, registrar of the ordnance office, returned to departmental duty:—

Sub conductor McIntyre, to be officiating conductor.

Magazine sergeant Robinson to be officiating sub conductor.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

July 7.—No. 726.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—

Ensign C. D. Rundall, 101st foot, qrmr. 19th (Punjab) regt. N.I.; June 9, 1868.

No. 727.—Ensign C. D. Rundall, 101st foot, qrmr. 19th (Punjab) regt. N.I., admitted to Bengal staff corps in G.O. No. 726 of this date, will rank as lieutenant in that corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from June 9, 1868.

No. 728.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of lieut. colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—Major N. E. Boileau; July 5, 1869.

No. 729.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of major from the date specified, under the provisions of G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—Capt. A. D. Vanreuen; July 7, 1869.

No. 730.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of captain from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—Lieut. E. G. Wace; July 1.

## MEDICAL.

ANNESLEY.—The services of Surg. Annesley, 35th (the Mynpoorie) regt. of N.I., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab. No. 717, July 3.

BAILLIE, Surg., in medical charge of 6th Bengal cav., to be offic. medical storekeeper at Saugor, v. Stewart, on leave, dated June 23.

BARNARD.—Shillong station order confd., dated April 28 last, appg. Surg. G. Barnard, 44th N.I., to medical charge of Eurasian batt., in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 10th idem.

BEAUMONT, Surg. T., M.D., residency surg. of Indore, in charge of the Central Jail at that station, is invested with power of a mag. for the punishment of offences committed by prisoners confined in the said jail, with effect from June 1. Surg. Beaumont to be a justice of the peace within the precincts of the Central Jail at Indore. No. 158, July 1.

CARY, Dr. W., civil surg., Jhelum, is placed in civil med. charge of Shahpore as a temp. arrangement, v. Massy. No. 2,007, July.

COMPAGNE, Asst. surg., M.D., is apptd. to the medical charge of civil station and Mhairwarrah local police batt. at Beawur. No. 112a, June 18.

COOKSON.—Morar station order confd., dated Feb. 2 last, appg. Asst. surg. H. Cookson, 22nd N.I., to temp. medical charge of brig. staff, lock hospital and dispensary, v. Wakefield, 103rd foot.

CRANE.—Mooltan brig. order confd., dated May 5 last, apptg. Asst. surg. Crane, D baty. 19th brig. R.A., to med. charge of brig. staff and Lock Hospital, in add. to his other duties, v. Neill.

CUNNINGHAM, Surg., assumed charge of the office of sanitary comr. with the Govt. of India on June 16. No. 277.

DOAK.—Meerut div. order, dated March 20 last, transfg. St. asst. surg. Doak (with 105th foot) to Delhi for duty, is confd.

FARNCOMBE.—Mooltan order confd. dated 5th ult., apptg. Surg. Farncombe, 45th N.I., to med. charge of 15th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, v. Greenhow, on leave, with effect from 1st idem.

GRANT.—Allahabad order confd. dated May 4, directing Surg. Grant, 11th Bengal cav., to offic. as garrison surg. (temp.) in add. to his other duties. v. Dillon, dec.

GROSSE, Staff asst. surg., attached to royal art., to proceed to Allahabad, for duty. June 26.

HAY, Asst. surg., apptd. to offic. in medical charge of political agency in Turkish Arabia, assumed charge of his appt. on April 26. No. 1,257.

HEATH.—Nowshera station order confd., dated May 26 last, directing Asst. surg. Heath, 88th foot, to take over med. charge of regt. from Fraser, with effect from 25th idem.



**HEATHER.**—Allahabad brig. order confd., dated June 2, appg. Staff asst. surg. Heather to the charge of the garrison cells, with effect from 24th ult., v. Ambrose, proceeded on leave.

**HUTCHESON.**—Presy. order, dated May 7, directing Asst. surg. G. Hutcheson, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Rawul Pindce for duty, confirmed. Jhelum div. order confd., dated May 28, attaching Asst. surg. G. Hutcheson to 24th N.I., as a temp. measure.

**HUTCHESON.**—Peshawur dist. order confd., dated June 5, apptg. Asst. surg. Hutcheson, lately attached to 24th N.I., to med. charge of Doaba outposts, v. McLaren, placed at disposal of Punjab Govt.

**JACKSON.**—Meerut div. order, dated May 22 last, attaching Staff asst. surg. Jackson to 105th foot for duty, is confd.

**JOHNSON.**—Presy. div. order confd., dated May 14, directing Asst. surg. Johnson (recently arrived from England) to proceed to Meerut, for duty.

**JOHNSON.**—General order, dated June 3, directing Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson to proceed to Umballa for duty, is confirmed.

**JOHNSTONE, H.**, asst. surg., officg. house surg., Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, to have med. charge of the political agency at Mandalay. No. 1,320, July 8.

**JOHNSTONE.**—The services of Asst. surg. Johnstone, officg. house surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India in the foreign department. July 7.

**LEES, Asst. surg.**, is apptd. to civil med. charge of Simla, from Feb. 9 last.

**LYONS.**—Edwardesabad station order, No. 225, dated May 24, apptg. Asst. surg. Lyons, 4th Sikh inf., to receive med. charge of 2nd Punjab light field battery from that date, is confirmed. No. 256.

**LYONS.**—Sirhind division order confd., dated May 15 last, directing Staff asst. surg. Lyons, doing duty with convalescent depot, Kussowlie, to proceed to Jullunder for duty with the 92nd foot.

**MC CREERY.**—Delhi garrison order confirmed, dated April 5 last, apptg. Asst. surg. J. McCreery, 79th foot, to med. charge of garrison staff, v. Peskett, resigned, there being no qualified officer available.

**MCDONALD.**—Sirhind division order confirmed, dated May 19, directing Surg. major McDonald to make over charge of medical depot, Umballa, to Tuson, and to proceed to Calcutta to join his appt. of officiating principal medical storekeeper.

**MCGREGOR.**—Agra station order confirmed, dated May 25, apptg. Asst. surg. J. MacGregor to med. charge of 40th N.I.

**MACKENZIE, Asst. surg.**, officiating civil surg., Rajshahye, to officiate as 1st asst., Presidency General Hospital, v. Palmer. The appt. of Dr. Mackenzie to have effect from the date of his being relieved from civil med. charge of Rajshahye. No. 696.

**MC LAREN.**—Peshawur district order confirmed, dated April 27 last, apptg. Asst. surg. McLaren to med. charge of Doaba outposts, v. Paterson.

**MACMULLEN.**—Presidency division order confirmed, dated April 28 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. R. Macmullen, doing duty with 16th brigade B.A., to proceed to Hazareebaugh for duty.

**MASSY, Asst. surg.**, in civil medical charge of Shahpore, to offic. as supt., central jail, Lahore, during leave of Dr. Henderson. No. 2,006, July.

**PASKETT, Surg. W.**, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of surg. major, from the date specified under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 507 of June 20, 1864, subject to H.M.'s approval. No. 705, June 26.

**PEATFIELD.**—Allahabad division order confd., dated May 18 last, directing Staff asst. surg. Peatfield to proceed to Benares and assume medical charge of F battery C brigade R.H.A.

**POOLE, Surg.**, 18th Bengal cav., is appointed to civil medical charge of Peshawur, during the absence of Bellew. No. 1,821, June 12.

**RADCLIFFE.**—Peshawur division order confirmed, dated Feb. 1 last, appointing Brevet major Radcliffe, 88th foot, to command of Fort Attock, v. Campbell, deceased.

**RADDOCK, Surg.**, in medical charge of 1st N.I., to be garrison surg. of Chunar, v. Bow, nominated to another appt. Dated June 28.

**RAYE.**—Meerut division order confirmed, dated May 29, appointing Asst. surg. Raye to med. charge of 17th N.I. and detach. 11th Bengal cav.

**SPRY.**—Agra station order confd., dated May 15 last, directing Surg. Spry to return to Meerut for duty.

**SUFFREIN.**—The services of Asst. surg. Suffrein, officiating civil surg. of Moumein, have been placed tempy. at disposal of the Govt. of India in the foreign department. July 9.

**THOMPSON.**—Edwardesabad station order confd., dated May 24 last, announcing that Asst. surg. Thomson, 1st Punjab cavalry, received med. charge of 2nd Sikh inf. and of No. 2 Punjab light field battery, in addition to his other duties, from Asst. surg. Metcalfe on 13th idem.

**WAGHORN.**—The services of Surg. Waghorn, officg. civil surg. of Allygarh, are replaced at disposal of military dept. from date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Dr. Kilkelly. No. 254a, June 28.

**WILLIAMS.**—Ferozepore station order confirmed, dated April 14 last, re-appointing Surg. Williams, 15th N.I., to medical charge of staff Lock Hospital, in addition to his other duties, v. McCarthy. Ferozepore order confirmed, appointing Surg. Williams, 15th N.I., to med. charge of the ordnance department, in addition to his other duties, v. Smith.

**WILLIAMSON.**—Saugor station order confirmed, dated April 1 last, placing Surg. major Williamson, 3rd Madras L.C., in charge of the office of dep. inspector gen. of hospitals of the circle, in addition to his other duties, v. Thring.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Simla, June 28.—Read—Office memorandum from the Foreign Department, No. 213, dated June 5, regarding the application of the resolution of the Financial Department, No. 201, dated April 26, to the case of Mr. B. Burnham, a clerk on the establishment of the Foreign Secretariat, who is in receipt of a pension granted to him after he was discharged on

a former occasion, on reduction, from the same office, where he was employed as a section writer :—

Resolution.—In accordance with the ruling of April 26, Mr. Burnham is entitled to both his pension and the salary of his present office, provided his aggregate receipts do not exceed the salary relinquished by him at the time of the reduction. But as Mr. Burnham, as a section writer, drew no fixed pay, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that the amount of the pay relinquished by him at the time of the reduction be calculated on the average of his actual earnings for the six months preceding the date of his discharge. His Excellency in Council further resolves that the same principle be adopted in regard to the cases of all section writers, for the purposes of the resolution of April 26, No. 201.

## ALLOWANCES.

Read the undermentioned letters :—

To the Accountant General, N.W. Provinces, dated Feb. 29, 1868, stating "that all extra allowances granted to medical officers for the medical charge of colleges and lunatic asylums, &c., should be forfeited by such officers when absent on leave, and be paid in full to the officer who actually performs the work."

From the Deputy Accountant General, N.W. Provinces, dated April 27 last, inquiring, with reference to the letter quoted above, "whether a medical officer on privilege leave may be permitted to draw his extra allowances in the event of their being available."

Resolution.—The above question is answered in the negative.

## PENSION WITH SALARY.

Read—Resolution No. 3,078, passed in this department Oct. 24 last, extending the application to the cases of all pensioned servants of Government, civil and military, of the following decision of the Secretary of State :—"When an officer who has retired on a pension obtained not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed; but in the event of the military officer resigning the service after he has been appointed to a civil office, he must at the same time vacate that office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the office, not as a matter of course, but only in the event of your considering it decidedly for the benefit of the public service."

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that whenever any good service pensioner is re-employed under the above order, the previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained on a full report of the circumstances of the case.

## RE-ARMING NATIVE CAVALRY.

No. 176.—With reference to G.O.C.C. dated May 3, 1864, page 84 of standing orders, of the following letter from the Govt. of India, military dept., No. 1,169, dated Feb. 25 last, to the Adt. gen., is published for information :—

"With reference to your letter No. 192C, dated Feb. 11 last, regarding the issue of new pattern carbines and pistols to native cavalry, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., that the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction their issue to all regiments armed with these weapons.

"2. The re-arming should, I am to observe, take place as early as may be practicable.

"3. The weapons will be issued free of cost to all who may give arms in exchange, and at half cost to all others.

"4. I am to request that you will move H.E. to cause it to be carefully explained to all the regiments, that on renewal the arms only will be issued at cost price."

2. The cost price of the arms are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Carbines ... ..	15	12	0
Pistols ... ..	15	8	0

and where payment for them has to be made it will be by instalments of Rs. 2 per mensem, commencing from the issue of pay for the month in which the arms were received.

3. Commanding officers of native cavalry regiments will at once send indents to the Ordnance Office, Calcutta, for the new arms required to replace those in present use, and to complete their corps.

4. The bores of the new pistol and carbine are 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and a diameter of bullets the same as of the new Enfield pattern smooth-bore musket; the charges of powder are 1 and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  drams, respectively.

5. Commanding officers indenting for these new arms should also include in their indents the quantity of ammunition to complete the authorised proportions, returning into store the ammunition now in possession belonging to their old arms which will no longer be required.

## SALUTES—RAJAH OF JEYPORE.

No. 167.—In continuation of G.O. No. 224, of Sept. 16, 1867, the following extracts from the proceedings of the Foreign Department is, under instructions of the Government of India, Military Department, published for general information and guidance :—

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department (political), dated Simla, April 28 :—

Read a despatch from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, dated Feb. 11 last, No. 18, sanctioning the addition of two guns to the salute of his Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore, as a personal distinction for the liberal measures adopted by his Highness in order to diminish the evil effects of the famine in Rajpootana.

## HOME ORDERS—MUSKETRY AND AMMUNITION—STORES.

No. 170.—H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the provisions of clause 30 of Army Circulars, dated War-office, March 1 last, shall be fol-

lowed in this country; all regiments, therefore, armed with breech-loaders are to return to the barrack department such of the stores enumerated therein as may be in their possession, the same being no longer required for instructional purposes.

#### SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION, AGRA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 30.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. has been pleased to decide that a Soldiers' Exhibition, open to the whole army of India, shall be held at Agra during the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in January next.

2. Gratified by the success that has hitherto attended the local Exhibitions held at Lahore and Lucknow, the Government of India is desirous of enlarging the scope of the forthcoming Exhibition, which will take the place of the usual Annual Exhibition for 1870, and of affording to the whole army in India an opportunity of giving a practical exhibition of the results of the regimental industry which in many cases is now known only through report.

3. Every regiment and battery of artillery in the three Presidencies, whether British or Native, will accordingly be permitted to send to Agra articles aggregating a certain weight, which will be fixed and notified hereafter.

4. There will be no restriction as to the nature of the articles which will be received, whether the product of the regimental work-shops or of private industry, the only condition being that everything exhibited must be *bona fide* the work of officers or of soldiers and their families, actually serving at the time of the Exhibition in a military capacity in India.

5. The Government of India will arrange for the free carriage of all articles intended for exhibition, and such articles as may remain undisposed of will also be conveyed back to the corps free of cost. But in order to diminish, as far as possible, the charge under the latter head, as well as to prevent disappointment on the part of the exhibitors, the Government of India desires to impress upon commanding officers the necessity of seeing that moderate prices are placed on articles sent up, and that the fantastic value occasionally put on laboriously-made trifles is avoided.

6. It is not intended that everything exhibited shall necessarily be offered for sale, but such articles as the owner wishes to retain should be marked "not for sale;" and as the expense of returning them will be incurred, the proportion of these goods must be limited to 10 per cent. of the whole. This does not apply to works of art and industry sent up by officers, from whom also trophies of war or of the chase, and any articles of an ornamental nature, will be received on loan.

7. The Government of India have further been pleased to decide that a few non-commissioned officers and men, selected from among the exhibitors, shall be allowed to proceed to Agra. Each regiment of cavalry and battery of artillery will be permitted to send one man, and each regiment of infantry two men.

8. The Gov. gen. in Council will be ready to grant Rs. 10,000 to be distributed in prizes; and Lord Mayo is prepared to offer two prizes of the value of Rs. 400 and Rs. 200 respectively, for the two best oil or water-colour paintings painted in Hindostan, open to the officers and men entitled to exhibit.

9. Private contributions either for special prizes or in aid of the General Prize Fund are invited from the public.

10. A Central Committee, to be assisted by a Secretary, will forthwith be appointed at Agra under the orders of H.E. the C. in C. in India, and their Excellencies the C. in C. in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay are further requested to arrange for the formation of regimental committees, who will place themselves in communication with the central committee with regard to the matter of detail. All correspondence connected with the Exhibition should be addressed and subscriptions remitted to "The Secretary, Central Committee, Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Agra."

11. Further particulars regarding prizes and the classification, packing, and transmission of goods will be published and circulated hereafter for general information; but the Government of India desire that it may be notified that prizes will be given in all branches of industry, including—

1. Carpenters', coopers', cabinet-makers' and joiners' work of all descriptions.

2. Hardware and metal work in every variety.

3. Leather, rope, cane, and mat work.

4. Drawings and designs in oil, water-colours, ink and pencil, photography, lithography, and printers' work.

5. Models and designs of inventions and improvements.

6. Millinery, needlework of every description by soldiers, their wives and daughters.

#### PUBLIC WORKS IN ORISSA.

July 5.—No. 229.—In consequence of the separation of the ordinary irrigation (agricultural) works from the general branch of the Public Works Department, Bengal, the following revised arrangements are made, with effect from April 1 last, for the conduct of the ordinary public works in Orissa, which will consist in future of four divisions—Northern Cuttack, Central Cuttack, Tributary Mehals, and Southern Cuttack—under a superintending engineer, and will, as heretofore, be designated the Cuttack Circle.

The Northern Cuttack division will comprise the stations of Balasore and Bhuddruck, and the Cuttack trunk road from Rajghaut to the left bank of the Byturnee River, and the road from Ballighai to Jellasore.

The Central Cuttack division will comprise the stations of Cuttack, Jajepore, Kendrapara, and False Point, the Cuttack station roads, the Cuttack trunk road from the left bank of the Byturnee river to Cuttack, the Kendrapara and Pattamondy road, the Taldandah and Paradeep road, and the Rajgurbh road.

The Tributary Mehals division will comprise the station of Khoordah, the Ganjam Kintillo, Ungool, Tikrapara, Sonapore, and Chilka Lake roads.

The Southern Cuttack division will comprise the stations of Pooree and Juggutsingapore, the Matchgaon, Pooree, Phoolnacara, Madhub, and Piplee roads.

EXAMINATIONS.—Assistant-surg. J. H. Newman, M.D., of the Indian medical service, is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostance on March 8 last.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—ERRATUM.—Lieut. W. G. Thomas and Ensign W. J. Vousden, C. B. Norman and D. S. Cunningham, passed in the higher standard on the 3rd and not the 5th May last, as notified in G.O.C.C. of the 9th idem.

RETIREMENTS.—MILITARY.—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. W. F. F. Grant, 82nd regiment, subject to approval by her Majesty, dated June 26 last. The C. in C. in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. W. W. Rynd, 1st battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, subject to approval by her Majesty, dated June 24.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The following furloughs have been granted (July):—Lieut. col. Trench, of the Bengal staff corps, sub assistant, stud department, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on medical certificate. Capt. Minto, of the Bengal staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 6th regiment N.I., who was granted furlough to Europe on private affairs, for two years, on June 20, will embark at Calcutta instead of at Bombay, as previously notified. Capt. Chambers, Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, Hazarebaugh, to Europe, for eighteen months. Lieut. col. Cripps, Bengal staff corps, reported his departure to Europe, per steamer, from Bombay, on March 20. Major Carnell, officiating commandant of the Erippoorah irregular force, is granted eighty days' privilege leave of absence, from Aug. 10, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. The leave to Murree and Cashmere of Lieut. McCallum, 79th foot (May 15 last) is cancelled.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.—The following gentlemen have obtained leave of absence, &c., on medical certificate, under rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Dr. J. Davies, civil medical officer of Balasore, for three months. Mr. J. H. Johnston, assistant superintendent of police, Moorshedabad, for three months. Mr. E. DaCosta, a judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of May 5 last. Mr. C. W. P. Watts, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Muttra, privilege leave for two months, with effect from Aug. 5. Mr. J. H. Fisher, assistant magistrate and collector of Muttra, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Aug. 1. Lieut. Rowercroft, R.E., executive engineer, Upper Sutlej division, Inundation Canals, availed himself on June 1 of the preparatory leave granted him in Punjab Government notification dated April 10 last. Rev. P. Nicolas, chaplain of Benares, has leave for three months, with effect from July 15. Lieut. col. Tronson, deputy inspector general of police, Multan circle, has privilege leave of absence, with effect from May 28. Lieut. Parker, assistant commissioner, Bannu, has two months' privilege leave, with effect from June 1, in lieu of the sick leave granted in Punjab Gazette order, dated June 21. Mr. Ryall, judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar, has one month's privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 1 next. Asst. surg. Henderson, M.D., superintendent Central Jail, Lahore, has three months' privilege leave, with effect from July 15. Leave for six months, in extension of the leave notified on Feb. 1, to Mr. Webber, assistant conservator of forests, Goruckpore. Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. Caffery, executive engineer, 5th division, Grand Trunk Road, with effect from July 15. One month's leave is granted to Mr. Pasley, magistrate and collector of Ghazepore, with effect from May 31. Capt. Cole, superintendent of Coorg, privilege leave for three months. Three months' privilege leave to Mr. Duthoit, deputy superintendent, family domains of the Maharajah of Benares, Mirzapore, with effect from July 12. One month's privilege leave to Mr. Ross, Judge of Mynpoorie, with effect from July 3. Three months' privilege leave to Mr. Nedham, officiating district superintendent of police, Bhundara, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it. Mr. Blewitt, collector of customs, Hansi, has two months' privilege leave, with effect from July 15. The second instalment of privilege leave granted to Mr. Sandys, magistrate and collector of Banda, in notification No. 2,599, dated May 31, will have effect from Dec. 21, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Lieut. col. Puckle, officiating superintendent of the Nundidroog division, in Mysore, is granted privilege leave for three months. Two months' leave has been granted to Mr. Kennedy, assistant settlement officer, Furruckabad, with effect from June 23. Capt. de Lousada, officiating 1st assistant superintendent of Coorg, having been granted preparatory leave for one month to enable him to proceed to Bombay, made over charge of his office May 5 last, to Mr. Soobiah, 2nd assistant superintendent. Capt. de Lousada, officiating 1st assistant superintendent in Coorg, reported his departure on furlough to Europe from Bombay on May 15 last. Three months' leave of absence has been granted to the Hon. A. Ross, Pusine judge of the High Court of Judicature, N.W. Provinces, with effect from June 5. One month's leave of absence, on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. Phillips, civil and sessions judge of Allygurh, with effect from May 25 last.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BORRADAILE, Capt., barrister-at-law, Madras staff corps, to act as a mag. of police for the town of Madras during the absence of Mr. Campbell on leave. July 13.

CLARKE, Hon. T., Madras C.S., attained the rank of 1st class on July 11. DYKES, J. W. B., is permitted to resign the Madras C.S. from Sept., and is admitted to an annuity from that date.

FOULKES, Rev. T., to be chaplain of Coonoor on the expiration of Rev. Dr. McKee's term of service at that station. July 13.  
 GROSE, J., to act as secretary to the board of revenue during employment of Macgregor on other duty. July 13.  
 JONES, J. B., to be assistant to coll. and mag. of Nellore. July 13.  
 LAW, Capt., acting Govt. agent at Chepauk and paymaster of Carnatic stipends, assumed charge of office from Wilson on July 10.  
 LEMAN, G. D., to act as Inam comr. during abs. of Blair on leave. July 13.  
 MACGREGOR, A., to act as coll. of sea customs, Madras, during employment of Blair on other duty. July 13.  
 WARLOW, Rev. G., to act as chaplain of Vepery during employment of Rev. T. Foulkes on other duty. July 13.  
 WILKINSON, F. H., to act as sub-coll. and joint mag. of Madras during employment of Crole on other duty. July 13.

## MILITARY.

ARMY.—PRENDERGAST.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 2nd L.C., appg. Lieut. col. C. H. Abdy, who rejoined from priv. leave to offic. as comdt., and Major R. S. J. Prendergast to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad officer, v. Stainforth, on leave. [to join. July 13.  
 BOWEN, Major G. B., staff corps, is appd. officg. wing officer, 36th N.I., BREKTON.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 4th N.I., appg. Lieut. Breton, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qmrr. from June 17, without prejudice to his other duties.  
 DEN.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 22nd N.I., appg. Lieut. col. C. W. Dun, to offic. as comdt.; Major A. Read, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; and Capt. H. T. Stuart, 1st wing subalt. and officg. qmrr., to offic. as wing officer without prejudice to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. S. Mainwaring, whose priv. leave expired on May 31.  
 KILGOUR, Lieut. F., Madras staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, to be captain, from July 11. No. 245.  
 MASON.—Order confirmed, by the officer comg. 23rd L.I., appg. Lieut. col. C. C. Mason to officiate as comdt.; Major R. V. Handyside to officiate as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. (brevet major) W. H. A. Buttler, 1st wing subaltern, to officiate as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Col. Greenaway, on general leave, in extension of privilege leave.  
 SWANSTON.—Order confirmed, by the officer comg. 8th N.I., appg. Capt. N. Swanston, offic. qmrr., to continue as offic. wing officer until the arrival of Major Baillie. June 1.  
 WYNCH.—Order confirmed, by the officer comg. 31st L.I., appg. Capt. Wynch to officiate as 1st wing sublt., v. Capt. Aitchison, on m.c.

## MEDICAL.

KENNEDY, Dep. inspector gen. of hospitals (with temp. rank) J., M.D., to be dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, with permanent rank, from Dec. 31 last, v. Mayer, retired. July 13.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## TOUR OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Fort St. George, July 13.—The Right Hon. the Governor being about to proceed on a tour through the Salem district, the administration at the Presidency will, in his absence, be conducted as heretofore.

The Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., chief secretary to Government, will attend the Right Hon. the Governor as secretary, and during his absence from the Presidency, the routine duties and all emergent business arising in the department under the chief secretary will be conducted by the acting secretary to Government in the revenue department, to whom all letters in all departments of the civil administration will be addressed.

ALLOWANCES OF ADJUTANTS.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has notified that the Government of India have sanctioned the office allowances of adjutants of British regiments serving in the Madras Presidency being assimilated with the rates obtaining in Bengal and Bombay.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following furloughs to Europe on medical certificate, under Rules of 1868, and leave of absence, have been granted (July):—Capt. Oakes, 2nd wing subaltern 25th regiment N.I., for two years, and to embark from Madras. Col. Russell, paymaster, Mysore Circle, is permitted to remain on the Neilgherry hills until Dec. 31 next. Ensign Derman, 1st battalion, 1st foot, from June 21, or date of departure, for two months; Neilgherries. Ensign McCleverty, 45th foot, from June 2 to Sept. 2, in extension of privilege leave; Coonoor, private affairs. Capt. O'Rourke, 2nd battalion 60th rifles, is permitted to proceed to Madras, on the leave granted him on June 18, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. Capt. Reid, 1st wing subaltern 16th N.I., in continuation until Oct. 8; Presidency. Capt. Marshall, from June 27 to Aug. 4; Madras, private affairs. Capt. Aitchison, 1st wing subaltern 31st N.I., in continuation to July 28; Gopulpore. Capt. Beauchamp, 1st wing subaltern 13th N.I., from May 25, or date of departure, to Nov. 24; Neilgherries. Asst. surg. Haines, 2nd battalion 10th foot, to England, *via* the overland route, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board; unfit to do duty with troops.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Mr. W. J. H. Le Fanu, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Madura, leave for one month, under the Resolution of the Government of India, dated Sept. 24, 1867. Mr. W. T. Blair, officiating Inam commissioner, two months' privilege leave, under Section 19 of the Rules. Mr. J. Hope, acting principal assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ganjam, two months' privilege leave, under Section 19 of the Rules. Mr. R. P. Campbell, a magistrate of police for the town of Madras, privilege leave for one month, from July 13. Rev. W. S. Trotman, chaplain of Poonamallee, two months, from Aug. 3. Surg. major Ranking, sanitary commissioner for Madras, privilege leave for forty-five days, from the date of quitting his station.

Col. Walker, R.E., superintending engineer of the 7th division, one month's privilege leave, under the Civil Service Absentee Rules. Mr. Harington, executive engineer of the 2nd grade, fifteen months, on medical certificate, from May 2, under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. S. Howell, supervisor of the 2nd grade, six months' leave to Bangalore, on medical certificate, under Section 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. The leave granted to Mr. J. Brosnahan, assistant engineer of the 2nd grade, in the *Gazette* of July 6, will have effect retrospectively from June 14 last, as a special case.

## Bombay.

## CIVIL.

BOSANQUET, T., to be coll. and mag. of the Colaba district.  
 ELLIOT, G. W., to be coll. and mag. of Kaira. July 7.  
 ERSKINE, H. N. B., to be coll. and mag. of the Nassick district, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of Poona.  
 JERVOISE, A. A. C., to act as coll. and mag. of Sholapoor district. July 7.  
 KING, J., to be 1st asst. coll. of Broach, but to act as coll. of Bombay, and superint. of stamps and stationery during abs. of Ravenscroft. July 7.  
 MCADAM, W. E., to act for Farran as head asst. to the Prothonotary, from July 1, during such period as said Farran shall act as official assignee.  
 MACFARLAN, J., to be 1st asst. coll. of Nassick. July 14.  
 OVANS, C. R., to act as coll. and mag. of the Nassick district during absence of Mr. Erskine. July 14.  
 PARSONS, H. J., has been appd. to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Poona from date of Mr. Jardine's vacating charge of that office. July 10.  
 ROBERTSON, J. W., to be coll. and mag. of the Sholapoor district, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of Lanna. July 10.  
 WESTROTP, Capt., has been appd. to act as asst. political agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Maratha country, v. Lieut. col. F. G. Oldfield, proceeded on furl., with effect from March 5 last, date on which he received charge of the office.  
 WHITE, J. G., to be coll. and mag. of the Broach district. July 7.  
 YOUNG, W. E., acting asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, has passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard. July 14.

## MILITARY.

BUCHANAN, Lieut., gen. list, is att. to the 2nd gr. regt. N.I., and will do duty with the detach. of that regt. stationed at Bombay. No. 600, July 2.  
 BRIGGS.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Major Briggs, C.B., staff corps. No. 519, July 1.  
 CHADWICK.—The undermentioned officer of the R.E. is entitled to the increased pay of his rank from May 12:—Lieut. Chadwick. No. 528.  
 DARRAH, Capt. and brev. major, R.E., to com. sappers and miners. No. 613.  
 FURLONG, Capt., 121st foot, is apptd. to act as asst. director of gymnastics during the abs. of Daubency, on leave to England. No. 517, July 14.  
 HALL, Capt., 49th regt., acting brig. major, Deesa, to be a brig. major on the establishment, v. Fergusson, who vacates on exceeding 20 months' leave on m.c. No. 505, July 14. [513, July 8.  
 HIBBERT, Capt. inf., gen. list, is apptd. prob. sub. asst. coms. gen. No. 513, July 8.  
 HICKS, Capt. and Brev. major, staff corps, to act as brigade major during absence of Major Plomer on furlough. July 14.  
 LYNCH, Col., R.E.S., com. at Asseerghur, is app. to act on brigade staff with the temporary rank of brigadier gen. during the time Brigadier gen. Forbes, C.B., may command the Scinde div. No. 526, July 14.  
 THOYTS, Capt., staff corps, was specially permitted to officiate as adjt. 16th regt. N.I. No. 599, July 2.  
 WEST, Capt., to act as 2nd in com. Kolhapoor local inf., and *ex officio* asst. to political agent in addition to his other duties, v. Westropp. July 14.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers returned t duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—Capt. J. Hibbert, general list, June 15; Lieut. A. Wood, staff corps, June 11.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned junior civil servants passed examinations in the following languages on June 15:—Hindoostanee: Mr. H. E. Winter and Mr. W. Allen. Marathi: Mr. W. Porteous and Mr. W. Allen. Guzerathee: Mr. G. B. Reid.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'S 33RD AND 4TH REGIMENTS OF FOOT.—H.M.'s 33rd and 4th regiments of foot have been struck off the establishment of this presidency from May 30 and June 1, 1869, respectively, the dates of their embarkation from Zoulla for Suez *en route* to England.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—Lieut. Holland, attached to H.M.'s 21st regt. N.I., has furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of furlough regulations of 1868. The furlough to Europe granted June 16 to Lieut. Harris, staff corps, is cancelled, at that officer's request. Lieut. Myers, staff corps, commanding Aden troop, has furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868. Lieut. Johnston, 32nd regt. Madras N.I., has furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868. Lieut. col. Trench, H.M.'s Bengal staff corps, has furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868. The following list of officers on furlough on July 1, 1868, who have elected the regulations of 1868, is published:—Major gen. Birdwood, infantry; Lieut. col. Jacob, staff corps; Lieut. col. Nixon, staff corps; Major Holland, staff corps; Capt. Eden, staff corps; Lieut. Bryant, staff corps; Surgeon Lownds, medical establishment; Major Mason, staff corps; Surgeon Shepherd, medical establishment; Major Milford, staff corps; Capt. Trueman, staff corps.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 30.

16th Lancers.—Ensign S. A. M. Smythe, from 34th foot, to be cornet, v. Reid, prom.; July 31.

21st Hussars.—Lieut. F. B. Princep to be capt., v. A. V. Dumbleton, who retires upon a pension; March 15.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. W. F. M. Hutchinson to be 2nd Capt., v. E. W. Sandys, placed on temp. h.p.; Lieut. F. Campbell has been permitted to resign his commission; July 31.

7th Foot.—Capt. W. B. Colvin, who exchanged from 5th drag. guards, has been permitted to receive a portion of the former difference between cavalry and infantry commissions.

11th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Magee to be capt., without purch., v. F. Armstrong, dec.; June 7.

107th Foot.—Qrmer. sergt. S. W. Tempest, from 81st foot, to be qrmer., v. Lyne, who has retired on a pension; July 31.

109th Foot.—Ensign G. B. Austin, from 101st foot, to be ensign, v. Baugh, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; July 31.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. the Hon. C. E. Edwardes to be capt., by purch., v. W. Norris, who retires; Ensign E. A. P. Burnell to be lieut., by purch., v. the Hon. C. E. Edwardes; Ensign the Hon. C. D. Home, from 51st foot, to be ensign, v. Burnell; July 31.

#### BREVET.

Capt. A. V. Dumbleton, 21st hussars, who has retired on a pension, to have the honorary rank of major; March 15.

August 6.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Master gunner N. McLeod to be quartermaster, v. G. A. Shepherd, made supernumerary from April 29, on appointment as adjt. of volunteers; Aug. 7.

The retirement on full pay of Capt. and honorary major D. Thomson (late Bengal), and the consequent promotion in succession of the undermentioned officers, which appeared in the *Gazette* of April 16 last, to be antedated to the 17th March, viz.:—Capt. C. Hunter, Capt. H. D. Jackson, and Second capt. P. T. H. Taylor.

#### ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Quartermaster N. McLeod, R.A., to be quartermaster, v. G. A. Shepherd; Aug. 7.

August 10.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—2nd Capt. R. B. Rimington to be capt., v. H. R. Pelly, dec.; Lieut. R. H. Vetch to be 2nd capt., v. Rimington; July 30.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. H. P. Newton, royal art., having served the qualifying period in his present rank, to be colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866; July 21.

Major and brevet lieut. col. C. H. Brownlow, c.b., Bengal staff corps, to be col.; Aug. 11.

Major and brevet lieut. col. C. P. Keyes, c.b., Madras staff corps, to be col.; Aug. 11.

Capt. and brevet major J. Morland, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Aug. 11.

Major C. C. Johnson, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Aug. 11.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

BADHAM—At Simla, July 4, wife of Mr. H. Badham, son.

BEVERLEY—At 5, Hungerford-street, Calcutta, July 8, wife of H. Beverley, Esq., C.S., son.

BRIGHT—At Calcutta, July 10, wife of George Bright, Esq., B.C.S., son.

CADELL—At Futtchgurh, July 12, wife of Major R. Cadell, police, daughter.

CARPENTER—At 65, Middle-road, Entally, July 8, wife of A. W. Carpenter, Esq., daughter.

CAYZER—At Beach-road, Upper Colaba, July 9, wife of Charles W. Cayzer, Esq., daughter.

CHOWDHRY—At Teota, Dacca, June 30, wife of Babu Pranshankur Chowdhry, Zemindar, son.

COOKE—At Chittoor, July 7, wife of Surgeon-Major A. L. T. Cooke, son.

CROMMELIN—At Simla, July 11, wife of Colonel W. A. Crommelin, R.E., daughter.

DAVIES—At Coimbatore, July 2, wife of Major A. M. Davies, son.

DREWETT—At Parell, July 15, wife of Mr. Thomas Drewett, Locomotive Department, B.B. and C. I. Railway, daughter.

ELLIS—At Bareilly, July 1, wife of Mr. J. C. Ellis, son.

ELTON—At Potoragurh, July 8, wife of Captain R. W. Elton, Commanding detachment of 3rd Goorkhas, son.

ENGLISH—At Dugsbai, July 8, wife of passed Hospital Apprentice Jas. English, of the Buffs, son.

FITZ-HUGH—At Murri, July—, wife of Captain A. Fitz-Hugh, 4th Sikhs, son.

GOMPERTZ—At Bangalore, July 9, wife of H. Gompertz, Esq., Madras Revenue Survey, daughter.

GREY—At Simla, July 3, wife of Captain L. J. H. Grey, daughter.

GUEST—At Neemuch, July 9, wife of Assistant Apothecary E. Guest, son.

HAIR—At Mussoorie, July 8, wife of James Hair, Esq., Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, son.

HASHMAN—At Muttra, July 14, Mrs. W. J. Hashman, son.

HAUGHTON—At Saugor, July 2, wife of Captain Haughton, Royal Artillery, son.

JACOB—At Poona, July 10, wife of H. P. Jacob, Esq., Head Master, Poona High School, son.

JACKSON—At Almorah, July 5, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Jackson, Stud Department, daughter.

MATHEW—At Salt-hill, Darjeeling, July 10, wife of Dr. Mathew, twins, son and daughter.

MATHEWS—At Subathoo, July 7, wife of T. F. Mathews, assistant apothecary, 41st Welsh Regiment, son.

MAYER—At Alipore, July 14, wife of Mr. Geo. H. S. Mayer, son.

MONNIER—At Calcutta, July 10, wife of Mr. J. A. Monnier, son.

OMMANNEY—At Murree, July 8, wife of Captain M. W. Ommannney, R.A., daughter.

NIEL—At Hissar, June 24, wife of Mr. Assistant Patrol Niel, Inland Customs, daughter.

PALEKAR—At Bombay, July 12, wife of Mr. B. K. Palekar, daughter.

PUCKETT—At Akyab, July 4, wife of G. Puckert, Esq., son.

SAALFELT—At Madras, July 6, wife of Mr. J. W. Saalfelt, son.

SHERMAN—At Calcutta, July 11, wife of G. Sherman, Esq., of Bardwan, son.

THOMPSON—At Poona, July 16, wife of Lieut. col. C. Thompson, 9th regt. N.I., son.

TREVOR—At Surat, July 3, wife of Capt. W. G. Trevor, Bombay staff corps, son.

TWEEDDALE—At Calcutta, July 10, wife of Mr. C. A. Tweeddale, son.

TWEEDDALE—At No. 20, Theatre-road, Calcutta, July 10, wife of Mr. C. A. Tweeddale, son.

WILLMOTT—At Russelcondar, July 4, wife of E. H. Willmott, inspector of police, son.

WITHER—Wife of L. F. B. Wither, Esq., son.

WORGAN—At Purneah, July 12, wife of T. B. Worgan, Esq., B.C.S., daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BEUREN—DAVIES—At Allahabad, July 12, Richard F. J. Beuren, of Dover, Kent, to Jane Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Davies, H.M.'s Madras Army.

BUKE—GLASS—At Calcutta, July 5, Capt. A. H. Buke, to Alice J. C., eldest daughter of Mr. A. W. Glass.

GRAHAM—COLEMAN—At Mokainch, E.I.R. Station, July 8, Mr. G. Graham, to Miss Ann Coleman.

KOUWEN—MCLAREN—At Rangoon, July 7, Mr. W. R. Kouwen, to Miss M. McLaren, eldest daughter of Sub-Conductor P. McLaren, Ordnance Department.

PARKER—SANKEY—At Jamalpore, July 7, H. C. Parker, of Akyab, to Alice S., eldest daughter of C. W. Sankey, Esq., E.I.R. Jamalpore.

WILKINS—MARTIN—At Bhagulpore, July 5, Hugh G., third son of G. D. Wilkins, Esq., Retired List, Bengal Civil Service, to Catherine M., eldest daughter of the late W. H. Martin, Esq.

WILLIAMS—GAVIN—At Roorkee, July 3, G. R. G. Williams, Esq., B.C.S., to Minnie, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, Chaplain of Roorkee.

WINTLE—THOMPSON—At Morar, Gwalior, July 10, A. T. Wintle, R.H.A., to Zoney C., eldest daughter of Major G. H. Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps.

### DEATHS.

ANDERSON—At Calcutta, July 13, John, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Anderson, aged 2.

ANTHONY—At Allahabad, July 11, Mr. J. Anthony, Sub-Medical Department, H.M.'s 4th Hussars, aged 22.

CAMPBELL—At Cumballa Hill, July 7, Arthur, infant son of A. A. Campbell, Esq., aged 10 months.

CRISPIN—At Neemuch, June 29, infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Crispin, aged 7 months and 23 days.

DAVEY—At Parel, Bombay, June 27, W. Mangre Davey, late lieutenant the "Royal" Regiment.

DAY—At Tellicherry, July 8, wife of Capt. F. H. Day, late 66th Regiment, and youngest daughter of the late Major-General Faunce, aged 23.

FAUNCE—In the steamer *Cheduba*, supposed to have foundered in a cyclone on her passage to Burmah, about May 17, Major General R. N. Faunce, Madras Army, Commanding Pegu Division, aged 64.

FAUNCE—At sea, on board the P. and O. steamer *Ripon*, May 28, the day after leaving Malta, widow of the late Major gen. R. N. Faunce, aged 63.

GOMPERTZ—At "Rottlers House," Vepery, July 7, Eleanor, relict of the late G. Gompertz, Esq., aged 52.

GORAY—At Nasick (Sharanpur), July 17, Christopher C., infant child of Mr. M. Goray, aged 13 months.

Goss—At Calcutta, July 5, W. Goss, Esq., Engineer, of cholera.

HARRIS—At Allahabad, July 31, Major General P. Harris, Commanding at Allahabad, of cholera.

HART—At Vepery, July 6, Mr. W. A. Hart, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, aged 42.

JOHNSON—At Blacktown, Madras, July 9, Pensioned Sergeant-Major F. Johnson, aged 75.

KNOLLYS—At Simla, July 5, Edith M., youngest child of Major Knollys, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Sirhind Division.

LINDQUIST—At Calcutta, July 10, William H., infant son of W. H. Lindquist, Esq., B.P.S.

MARTIN—At Mahim, July 15, wife of Mr. H. Martin, contractor, aged 25.

MONTGOMERY—At Madras, July 11, Surgeon H. B. Montgomery, of the Madras Army, Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner, aged 43.

MOTTET—At Mahe, June 26, the infant son of Major E. A. Mottet, aged three months.

MURRAY—At Simla, July 3, G. Vere, son of Capt. H. H. Murray, R.A., aged 1 year.

PRESTON—At Calcutta, June 30, Lieut. F. G. Preston, 102nd fusiliers, aged 26.

RIGG—At Allahabad, July 12, Stanley W., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Rigg, aged 11 months.

SMITH—At Dadur, near Bombay, July 16, Sarah J., wife of S. S. Smith, Chief Inspector G. I. P. R. Police.

STANDEN—At Cannanore, July 10, Gertrude M., daughter of Major D. Standen, Madras staff corps, aged 6 months.

THOMSON—At Nusseerabad, of cholera, July 17, wife of Captain H. G. Thomson, The Royal Regiment, aged 26 years.

UNDERWOOD—At Manantoddy, Wynad, 10th July, George W. D., infant son of W. E. Underwood, Deputy Magistrate, Wynad.

WALLER—At Simla, July 4, Mr. George H. Waller, aged 39 years.



## Home.

## INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of State for India in Council by the Chairman of the Sind Railway Company in reference to the proposed Indus Valley Railway to connect the upper and lower portions of that company's line:—

Sind Railway Office, Gresham House, Old Broad-street,  
London, July 8th, 1869.

The Under-Secretary of State for India.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Melvill's letter of the 1st inst., stating, in reply to my letter of the 23rd ult. (No. 3,284), that the question of constructing a railway through the Indus Valley, to connect the Sind and Punjab lines, is still under consideration. The subject being under consideration, the present appears a fitting opportunity for laying before the Secretary of State for India in Council the views of the directors regarding it, and for reminding him of the claims of the Sind Railway Company for the concession for its construction. The Indus Valley Railway forms a necessary and integral part of the trunk line between Kurrachee and Delhi, of which both extremities are in the hands of this company. The intervening portion of the route, moreover (from Kotree to Mooltan), has also been placed in the hands of this company, who at present conduct the traffic by means of the Indus Steam Flotilla, and the very necessity for completing the railway has in fact arisen out of the inadequacy of the flotilla to maintain an efficient connection between the upper and lower portions of the company's line. This company, who, it is to be observed, originally proposed the line, have already, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, and at considerable expense, taken surveys of the country through which it would pass; and they have the various plans and sections in their possession. They have in their service a chief engineer of great skill and experience, who enjoys the confidence alike of the directors and of the Government, and who might well be entrusted with the execution of the undertaking. Mr. Harrison, the engineer in question, is moreover supported by an efficient staff, the members of which have acquired considerable experience, some of them having taken part in the survey of the Indus Valley line itself, and whose services will be lost to the company after the completion of the Delhi Railway, unless it should in the meanwhile be decided to proceed with the construction of the Indus Valley line. I would here draw attention to an extract from a despatch from the Government of the Punjab to the Government of India, under date Oct. 13, 1868, in which it is stated that the Indus Valley line "is absolutely necessary as constituting what has been appropriately termed the 'missing link,' the fitting in of which alone can secure for the Sind and Punjab lines, already completed, the prospect of becoming ultimately remunerative, and enable them to fulfil efficiently the object for which they were formed; the navigation of the river Indus having been proved to be wholly inadequate to the object in view." The despatch concludes by observing that "if the concession of a guarantee is sanctioned, it should be given to the Sind Railway Company, and the construction be entrusted to one chief engineer, subordinate either to the Government of Bombay or to the government of this province as the supreme Government may be pleased to decide, but hereafter, to save the unnecessary expense of a double agency, the entire system of the Sind Railway Company from Kurrachee to Delhi, 1,129 miles long, should be managed by an agency with its head-quarters at Lahore." The arrangement thus recommended by the Punjab Government is in strict harmony with the policy adopted in regard to the proposal to amalgamate the company's several undertakings into one; and I may state that the strong encouragement which the Government has extended to that proposal had led the shareholders to believe that they would receive authority to construct the Indus Valley Railway to connect the upper and lower portions of their line so soon as the Secretary of State should be of opinion that the proper time for the commencement of active operations had arrived. The board are aware that a proposal has been made for the construction of some of the future extensions of the Indian railway system by the direct agency of Government, but they trust that the case of the Indus Valley Railway will not be considered one to which such an arrangement could with propriety be applied. The directors submit that under any circumstances the employment of any agency, other than the company's own, to connect the sections of the company's line already constructed, would injuriously affect the interests of the shareholders, and would otherwise entail considerable public inconvenience, but the inexpediency of such a course becomes still more apparent when regarded in connection with the proposal to merge the several undertakings in one, as all the arguments which have been so strongly urged both by Government authorities and by the directors in favour of an amalgamation are equally conclusive against the propriety of establishing an entirely separate agency in the very centre of the company's system. There is reason to believe, however, that a scheme for the irrigation of Scinde is being considered by the Government in connection with the construction of the lower portion of the Indus Valley Railway. If this be the case there may be, *prima facie*, a reason for delaying a decision as to the lower half of the undertaking, between Kotree and Sukkur, or for adopting, in the case of that part of the line, a principle different from that which would otherwise commend itself. But it does not appear to the board that the consideration of that question affects in any degree the upper half of the line between Mooltan and Roree, or that it need involve any delay in proceeding with that portion of the undertaking. If the upper half of the line were constructed the worst part of the navigation of the Indus would be avoided, as well as the necessity of making the passage of the rapids at Sukkur;

and the efficiency of the company's flotilla would thus be more than doubled; while the time when the Sind and Punjab lines will be sufficiently remunerative to relieve the State of further payments of guaranteed interest would be immeasurably hastened.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. P. ANDREW, Chairman.

## Miscellaneous.

**ERRATUM.**—In our account of the reception given at the India office to the new Companions of the Star of India the name of "Captain E. Thompson" was in one place inadvertently printed as "Major G. Thompson."

**THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR BOMBAY.**—Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Augustus A. Spencer, K.C.B., the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, accompanied by Captain R. S. Liddell, 10th Hussars, aide-de-camp, and Captain S. V. Stephenson, Scots Fusilier Guards, Military Secretary, have left England for Bombay, to relieve Lieutenant-General Lord Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. Lieutenant A. G. Spencer, 64th Regiment, has been appointed aide-de-camp to the new Commander-in-Chief in Bombay.

**PISTOLS FOR THE SERVICE.**—The introduction of Adams's breech-loading revolver into the service having been decided upon, the Deane and Adams' pistols, already in use, are now being converted by Mr. Adams; a number have been already finished. The converted pistol differs from the new in having five chambers instead of six. A central fire cartridge has been designed for it by Colonel Boxer, R.A., superintendent of the Royal Laboratory Department, Royal Arsenal.

**MEDICAL SERVICE.**—Inspector-General W. M. Muir, M.D., C.B., from India, will shortly assume the duties of his office at Netley, relieving Inspector-General Dr. Beatson, C.B., who will proceed for service in that country as Senior Inspector-General. Inspector-General Dr. Gordon, C.B., will, on the completion of three years' service in his present rank, in March next, retire on half pay, and will be succeeded by Inspector-General Dr. S. Currie, C.B., at present on the half-pay list.

**STATE LOANS FOR RAILWAYS.**—It is stated that the India Government propose to make all their further issues of railway capital on the basis of 4 per cent. interest, and that in the case of those railway companies which have already received powers to issue more capital at 5 per cent., there is to be attached to such issues no participation in future profits beyond the guaranteed rate. Should this statement be confirmed it must, by further establishing the peculiarly favourable character of the conditions enjoyed by the existing 5 per cent. guaranteed stocks, contribute to give these securities a still stronger and more exceptional position in the market.

**DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHAPLAIN.**—The death has been announced of the Rev. William James Jay, M.A., a gentleman whose name is familiarly known in the Presidency of Bengal. He was educated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1847, and was ordained to the curacy of Goldhanger, near Maldon. Shortly afterwards he obtained from the East India Company the appointment of assistant chaplain, and was stationed at Laudour, in the diocese of Calcutta. Having served with much zeal in India, he returned to England, and was for a short time minister of the East India Chapel, at Poplar. In 1866 he was presented by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to the rectory of Elveden, near Thetford, and held it until his death.

**DELHI AND LONDON BANK.**—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited) is convened for the 23rd August, for the following purposes, viz.:—For the purpose of submitting to the shareholders then present in person or by proxy, resolutions to the effect that the bank shall have power at any time, or from time to time by a special resolution or special resolutions, to reduce its capital, by reducing the nominal amount of its shares or otherwise, but so that the nominal amount of each share shall not be reduced below £25; and also to regulate the number of directors, so that there shall never be less than four nor more than twelve, and the quorum not less than three, unless otherwise determined at a general meeting of the shareholders; and also to regulate the time for holding the general meetings of the bank, and to authorise all such proceedings as may be necessary to give effect to such resolutions.

**A NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—It is stated that a prospectus of an "East India, Asiatic, and American Telegraph Company" will be issued shortly. This company will lay submarine cables along the coast of China and in the Chinese Seas south to Singapore, and via the North Pacific Ocean to North America, thereby completing the telegraphic circuit of the globe. The promoters are understood already to have obtained the assent of the Chinese authorities at Peking, and the promise of co-operation in aiding and protecting the work. The navy department of the United States Government have given instructions to their Asiatic squadron "to aid, assist, and protect" the undertaking, and similar directions are said to have been issued by the British Admiralty. The French and the Russian Governments will be solicited likewise to co-operate. The enterprise, it is added, "will be British, European, Asiatic, and American in character, and international in interest and protection."

**CARRIAGE OF ARMS OVERLAND.**—It having been decided that the arms of troops passing through Egypt on their way to or from India shall be in future carried across the Isthmus packed in cases, a General Order was promulgated on Friday by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, directing the following arrangements to be carried out, viz.:—"Regiments will embark with their arms in possession of the men, and the rifles will be placed in the racks prepared for them on board the troop ships. Previously to the arrival of a corps at Alexandria or Suez, as the case may be, at such fitting time as may be agreed upon by the officer commanding the troops and the captain of the ship, the arms will be packed in the chests provided for the purpose on board the troop ships, and conveyed across Egypt. These chests have been prepared expressly to enable the arms to be packed quickly, without the use of screws or nails. As soon as possible after the re-embarkation of the regiment at Suez or Alexandria, the arms will be unpacked and given to the men, and replaced in the racks for the rest of the voyage."

**TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—On August 10 the draft of the 1st battalion of the 14th Regiment from the depot stationed in Chatham embarked at Gravesend on board the *Alumbagh* for conveyance to India, where it will join the service company of the battalion in Bengal. Captain Mackinnon, of the 1st Battalion of the 3rd Regiment, who is proceeding to join his corps in Bengal, is in command of the draft, which consists of 110 non-commissioned officers and men, and two soldiers' wives, of the 1st battalion of the 14th Regiment; 30 men of all ranks, 10 soldiers' wives, and 10 children of the 62nd Regiment; 70 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 96th Regiment; four armourer sergeants and wives and two soldiers' wives of the 26th Cameronians, from Dundee; the whole numbering 214 non-commissioned officers and men, 20 soldiers' wives, and 20 children. The undermentioned officers embarked with the troops:—Captain Walter C. Mackinnon (wife and child), 1st battalion of the 3rd Buffs; Captain Louis P. Gould, 96th Regiment; Captain John George Skene, 77th Regiment; Lieutenant John William Buckle, Royal Artillery; Ensign William Adams Ridgeway, 1st battalion of the 14th Regiment; Ensign Robert Hayne, 62nd Regiment; Ensign Charles R. Macgregor, 96 Regiment; and Staff Assistant-Surgeon George Ryan, in medical charge.

**WILL OF THE LATE LORD BROUGHTON.**—The will of the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Baron Broughton, G.C.B., P.C., F.R.S. of Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire, and 42, Berkeley-square, was proved in London on the 29th ult., and the personality sworn under £250,000. The executors are the Right Hon. Wm. Nathaniel Massey, one of the members of the Supreme Council of India; Mr. Henry Danby Seymour, M.P.; and Mr. William Phelps, solicitor, London. To Mr. Massey he leaves £500; Mr. Seymour and Mr. Phelps, each £200; and to Mr. Phelps a further legacy of £3,000. The will bears date April 11, 1865; a codicil July 28 following; and a second codicil Jan. 28, 1867. His lordship died, June 3 last, aged 83, without male issue; and the Barony becomes extinct. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his nephew, now Sir Charles Parry Hobhouse, Bart. His lordship had held many Ministerial appointments. He has, by his will, directed that his diaries, manuscripts, correspondence, and other papers, both official and private, may be delivered to the trustees of the British Museum, to be kept without examination until the year 1900, when, if desirable, they may be published; and, by a codicil, he desires that such as relate to the business of the State, and more particularly to the Sovereign under whose orders they were written, shall not be made public without the sanction of the reigning Sovereign. The testator has made a liberal provision for his two daughters—Charlotte, wife of Colonel Dudley Wilmot Carleton (Coldstream Guards), and Sophia, wife of the Hon. John Strange Jocelyn, second son of the present Earl of Roden. His books and plate and the residue of his property are to be held as heirlooms by the person beneficially entitled to the real estate.

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Between the performance of "Maritana" and the grand display of fireworks Saturday was a memorable day at the Crystal Palace. Miss Edith Wynne's first appearance on the operatic stage furnished her admirers with a new illustration of her undoubted vocal powers. As the heroine of Wallace's best known opera she did ample justice alike to the musical and the dramatic requirements of her part. Like the music of the piece, her rendering of it grew on the listener, until in the third act there was little left to desire. Nervous at the outset, and therefore somewhat spasmodic, she improved as she went on, and her sweet expressive singing imparted a fresh charm to the tender tunefulness of "Scenes that are brightest." Very pretty too was the duet she sang with *Lazarillo*, alias Miss Annie Goodall, a contralto singer of great promise, with a sweet powerful voice that filled the large theatre as if it were a small room. We hope to hear more of Miss Goodall ere long. It will not be want of musical or histrionic talent that will keep her in the background. Mr. Perren as *Don Caesar* sang tolerably and acted carelessly. The other parts were decently rendered; the choruses were well given; and the orchestra was worthy of the conductor. As for the fireworks, they were better than ever, and that is saying a good deal. The Triumphal Arch, copied from the one at the top of the Champs Elysées, delighted all beholders, especially those who saw its close resemblance to the original. The magnesium balloons went up their highest; the rockets burst with unwonted

brilliance in very quick succession; and the fountains never rose more weirdly to the antics of the Roman candles and the light of many-coloured fires. We are glad to see that the display which gave so much delight last Saturday is to be repeated on an early occasion.

## India Office.

Aug. 14, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. gen. D. M. Stewart, c.b.; Lieut. col. H. L. P. Trench; Surg. C. J. Jackson.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. W. Holland; Lieut. F. P. Worthy.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. D. Bishop, 1 mo., p.a.; Lieut. col. E. Smyth, 6 mo., s.c.; Surg. A. V. Best, 6 mo., s.c.; Lieut. col. W. R. Garden, 4 mo., s.c.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. Farrer, 6 mo., s.c.; Capt. F. H. Vanderzee, 3 mo., s.c.; Lieut. W. C. Ellis, 6 mo., s.c.; Lieut. col. H. Acton, 6 mo., s.c.; Capt. R. H. Philips, 4 mo., s.c.; Lieut. W. G. Sharp, 6 mo., s.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. A. F. Stewart, 3 mo., s.c.; Capt. J. S. Iredell, 4 mo., s.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. H. V. Mathias; Lieut. J. Cook; Lieut. C. J. Walter; Major R. F. Webster; Asst. surg. J. W. Johnston; Lieut. A. J. Jones; Lieut. W. I. Bax; Major A. E. Osborn; Lieut. J. A. Temple; Lieut. J. B. B. Savi.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. J. Houston; Lieut. D. Monro; Lieut. J. E. Thorpe; Col. J. C. P. Prescott; Major A. J. Baldwin; Lieut. C. de Robeck.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. E. L. Scott; Lieut. col. H. T. Briggs; Lieut. col. J. Bates; Major C. P. Barras.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**AITCHSON**—The wife of Colonel C. T. Aitchson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at St. James's-square, Bath, Aug. 2.

**ANDREWS**—The wife of Surgeon major C. G. Andrews, Bengal Retired List, of a daughter, at Parkfield, near Wimbledon-park, Aug. 10.

**FRANKS**—The wife of Edward Franks, Esq., of a daughter, at 21, Grafton-square, Clapham-common, Aug. 13.

**HILDEBRAND**—The wife of Lieut. col. C. P. Hildebrand, Bengal Army, of a daughter, at 48, Blenheim-crescent, Aug. 5.

**HORNE**—The wife of Charles Horne, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at 3, Bernard-villas, Central-hill, Upper Norwood, Aug. 10.

**JACOB**—The wife of Capt. G. A. Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Chale, Isle of Wight, July 30.

**MACPHERSON**—The wife of Lieut. col. H. S. Macpherson, v.c., Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Brownswood-park, Stoke Newington, Aug. 8.

**MORGAN**—The wife of Major Osborne Morgan, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Rosemarkie, near Inverness, Aug. 4.

**TIERNEY**—The wife of Capt. E. Tierney, R.A., of a daughter, at 12, York-place, Clifton, Aug. 5.

**WEST**—The wife of Henry Algernon West, Esq., of a son, at Victoria-park, Manchester, Aug. 11.

**WINTER**—The wife of Charles Albert Winter, Esq., of Bombay, of a daughter, at 52, Victoria-road, South Kensington, Aug. 10.

### MARRIAGES.

**ESTRIDGE—PEARS.**—Loraine Estridge, Esq., second son of the Rev. S. T. Estridge, to Maria Salame, second daughter of Major gen. T. T. Pears, c.b., at St. Mary's Church, Lewisham, Aug. 10.

**GEWRIN—HUSHWAITE.**—Thomas R. Gewrin, Esq., son of the late Thomas Gewrin, of Guernsey, to Ann Elizabeth, widow of the late Lieut. gen. Hushwaite, formerly Aide-de-Camp to the first Marquis of Hastings, at St. Peter's, Penzance, Aug. 10.

**LAING—WEBSTER.**—Samuel Laing, Esq., of the Inner Temple, son of Samuel Laing, Esq., late M.P. for the Northern Burghs, to Mary, daughter of T. W. Riddell Webster, Esq., of Inverchichty, at Inverchichty, Forfarshire, Aug. 11.

**MILES—KEITH.**—John Miles, Esq., to Grace, widow of the late James Keith, Esq., M.D., and daughter of Colonel Watson, late Bombay Art., at All Saint's Church, Paddington, Aug. 10.

**PRICE—NASH.**—Henry Meredith Price, Esq., late Indian Navy, to Theresa, third daughter of the late Dr. Nash, of Chilton-hill House, at Box Church, Wilts, Aug. 11.

**SPENCER—FRAZER.**—Almeric G. Spencer, Esq., 64th Regiment, to Alice Isabel, fourth daughter of Lieut. col. T. Frazer, late Indian Army, at Bathwick Church, Bath, Aug. 11.

**STEVENS—CARR.**—Lieut. Malcolm Wilkinson Stevens, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, son of the late Lieut. col. S. J. Stevens, c.b., Bombay Army, to Caroline Frances, daughter of William Carr, Esq., of 41, Brunswick-square, Brighton, at the Parish Church, Hove, Aug. 10.

**YOUNGHUSBAND—SHAW.**—Major general R. R. Younghusband, c.b., Bombay Staff Corps, to Anne, third daughter of the late Robert Grant Shaw Good, at the Parish Church, Swainswick, Somerset, Aug. 10.

## DEATHS.

CRANE—Major Charles Joshua Crane, Bengal Retired List, at Bath-place, Kensington, July 22, aged 76.  
 KYD—Hugh George Robert Kyd, Esq., eldest son of the late Colonel Hugh MacLiwain Kyd, 1st Madras European Regt., at Fleetlands, Surbiton, Surrey, Aug. 14, aged 40.  
 MADDOCK—Thomas Herbert Maddock, Esq., late Lieut. Bengal Army, at Waterloo, near Liverpool, Aug. 2, aged 37.  
 SINCLAIR—Lieut.-colonel A. Y. Sinclair, 26th Bombay N.I., at Edinburgh, Aug. 7.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 6. Str. Saxon, Cape of Good Hope; Beau Ideal, Bassein.—10. Merrimac, Rangoon; Henry, Sourabaya.—12. Dreadnought, Bombay; Cambay, Calcutta.—13. Ganges, Calcutta.—14. Tofcoine, Bombay; Elizabeth Anne, Rangoon.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 9. Edith, Singapore.—9. Azia, Batavia; Gelderland, Batavia.—10. Stavers, Singapore.—11. Hopeful, Singapore.—12. Alumbagh, Calcutta; Yeavinger Bell, Madras.—13. Naturalist, Calcutta; Woosung, Bombay; Edith Warren, Calcutta; Briery Hill, Aden; Star of Scotia, Calcutta; Arcot, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nyanza, Aug. 14.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. H. Plumtre, Mr. C. Tuck, Mr. H. Hough, Miss Hough, Mr. S. Matheson, Mr. C. J. Walter. For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Rickards, Mr. J. Gedge. For GIBRALTAR.—Ensign Kirwan, Mr. W. Lonsdale, Mr. R. Leigh, Mr. Watney, Mr. B. George, Mr. W. Wynne. From SUZUK.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. B. Jones.  
 Per str. Delta, Aug. 22.—From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Vanderkiste.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10.—The Matherhorn, Akyab to Falmouth, which put into St. Helena leaky, was still discharging on July 12. 13,000 bags of rice had been landed without discovering the leak.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## AUGUST 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. M. Ross, Mr. C. Tracey, and Dr. Dawson.  
 MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Bell, and Mr. T. D. Shaw.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. H. Buntin.  
 MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. G. Briggs, Capt. and Mrs. Houghton, Mr. Mathews, and Mr. Hoskell.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Waring.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Tucker, Capt. and Mrs. Mathias, Capt. and Mrs. Pulline and child, Major Miles, Mr. G. Noble Taylor, and Mr. R. Daubeny.  
 SUZUK to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Cursetjee.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. W. Raikes, Miss A. Walker, Miss Crowe, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson and infant.  
 MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. J. Tucker, and Mr. D. Jones.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Dr. L. H. Franklin, and Mr. R. C. McClement.  
 SUZUK to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith.  
 MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. E. Mann Wolf.  
 MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. G. Falcon.  
 MARSEILLES to BATAVIA.—Mr. T. Van der Chiss, and Mrs. Van Haeften.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. and Mrs. Woolridge.

## AUGUST 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major G. Peirse, Capt. Holt, Mr. T. A. Thompson, Mrs. F. R. Cameron, Mr. P. D. Alexander, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery, Mr. J. F. Ravenshaw, Mr. W. Goad, Mr. C. G. Warren, and Mr. A. Morton.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Weinhold, Major Champain, and Mr. J. H. Aspinwall.

SUZUK to BOMBAY.—Mr. Stultz.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Rev. Mr. J. and Mrs. Holroyd, and Lieut. Williamson.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Higgins and Mr. Ward.

## SEPTEMBER 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Bell, Mr. O'Connor, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Tween, Miss Drummond, Mrs. Hardy, Miss Weston, Mr. W. S. A. Lockhart, Mr. Bell, Mr. W. Jordan, Mr. T. Wilson, Major A. E. Osborn, Mrs. Wells, Mr. R. B. Buckley, Mr. D. M. Mordie, Mr. C. J. Lockwood, Mr. W. Atkins, Mr. A. B. Phelan, Mr. J. H. Thornhill, Mr. W. H. Wells, Mr. L. Heath, Mr. N. G. Bligh, Mr. F. L. Brown, Mr. J. M. Campton, Mr. W. B. Christie, Mr. C. Thomson, and Mr. G. J. Perrian.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Boustend and two children, Mrs. J. N. Grainger, Miss L. Joseph, Mr. M. H. Macdonald, and Mr. H. Lyons Montgomery.  
 MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Miss A. Penchev, Mr. G. Simmonds, Lieut. and Mrs. M. Rogers, and Col. and Mrs. Ricketts.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. C. R. Matthews, Mrs. Loch, Mr. T. Walker, and Mr. C. Newburn.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. C. D. Broadbent, Lieut. J. A. Temple, Miss Forbes, and Capt. R. A. Cole.  
 SUZUK to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Chamberlain, and Mr. S. Barlow, jun.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Handyside.  
 MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Mr. E. C. Moore.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Campbell.  
 MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Russell.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Hockin.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. J. Lindsay.

## SEPTEMBER 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Williams, Mrs. R. F. Halahan, and Mr. Aston.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Savill, Major Chapman, Mr. S. Bird, Mr. W. F. Blanford, Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. R. W. Barlow, Major gen. and Mrs. Tapp, Mrs. G. Eales, Mr. A. M. Russell, Mr. A. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Manning, and Mr. and Mrs. Bodger.  
 SUZUK to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. M. Brodley.  
 MARSEILLES to ADEN.—Mr. G. C. Parker.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. G. Cartwright, and Major Jago.

## SEPTEMBER 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. G. Scott, Mrs. Roberts, Misses Roberts (two), Mrs. Moore, Mr. J. W. Monkman, Mrs. E. Daudridge, Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, A. Sturge, and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Sampson and two children, Mrs. Lobb, Mrs. Champion, Mr. F. Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Hume, Mr. Lloyd Jones, Mr. R. O. Tudor, Mr. C. Roser, Mr. R. Logan, Mrs. G. J. Scott, and Lieut. col. W. D. and Mrs. Bishop.  
 MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Boleau, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. S. P. Griffiths, Mrs. de V. Carey, Capt. E. G. Wells, Mr. W. F. Campbell, Mr. A. D. M' Rae, Mr. W. Radell, and Mr. and Mrs. John Atkinson and child.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. F. H. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Misses Macdonnell (two), Lieut. and Mrs. W. G. Sharp, Mrs. Cockerell, and Miss A. Richardson.  
 MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss M'Cleverty, Miss Cherry, and Miss Johnson.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Nicholls and infant, Mr. R. Lewis, Capt. G. Murray, Mr. H. D'Oyley, Mr. Doering, and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Finch.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Y. F. Shaw, and Mr. Head.  
 MARSEILLES to PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Trohlich.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. Campbell and infant.

## SEPTEMBER 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Messrs. Dalzell (two), Miss Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Beets, Major and Mrs. Staples, Mr. R. S. Dobbs, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Briggs, and Mrs. Southey.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Major Taylor, Mrs. Channer, Mr. E. Cresswell, Mrs. Capper and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Taylor, Mr. Letun, Mr. Agelasto, Mr. Rulli, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Wienholt, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Payne and friend, Lieut. col. W. R. Campbell, Mr. Steinthal, Mr. H. B. Goad, Mr. C. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Boys, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Payne, Mrs. Tarrant, Mr. J. P. Hughlings, and Mrs. Stewart.

SUZUK to BOMBAY.—Mr. Fuchs, Mr. G. White, and Gen. Sir W. H. and Lady Turner.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. H. C. McDermid.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Chitty and three children.

MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.—Col. and Mrs. Carmichael.

## OCTOBER 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Guise, Mrs. and Miss Christopher, Miss Thompson, Miss Willes, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. M'King, Mr. Livermore, Mrs. Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Lavine, Mrs. G. Sneed, Major Evans, Mr. Yates, Miss E. Kelsall, Maj. J. B. Cox, Miss Paterson, Mr. M'D. Stephenson, Mrs. W. J. Jeffreys, and Mr. R. C. Saunders.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Apear, Mr. A. A. Apear, Mr. Fairley and friend, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Barlow, Miss Gordon, Mr. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. Constant, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Showers, Mr. M'Laren, Rev. D. George, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and child, Miss Fowle, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Miss Robertson, Miss M'Pherson, Mr. A. Sieger, and Mrs. W. Kaye.

SUZUK to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Rizo, Mr. Psyche, Mr. Schillizzi, Mr. Corwela, Mr. E. Mayorgordato, and Mr. F. Walton.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Eddis, Lieut. Wrattislaw, Miss Addis, Col. Hilliard, and Rev. Mr. A. C. Bell.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. Roxbotham, Mr. Powell, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Gordon, Mr. L. Mackenzie, and Mr. L. Moore.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Crofton, Miss Lake, and Mr. T. A. Monteith.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Garbett, Mr. M'Knight, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. J. S. Barnes, Lieut. Hill, Surgeon major Cameron, Col. Hallett, Mr. W. F. Badcock, Mrs. R. C. Thorp, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Schaleh, Mr. A. C. Burnett, and Miss Watson.

SUZUK to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Thurburn, and Mr. J. B. Pennington.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. E. Buchanan, Miss Mucartuey, and Mr. J. Duncan's two children.

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Crewell, Mr. Gossett, Mr. S. Dunell, and Miss Scone.

SUZUK to CEYLON.—Mr. Duncan Davidson.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. E. Arthur.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. C. Watson, and Miss Watson.

MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. M'Gregor.

SUZUK to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Garbutt.

MARSEILLES to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Towns and two daughters.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. A. Guise.

MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.—Col. and Mrs. Stanton and child.

## OCTOBER 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. G. M. Price, Mr. H. C. Mendel, Miss Griffin, Dr. J. A. C. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Burton, Miss Harris, Mr. W. H. Simpson, Mrs. Joynt and two children, Miss Hutton, Mrs. A. Robinson and child, and Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Jones.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. M. Jackson, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. A. Ollivant, Mrs. Shaw, Hon. W. Holloway, Mr. T. D. Forsyth, Major Barras, Colonel and Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. G. Romaine, Lieut. col. W. C. Anderson, Mrs. Marval, Mr. J. E. Murphy, and Mr. E. Fulton.

SUZUK to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jenkinson, Mr. Bax, and Surg. major and Mrs. Pemberton.

## MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 a.m., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of September will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 a.m., on the Saturdays, August 7 and 21, and September 4 and 18.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 p.m., on the Fridays, August 13 and 27, and September 10 and 24.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA &amp; CEYLON.

## LETTERS.

Via Marcellles, under 4 oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional 4 oz. 1s. 1d.  
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## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marcellles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
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## BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marcellles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d.  
 each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
 Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s.  
 each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marcellles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marcellles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marcellles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marcellles."

Up to the end of September the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings July 5th, August 5th, September 2nd, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—W. Harper was appointed acting 2nd officer of H.M.'s steamer *Semiramis* on March 1. A. Ammon was appointed acting 2nd officer of the *May Freer* from March 24, and is to be lent to the *Goolanar* for special duty on the Malabar Coast. D. W. Howell was appointed 2nd officer of the gunboat *Hugh Rose* from April 23, v. Raitt, transferred in the same capacity to H.M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*. Lieut. Brebner, superintendent of hulks and vessels in ordinary and ex-officio assistant dockmaster, was directed to act as agent for transport and assistant resident transport officer, from March 20 last, the date on which Lieut. Moreland obtained preparatory leave, prior to proceeding to England on medical certificate.

## Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That FORTY APPOINTMENTS in the ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in INDIA will shortly be OPEN to PUBLIC COMPETITION.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will accordingly be HELD at this Office in the month of JULY next.

Full Printed Particulars of the Conditions on which Candidates will be admitted to the Examination, and likewise information respecting the nature of the Appointments to be competed for, may be obtained at this Office on application, either personally or by letter, addressed to the undersigned,

W. T. THORNTON, Secretary,  
Public Works Department.

India-office, August 10, 1869.

**BEDFORD SCHOOLS.—TO LET,** FURNISHED, by the year, a COMFORTABLE HOUSE, with Scholastic Privileges—Three Sitting and Six Bedrooms, near the Schools and the Midland Railway Station, one hour from London.  
Apply Mrs. A., 1, Harrow-villas, Alexandra-road, Bedford.

**TO be SOLD,** pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery of Great Britain made in certain causes of "WRIFORD v. GLUBB," and "WRIFORD v. WRIFORD," with the approbation of his Honour the Vice-Chancellor Sir JOHN STUART, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Calcutta, at a time and place whereof due Notice by Advertisement will be hereafter given, by the undermentioned, Messrs. WATKINS, STOKOE, and COMPANY (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), the valuable Freehold Premises now in the occupation of and known as the HIMALAYAN CLUB, situate at Mussoorie, in the North-West Province of India, with the Outbuildings, &c., thereon, producing an annual rent of 8,000 rupees.

Particulars may be had of, and Tenders for Purchase by Private Contract may be sent to, Messrs. WATKINS, STOKOE, and Co., Solicitors, Calcutta; WILLIAM HOBSON, Esq., Manager, Mussoorie Savings Bank, Mussoorie; Messrs. WALKER, TWYFORD, and BELWARD, of No. 5, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.; and Messrs. TATHAMS, CUELING, and WALLS, of No. 3, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, Lond. on E.C., Solicitors.  
ROBT. W. PEAKE, Chief Clerk.  
WALKER, TWYFORD, and BELWARD, 5, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, London, Solicitors.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, July 27; Agra, July 22; Calcutta, July 23; Madras, July 21.

A project long entertained by the Indian Government is at length announced for early execution. The first of the annual fairs to be held at Peshawar will be opened this year on the 1st November, on a fine open plain about two miles from cantonments and a mile from the city, to the right of the Murdan-road, and between that and the Grand Trunk-road. The fair will last on to the 10th December, and will enjoy whatever advantages the countenance of Shere Ali Khan may assure it. The needful arrangements are already in hand. The place is being drained and divided into streets and squares. Programmes in five languages are being printed off in large numbers. Our Indian merchants are invited to come thither with cloths of all kinds, indigo, drugs, spices, pottery, knives, copper wares, sugar, pushmeena goods, sheep, and cattle. From the Central Asian side will be brought raw silk, skins, horses, mules, sheep, Persian and Turkoman rugs and carpets, chogas, puttoo, "posteens," shot silk, dried and fresh fruits, "churrus," tobacco from Candahar, &c. The fair will probably give a new impulse to the tea trade between India and Turkistan, the value of which in 1867 was reckoned at £180,000. Its success, of which there is very little doubt, will do much to strengthen the new relations between India and Afghanistan. It is a pity that the Lahore and Peshawar Railway could not have been carried through in time for the opening of so important a fair.

THE shareholders of the Elphinstone Land Company have agreed by a very large majority to regard the Government offer as tending to their advantage, and have resolved to call another meeting as soon as possible, in order to pass such detailed resolutions as may give legal force to their conclusions. A counter resolution postponing action for the present, found no more than twenty supporters.

WE are glad to hear from an Indian contemporary that the money-order system is really about to be established between

England and India. Its introduction will probably date from the beginning of next year. Such a concession has long been called for, and it seems impossible that the system should not work well. It is said that orders on this country for £10 will cost the sender Rs. 10½, while orders on India for Rs. 100 will be granted here on payment of £10. 2s. As Rs. 100 in India represents a market value of little more than £9. 13s. 6d., the difference of commission between the two countries will tell rather against the English than the Indian drawer.

MR. ROBERTSON, our Consul at Canton, declares in an official note that the opium now grown in China will some day, in all likelihood, enter into serious rivalry with the Indian drug. In quality, we are told, the Chinese opium already equals that of Malwa, but is weaker in flavour. In Canton they use a mixture of seven parts Malwa and three of Chinese opium. At present the want of labour checks the cultivation of the Chinese poppy, but an increased demand would soon make up for that defect. Even now the industry yields a profit of two to three hundred per cent.; and the introduction of Indian seed would ensure yet larger outturns. In the southern provinces of China the climatic conditions are much the same as in India, while "labour is cheaper and more plentiful." The imperial decree against growing opium remains a dead letter. If Indian opium is to stand its ground against that of Persia and China, it must be sold to the Chinese at reduced rates. The prospect, we must say, is not agreeable. If we grow more opium and lower the excise, Exeter-hall will shriek with horror at the wicked deed. If nothing is done, one rich source of revenue will gradually dry up.

CALCUTTA has followed close on the heels of Bombay in one particular assault on time-honoured usage. The first civil marriage of a Hindu widow has lately been performed on the banks of the Hooghly, and the religious ceremony was afterwards carried out. In Bombay the leading Brahmins talk of excommunicating all who took any part in the marriage of a Hindu widow with the eccentric Mr. Moroba Cannoba.

It is said that the King of Burmah has followed up his late concession by appointing a noble of the highest rank to act jointly with our Political Agent as a Court for trying suits between Burman and British subjects.

IN England we have lately had some bitter practical comments on the absurdity of leaving balled ammunition always accessible to soldiers in barracks. The last mail from India brings home two tragical stories pointing the same moral. A sergeant in the 55th Foot deliberately shot himself with one of the cartridges served out to his company. A drunken soldier of the 26th Cameronians, having missed a pair of boots from his cot, rushed out and shot apparently the first person he came across. It was "only a native," but it might have been the commandant of the fort or somebody even more important. When will the authorities take the rational precaution of keeping the ammunition as much as possible out of harm's way? A wilful suicide will of course find some way of ending his existence, and a furious drunkard will cause trouble enough with no other weapon than his own hands, feet, and teeth. But why place needless temptation in the way of either, or of the man impelled to slay another by a sudden thirst for revenge? There is absolutely no excuse for leaving balled cartridges in the hands of any soldier off duty. The present practice is known to be wasteful, is certainly conducive to

bloodshed, and in others ways can hardly be considered safe. Wherever the ammunition is kept, and of course it must be kept handy for the men using it, the charge of it should be consigned to one sergeant or corporal in each company, and its distribution should take place only just before parade time. It is rather too good a joke that many lives should be imperilled in order that pouches may "sit well" on soldiers' backs.

LAST Friday an interesting discussion on Central Asia took place in the Geographical Section of the British Association. Sir Bartle Frere showed how much the world was once indebted to the civilising energies of a region now for the most wild and thinly peopled. A Russian geographer, M. de Chikatcheff, taking up the theme, maintained that from that same region no conquerors could ever again invade and overrun India. If a Turkoman horde now tried to pour through the mountain passes it would simply be scattered like dust before the solid array of England. If the invader approached in a more civilised form, the very requirements of a modern army would turn the project to naught. In fact, no army fit to meet that of British India could be brought successfully on Indian ground, any more than Lord Napier could have taken Magdala as he did, had his enemy been armed with all the appliances of modern warfare. Such an opinion, coming from a Russian mouth, may have some weight with those who have hitherto rejected the equally sound arguments of Sir Vincent Eyre.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a recent "Note," seems to ascribe the suppression of Suttee to Sir Charles Napier, who was Governor of Sindh for a few years after its conquest. The victor of Meeanee may have helped in his energetic way to put down Suttee as well as suicide in that particular province, but it sounds somewhat strange to hear him lauded for an achievement usually fathered on Lord William Bentinck. In pointing out the mistake, the *Spectator* treats us to a statement not less surprising. It ascribes the practice of widow-burning to the terror which every Hindoo feels of being poisoned by the wife of his bosom, who also cooks his dinners, and, but for the fear of being burnt before her time, would be tempted to cook him one dinner too much. Our imaginative contemporary has surpassed himself on this occasion. We shall some day be told that Hindoos burn their dead lest the spirits of the departed should reappear in the flesh to their surviving friends.

THE failure of the Albert Life Assurance Company, to which we made brief reference last week, has proved a very godsend to the London press in these early days of the annual "silly season." All this week it has served as a standing dish to all the daily journals, and largely have they helped themselves to the inviting food. The subject has been handled from every conceivable point of view, and if there were safety in a multitude of counsellors we ought by this time to have got a pretty clear insight into the causes of the disaster and the proper safeguards against its recurrence. We are still some way however from either consummation. On the former point much light will probably be thrown by the meeting that comes off on Thursday; but for the present all that is known seems to be that the company has from time to time taken over at a ruinous loss the unsound business of many other companies, whose chief managers have been paid extravagant sums for their goodwill. On the other point opinions differ widely between two main divisions of combatants. The *Times* on the one hand may be said to represent the views of those who deprecate State interference with insurance companies as an encroachment on private liberties. On the other side are the journals that agree with the *Pall Mall Gazette* in demanding some kind of protection for the great body of investors whose insurances furnish the companies with the bulk of their trading capital. What shape that protection ought to assume is a separate question, on which the advocates of a common principle differ among themselves, from those who would bring the insurance system under the sole management of the State itself to those who merely call for periodical returns of the business done by the assurance companies. As a question of principle, we are not sure that the demand for State control over these companies rests on grounds essentially different from those which might warrant a like interference with many other branches of commercial enterprise. Ought the State for instance to protect the public entirely against mismanagement on the part of joint-stock banks and other trading concerns of the like character? Railway, gas,

and water companies fall of course into a separate category, as virtual monopolies on which the State is bound to keep a tight hand. In practice however the State does already interfere with all kinds of private industries; and if Mr. Tidd Pratt can legally overlook the doings of benefit societies in the interests of the poor, it is possible that a like control might with equal advantage be wielded over the accounts of assurance companies. In America an official superintendent has long ruled with pretty summary powers over the insurance business of the country, and if English policy-holders were to combine for a similar purpose, there is no doubt that a like supervision would soon be adopted here also. But are they ripe for such a movement?

THE fate of the Albert Life Assurance Company seems to point a similar moral to the fate of Overend and Gurney, the Agra and Masterman's Bank, and other such institutions which have come to ruin by trying too much or taking over business already unsound. In the thirty years of its existence the company seem to have absorbed some twenty-two other concerns. In so doing it has evidently enlarged its business at the expense of its old securities. Strange tales are abroad of the handsome "compensation" granted to the managers of various absorbed companies. It is now asserted that wise people have for years been shaking their heads over the prospects of a company which could boast a yearly income of £357,594, and a constituency of 22,000 policyholders. Be that as it may, it appears that to meet future claims of more than £8,000,000, the whole of the company's invested capital amounted to only £600,000, or less than a third of what ought to be available against ordinary needs. How much the policyholders will save out of the wreck must depend on the predominant character of the lives insured. If these prove to be mostly young and healthy, ranging, let us say from twenty to forty years, the ultimate loss may be no greater than we said last week. But till after the meeting of Thursday next it is idle to speculate on such questions. For the sake of so many Anglo-Indians concerned in the fate of a company which had branches in Bombay and Calcutta, we must hope that the damage done will not prove so great as many fear it will.

By some unaccountable oversight on the part of somebody unknown, the death of an officer of the Indian army was inserted in our columns last week instead of that of his daughter. Lieut.-colonel A. J. Sinclair is still alive and well, we believe; but his second daughter, Edith Grace, died of whooping-cough at Edinburgh on August 12.

TROOPS HOMEWARD BOUND.—It may be interesting to our military readers to have some information as to the arrangements determined upon for the departure of troops from India during the season 1869-70. We are enabled to state that the following may be relied upon as the programme:—90th Foot, from Kamptec, will leave Bombay by transport on 1st October; 1-23rd Foot, from Bombay, on the 12th ditto; A, B, and C batteries 14th Brigade, from the Madras Presidency, and headquarters, D, E, and G batteries ditto, R.A., from Bombay on the 16th November; F-14th Brigade R.A., from Nussereabad on the 27th November; 2nd Dragoon Guards from Mhow on the 1st January; 93rd Highlanders from Jhansie on the 27th February; and the 102nd Foot from Lucknow on the 28th February. Invalids and time-expired men will be sent on each of these occasions. Scarcely any of the regiments going home number half their proper strength. The 90th Foot are 498 strong; 23rd Foot, 478; 2nd Dragoon Guards, 368; 82nd Foot, 497; 93rd Highlanders, 500; and 102nd Foot 568.—*Indian Volunteer Service Gazette*.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. F. A. C. Knyvett, B.S.C., commanding Mairwarra Battalion, at Joypore Dak Bungalow, July 15, of cholera; Lieut. col. Pownall, late 39th Bengal N.I., at Stoke Newington, Aug. 10.

MADRAS.—R. A. Williamson, Esq., late Madras C.S., at Saltburn-on-the-Sea, Aug. 19.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Collins, Mr. Dampier, Col. Heming, Mr. Gair. From MADRAS.—Mr. Puckle, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Langston, Capt. Wells, Mr. Bairnsfather, Capt. Chatterton. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Lowcock, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Campbell. From GALLE.—Mr. Churchill, Master Parsons, Hon. C. Cadogan, Mr. J. W. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Rose and three infants. From SHANGHAI.—Dr. Coghill. From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Manisty, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Daphney, Lieut. and Mrs. Hopa. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Lane, Mr. F. Pitts.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Ceylon, Aug. 26.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Kirk, Dr. Hutchinson, Mrs. Danby and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Standwick, Dr. and Mrs. Drussdale, Miss Samber, Capt. Browne, Mr. Pender, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and infant. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Roberts and two children, Mr. Richardson, Capt. Bird, Dr. Gibson, Capt. Vance, Lieut. Baldwin. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Piercy, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Green, Mr. Dupont. From SHANGHAI.—Capt. Hooper. From PENANG.—Mr. Gibson. From GALLE.—Mrs. Duncan and infant, Mrs. Higgs and three children. From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Kelso, Lieut. McRae, Mrs. Simmons and infant, Mr. J. Oliff.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, August 25, 1869.

## SATAN REBUKING SIN.

AT length the Sultan of Turkey has let out the secret of his wrath—if it be wrath, and not a mere burst of politic stageplay—against his feudatory, the Khediv of Egypt. In the scolding letter sent to this latter personage by the Grand Vizier, we find how greatly the Sultan has taken to heart his Viceroy's recent doings, from his ill-timed visit to the King of Greece down to his extravagant order for arms and ironclad men-of-war. After the Sultan had granted his Highness so many ungrudging favours, after he had forgiven and forgotten the Viceroy's suspicious attitude during the Cretan rebellion, it was exceedingly improper of the Khediv to start off from Alexandria on a visit, first of all to the King of Greece, and then to the other European sovereigns, without letting his liege lord know, or deigning to answer his subsequent inquiries. And he not only did this, but he actually invited those sovereigns to attend the opening of the Suez Canal, forgetting that "the inviting of an independent sovereign to a foreign country should be done by the independent sovereign of the country." And to crown the impropriety, his Highness seems to have dispensed with the agency of the Sultan's proper representatives at the several Courts, and to have kept them at an unbecoming distance; as if, with a few exceptions, Egypt was governed on different terms from "the other Provinces." This ignoring of the paramount Power "can no longer be tolerated," and his aim therein is obvious, if unsuccessful. At home too "the untold and crushing outlay on orders for ironclads, firearms, and the like, subjects the inhabitants of that part of the empire to burdens far beyond their means, and inspires them with discontent against the Government." His Majesty, out of his deep concern for the welfare of his Egyptian subjects, will not allow of extravagance so inexcusable, so pernicious, and so contrary to the principles of "true progress." Ironclads in short are a luxury, and true progress consists in accomplishing the reforms that lead to civilisation, the parent of luxury; not in seeking after the luxuries first. His Highness therefore will do well to know his place in the Ottoman system, and to promote his subjects' well-being, on pain of the Sultan's asserting against his vassal the powers reserved to himself in former Firmans. The Grand Vizier waits for a "clear and categorical reply," which, it seems, has since been given, if it be true that the Viceroy's answer has been found "quite satisfactory" at Constantinople. It is amusing to hear Satan rebuking Sin in respect of luxury and laying burdens on the people. We should like to know something of the spells em-

ployed by the Viceroy to allay his master's resentment. How much of the money borrowed for ironclads has been devoted to propitiatory uses instead? Was the Sultan in want of another loan, or have the groans of the overburdened *fellahs* really roused to action a heart already heaving with a sense of wounded dignity?

## THE INDIAN LAND LAWS AND THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* has recently published two articles, in which, while discussing the Irish land question, the writer refers, by way of showing how a similar question has been treated in India, to certain Acts of the Indian Legislature passed in the years 1793, 1859, and 1868, for the contemplated protection and welfare of the cultivators of the soil. The leading features of the difficulties of the Irish land question are concisely stated. In Ireland, the writer says, two conflicting views are struggling for the mastery, and one of these views has incontestably the law in its favour. The Irish landlord exercises at times the legal right of evicting his tenants, in order that he may benefit by increased rent. In so doing he acts consistently with the law, and irrespective of the cause which produced the increase. The Irish peasant, resisting what he considers an act of oppression, looks upon his landlord as his natural enemy, and when eviction takes place he shoots him. This, the legal right on the one hand, and the determination to resist it on the other, forms, as the writer says, the real difficulty of the case, and Indian legislation does not show us the way out of it. We quite agree with him, and do not propose to follow the *Pall Mall Gazette* in its further comprehensive treatment of this subject. We feel constrained however to take exception to some of its remarks on the condition of the ancient agricultural laws of India at the time when the British Government thought proper to try its 'prentice hand upon them. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, "In India the law was, so to speak, in a fluid state, being composed, in so far as it could be said to exist at all, of vague customs and usages, differing from time to time, and village to village." And further: "In India order had to be evolved out of chaos." These observations forcibly illustrate the fearless self-sufficiency with which not only English writers, but Anglo-Indian legislators of the present day, treat all questions having reference to the ancient laws, prescriptive rights, and institutions of a now conquered and subject race. On these matters Englishmen are wont to cherish erroneous impressions and foster fond conceits. So far from the affairs of the agricultural classes of India being at the time of our advent regulated by mere "vague custom and usage," history teaches us that they were subject to precise, humane, and well-considered laws. Under the ancient Hindoo system, the different Governments were careful not to exact more than one-sixth—at most one fourth—of the gross produce of the land. Under the Mohammedan system the Government claimed to be entitled to half the gross produce. The "Hidaya" says:—"This tax ought not to exceed what the land can afford to pay. Our jurists have declared that the utmost the land can afford to pay is one-half the produce, and more than this cannot be taken. If the land cannot afford to pay one-half, the Prince must take less—for to take less is lawful, but to take more than one-half is unlawful." The perusal of a law such as this scarcely conveys the idea of chaos. The native Governments that preceded ours were ever prompt, moreover, to assist their landholders and peasantry with advances in cash, seed, corn, and cattle, whenever calamities had befallen them from drought, murrain, and other visitations. In truth the laws of both Hindoo and Mahomedan Governments were exact and well-defined, and by no means, at least on this subject, in a "fluid" state, till we, in profound ignorance of the customs, habits, and established practice of the people, made it so by mischievous meddling, touting for grievances, and ill-timed legislation.

SETTLEMENT OFFICERS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The following officers are appointed to be settlement officers of the new 2nd grade in the Central Provinces:—Messrs. A. J. Lawrence, R. G. Currie, C. A. Elliott, and A. Colvin.

## Correspondence.

RE-ARMING OF THE NATIVE TROOPS.  
TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I scarcely like to trouble you with any further remarks upon the proposal of the Home Government to arm the native troops in India with the Martini-Henry rifle, but the subject is in many ways so very important, that I am induced to ask for space in your columns for a second letter on the subject.

It is not only important in a military point of view, and as a question of policy, but equally so as one of finance and economy. The cost of our army in India is enormous, and in relation to our revenue most serious, if not alarming. Having no longer any powerful independent States in the heart of our kingdom, or closely adjoining it, and with the development of railways—affording as they do new and great facilities for massing a force on any point where required—we might reasonably have expected a considerable reduction in our European army in India. But on the contrary, our European force is more than double what it was before the Mutiny, and the native army more numerous than in the days of Tippoo and the Peishwah, when we were surrounded by independent native States with large and well-disciplined armies of horse, foot, and artillery. What on earth can 65,000 European troops have to do now in India, except, as I said before, to overawe our Sepoy army?

You conclude your observations in yesterday's *Mail* upon my letter of the 3rd, by asking the question, "If there were no native army, would our English garrisons number a man the less?" But this, I think, is rather beyond the question, seeing that we must have a native soldiery of some sort to carry on certain duties from which it is desirable to spare the European soldier. But I do say, and say it advisedly, that with an amply sufficient native army for all such work, armed even with the Enfield rifle, 35,000 European soldiers armed with the breech-loader would be sufficient for every purpose for which they are now there.

You observe that, "in view of so many late campaigns, it is only reasonable to infer that we may yet have further use for the sepoy's services," and, if so, neither for our sakes nor his own, can you see the wisdom of arming him with worse weapons than his white-faced allies. But surely, Sir, for all such wars as we have had since the Punjab was conquered the Enfield rifle would prove all sufficient against such contemptible foes? And if so, surely there is both wisdom and prudence in giving the European soldier, who is there mainly to protect us against this native army, a weapon superior so far only that from its rapidity of fire a small number of white soldiers would be a match for a larger number of natives?

When, as you truly say, "our native army must always be regarded as a source of possible danger," surely it is desirable to reduce that danger to the smallest point compatible with the efficiency of that army in acting against the "common foe" of which you speak? And no one will tell me that, armed with the Enfield rifle—a weapon capable of carrying a bullet with deadly precision up to eight hundred yards—the native troops would not be efficiently armed against any force with whom they are likely to come into contact. To arm them with the Martini-Henry rifle is, as I have said before, only to arm them against yourself, and to encourage them to try the issue some day. But apart from this, I consider the breech-loader ill-adapted to the native soldier. Even with the young British soldier there will be difficulty in preventing him from firing too fast and throwing away his ammunition. And from my experience of natives in action and under fire, I fear they would be beyond control in this way.

I have thus hastily endeavoured to give you some reasons why the white soldier in India should be armed with one kind of weapon and the "brown soldier" put off with a somewhat inferior one; and I confess I see neither injustice nor want of "sound economy" in such an arrangement, situated as we are in India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. MACDONALD, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Herne Hill, Aug. 19.

CONSULAR.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Leon Hernandez as Consul for Belgium, at Rangoon.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

## REGIMENTS OFFICERED BY NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

The *Madras Times* deems it very desirable that we should attach the great native noblemen and landowners to our rule as much as possible, and that we should offer their sons facilities for education and a more extended acquaintance with the civilised world than they are likely to obtain on their fathers' estates. To effect these objects no plan appears more simple than to induce the highest class of natives to place their sons in regiments of the Indian Army. It is, of course, out of the question to expect a young native nobleman to enter one of our sepoy regiments as it is at present constituted. He would be compelled to enlist as a private sepoy, and if fortunate, at the end of thirty or forty years, he would be promoted to the rank of native officer on a salary of forty rupees a-month—he possibly being all the time heir to some £100,000 per annum! He would further be expected to associate with other native officers who commenced life in the humblest capacities, and he would be expected to endure other indignities, which it is unnecessary to recount, the idea on the whole being so preposterous. We must have different regiments if we desire to have the highest class of natives in the country for their officers. As an experiment, which might lead to very valuable results, we think the Government of India might organise a brigade of choice troops for general service in the three Presidencies. The brigade might consist of three cavalry regiments, three infantry regiments, and possibly (but we are doubtful on this point) of two batteries of horse artillery, all natives, with the exception of three European officers to each regiment. The soldiers for these regiments should be picked men from various parts of India. They should wear a handsome uniform, and enjoy better pay and allowances than the ordinary native regiments. In these corps we would propose to give commissions as officers to the sons and near relatives of native noblemen and zemindars, in precisely the same manner as obtains in the British army, with the exception that we should make the preliminary examination for a commission a very simple one. Each corps to be fully officered upon the model of a British regiment, but we would give to each a European commandant, a European adjutant, a European quartermaster, and a European surgeon. Such regiments, with their attractive adjuncts of fine bands, fine uniforms, and all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, might, we imagine, induce many native noblemen of high birth and position in the country to serve her Majesty as gallant soldiers instead of as (in too many instances) at present, frittering away their lives in debauchery and petty intrigues on their private estates. No doubt there are objections to the plan. In the first place, it may be objected that we would organise a costly and well-disciplined brigade of some four or five thousand men to fight—perhaps against us. Secondly, it may be objected that it would be unwise to encourage native noblemen and men of influence from all parts of India, to meet together possibly to hatch conspiracies against us. Thirdly, that the experiment would be an excessively costly one. Fourthly, that the Mussulman and Hindoo officers would not agree with each other. With respect to the first objection, it may be answered that 5,000 men scattered in the three presidencies could not do us much harm, even if they took it into their heads to fight against us and against their own interests. To the second objection it may be said, that conspiracies are easier hatched anywhere than under strict military discipline. To the third, that the experiment would not be very costly if we got rid of some of our present sepoy regiments to make way for better corps. To the fourth, that there is no place in which "caste" prejudices are so likely to be forgotten as in a military society. Were such a force as we now hint at organised, and two or three native Princes to obtain commissions for their sons in it, there is probably not a Mussulman or Hindoo noble in India who would not incline to follow their example, and a very judicious stimulant would be given to the at present, generally speaking, idle and purposeless Indian aristocracy. It is difficult to find fault with many native noblemen and landed proprietors, that their lives are aimless, and that they live in unbecoming seclusion. Our "raj" is more to blame for such apathy than they are, for it offers them but few inducements to activity. Political life is virtually closed to them, and the army, that best outlet for their pent-up energies, is an army which they cannot enter.

## THE SUPERSESSION OF BRITISH BY INDIAN COLONELS.

The *Times of India* holds that when the matter is fairly looked into, we think it will be found that the fact of a few British colonels being overpassed by Indian veterans many years their seniors in service does not afford substantial ground for Parliamentary agitation. The former have, in nearly all cases, enjoyed more rapid promotion through the lower ranks, while the Indian officer has had to face risks to life which are in time of peace almost as serious as the chances of war in the temperate zone. It is true the Queen's officer has occasionally to serve in climates even worse than that of India; but that is seldom more than a very few years at a time, and at other times the lines of the British officer fall in pleasant places. Military rank as such is always entitled to due deference, and not

the less so if it has been gained by meritorious service "i' the imminent and deadly breach;" but this principle obtains in both cases. The British colonel who after wearing his honours for some years in the front rank of precedence finds step before him some venerable brigadier grey or gaunt after forty years' service in this torrid clime, must be willing to take all the circumstances into account, and make the most of the early precedence which he has already enjoyed. There is no fear but that the British colonels' case will be forcibly stated on the occasion of Colonel North's motion being introduced, but there is some danger lest the Indian officers may not find an influential and effective spokesman. We say "Indian officers," for if new regulations be introduced to correct the supposed grievance of a score or so of British colonels those changes may affect the whole course of promotion in H.M.'s Indian forces.

#### TEA ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

The *Madras Athenæum* allows that the tea plantations of the Neilgherries have certainly gone through the ordeal of misfortune. How they have emerged therefrom is what we wish to draw attention to, as the dawn of a brighter day seems about to break on them. We are not in a position to speak positively as to the exact yield of the several estates, but we believe that, in putting it down as varying from 200 to 300 lbs. of made tea per acre from plants in their sixth year we are considerably within the bounds of the actual results of the pickings. The estimation in which the produce of the plantations is held both in this country and at home is attested by the increasing demand there is for it; and the last reports on Indian teas from the home market are of a most encouraging character, showing that they are making as steady and as sure progress in the estimation of the dealers there as they are amongst the consumers in this country. So long as these teas maintain their high price, it can scarcely be expected that they will to any considerable extent displace the China produce, but with an increase in the production, and a consequent fall in price, it may be fairly anticipated that the foreign article will retire. At present the only effect the Neilgherry teas has had on the China has been to cause an increased demand for the inferior qualities, as by the addition of a small proportion of the former the mixture has passed current for a tea of superior quality. We have pictured the disadvantages under which the Neilgherry tea planter has laboured, we will now point to a few of the advantages he enjoys. In the first place, labour is cheap, and in almost all parts plentiful, and the market from which more may be obtained is neither distant nor difficult of access. The people are tractable and on their own account hard working, and with management and kindness may be made hard working on behalf of their masters. Many of the difficulties that beset those who first entered the field are removed, and the luxuriant growth of the plant is a fact established beyond doubt. The burghers have shown themselves apt to learn the manufacture of tea, and in its manipulation and management they leave but little room for improvement. If the cultivation of tea is slower than coffee, and a return is longer in coming in, it appears more sure. Up till now the plant has shown itself particularly hardy, and not liable to those attacks which have so much injured coffee. The crop is sure. Let the rain fall early or late, light or heavy, it flushes the tea planters' trees all the same, and he gathers his crop of tender leaves as they come, with little anxiety on the score of weather. And then, look at the planter's own position on these hills. Moderate work in a splendid climate, lovely scenery, and agreeable society within easy reach. What more agreeable or healthy occupation could a man wish for? But we have said enough. We conclude with the same question we commenced with:—Will tea planting on the Neilgherry Hills pay? Let Government remove some of the disabilities that not only impede the settler in his attempt to acquire land, but press heavily on him after he has obtained it; and let those who have an inclination to try the experiment make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the present condition of the Neilgherry tea plantations, and we shall not have to wait long for a reply.

**THE JAGGANATH FESTIVAL.**—The Jagganath Festival at Serampore closed on the 19th July after a pitiable fashion. The two great cars still stand on the roadside, half in the ditch, because the people will not pull them back to their places. In spite of the numbers hired to pull and to applaud, the cars were moved on the first occasion only half the usual distance, and there they lie in the mud, with the idols on them and flags flying. As usual, the Brahmins applied to the authorities to order the people to pull, but of course in vain. The common peasantry were heard to reply to the miserable creatures who from the car urged them to pull, "It is all very well, but come and give a hand yourselves." The crowd, of which a rough census was taken, was never more than 75,000 at the highest, and rarely exceeded 35,000—a third of what it used to be. For one man there were fifty women and children. The police, under Mr. Rochefort, the energetic district superintendent, kept order well. There were no accidents, and only three cases of drunkenness. The spectacle presented by the cars and idols on the Trunk-road, outside of Serampore, may be regarded as typical of the state of idolatry at least in and near the great cities—tottering, but still defiant, with no enthusiasm and little faith.—*Friend of India.*

## Bengal.

### STATION TALK.

**CAWNPORE, July 18.**—A flight of locusts passed over this place towards the West on the 5th, and on the 8th instant a much greater swarm passed over towards the South. Gram is selling here at eleven, twelve and thirteen seers per rupee, in consequence of which horse-flesh is to be had for a mere song. I heard that a man of the wing 19th Hussars here attempted suicide, his adjutant having found fault with him on guard-mounting parade. It is believed he is a clean, good soldier, but people in every station in life are liable to mistakes, and this foolish man is no exception. The bullet entered the wall above his head. On the report being heard, he was immediately taken up and sent to the hospital. Nobody could suppose a Scotchman to be such a fool! There is a lazy lot of Post-office peons here. I fancy they smoke at each place they go to with letters. I know for fact that parcels through the railway company arrive one or two days before the advice or invoice dated the same day, and made over to the railway and post-office respectively. I enclose a letter from a Calcutta firm, showing what they think of the Post-office of these provinces.

**CHUKRATA, July 16.**—You will be sorry to hear that Major C. M. S. N. Gwynne, of H.M.'s 62nd Regiment, met with a serious accident yesterday when travelling between this and Mussoorie. Major Gwynne and Captain Fraser were on their way back to Mussoorie from Simla; when at a point about two miles to the east of Pokri bungalow the road gave way, and Major Gwynne and his horse were precipitated down a steep cliff; half way down the Major was caught in a bush or tree, but his horse went down to the bottom. Captain Fraser, with the assistance of some natives, got him up again and sent to this station for medical aid, which was promptly sent to the sufferer, who was found to have fractured his thigh bone, and is otherwise much contused and hurt. He is not, however, considered in any great danger, and is now under the care of Dr. Farmer, of the 55th Regiment, in a room in the married quarters at Kylana belonging to the Sappers. The roads in these parts are in a very dangerous state, having been constructed by the natives of the place under contract with the Forest Department, who know just as much about road making as they do about their more legitimate duties of forest conservancy, and the consequence is that large sums of public money are paid away yearly, and the roads are now in a worse state than they were twenty years ago. Travellers and tax-payers are not only put to great inconvenience, but their lives are in jeopardy. Such a state of things should be made public, and those in charge held responsible.

**GHAZEEPORE, July 13.**—Clouds of locusts have been passing over this station since Saturday, the 10th instant. I heard that a part of the swarms settled down in Zumanah and in some other places of this district; but that they have done very little or no damage to the people, as there is no corn just now in the ground. I believe they were totally destroyed by the heavy rains of yesterday. Thieves are gradually becoming troublesome in this station. The other night in Gora Bazaar a petty merchant was deprived of the whole of his property, which is estimated at the value of Rs. 400. Will this reflect credit on the police? On my way to Ghazee-pore from Morar I witnessed something wrong among the servants of the Government bullock trains. It does not lie with the post-office employees in charge, but with their subordinates, who are commonly called guards. They often take passengers coming a little way out from Gwalior, and make them alight a mile or two before they reach the Agra post-office. I hope the officer in charge of the department will try to put a stop to such nefarious practices. A medical committee was held here this morning. I will let you know the result in my next. Some gentlemen of this station have formed another committee, the object of which is to render relief to the poor in this time of scarcity. The operation is going on satisfactorily, and a large number of the helpless and needy are fed every day at the opium factory.

**MOOLTAN, July 15.**—There is little to chronicle from this place. The station, I am glad to say, is healthy, a consolation which I hope is appreciated by us. I hear complaints against that most recent and insane practice of starting the trains for Lahore at 3 P.M., when exposure to the sun must be severely felt by passengers en route to the station, and having the cool prospect of being cooped up in a hot train must really be beyond endurance. For the sake of humanity I think an alteration to a more reasonable hour should be made, otherwise the probability is that the employees of the Punjab Railway will suffer in like manner as their brethren of the East Indian Railway, among whom, I am given to understand, many deaths from heat apoplexy have taken place; indeed, the wonder is that deaths from the above cause have not already been reported among them. The immunity which this station has hitherto enjoyed from that scourge of the East, cholera, was broken into some little while back by a sporadic case in the ranks of the 109th Regiment; the patient however recovered. No other cases occurred, and as it was this single case caused a little sensation among the military. It is said that the man indulged somewhat freely into melons and other kin-

dred fruits, which perhaps will account for this solitary case making its appearance. I believe sites for cholera camps have been or are about to be taken, but that they will ever become occupied is a consummation devoutly not to be wished. This dodging away from the terrible disease is, I fancy, but little saving of life, for the necessary exposure to the sun and to wet weather, having to occupy damp places and wetted tents, must add to the death rate, not considering that in some constitutions it sows the seeds of lasting disease, a very fruitful source from which a well-filled invaliding roll is kept up.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

### Miscellaneous.

**CHANGE OF PLACE.**—The *Mofussilite* newspaper will in future be published at Umballah, whither the press has been removed from Delhi.—*Pioneer*.

**ACCIDENT.**—Mr. David, the pilot, who was accidentally shot in the chest by Captain Vonburger, is still in a precarious state, and up to the present time the ball has not been extracted.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

**ALLAHABAD.**—Allahabad is to have a "Cathedral," if there can be such a thing without a bishop. The designs of Mr. Emerson, of Bombay, have been accepted, and it is said that this architect will carry out his own plans.—*Friend of India*.

**MONETARY.**—The United Bank of India has declared an *ad interim* dividend for the half-year ending 30th June at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The Mussorie Savings Bank (Limited) has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum.

**THE WEATHER.**—The rains at Bhundara, Balaghat, and Chunda have been much heavier than at Nagpore; but they have, as yet, been exceedingly light at Wurdah and Oomrawuttee. The total rainfall here up to to-day has been eleven inches nearly.—*Central India Times*, July 25.

**ADMINISTRATIVE.**—We hear that Mr. Noble Taylor returns to India from England on the commencement of the cold weather, and resumes his place in the Supreme Council, retiring for good in the ensuing spring. Mr. Ellis, who at present officiates in Council for Mr. Taylor, will take six months' leave to England on that gentleman's arrival in India, returning about the expiration of Mr. Taylor's term of service.

**MAULED BY A TIGER.**—We regret to hear that Mr. Malcolm Low, Commissioner of the Nerbudda division of the Central Provinces, has been severely mauled by a tiger. Our Nagpore contemporary gives no particulars beyond that the beast sprang on Mr. Low and seized him by the right shoulder, inflicting several severe wounds. Fortunately, Mr. Low had the presence of mind to draw his hunting knife, and plunging it into his antagonist, ripped it completely open, and thus saved his own life.

**CATTLE PLAGUE.**—Captain Heyadut Ally, A.D.C. to Sir William Mansfield, has written a letter to the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, expressing his conviction that the so-called cattle disease raging in many districts of Lower Bengal is simply the working of poison administered to the cattle by persons on the outlook for their skins. He gives details of the practices of these professional cattle poisoners, and suggests means whereby the nefarious trade may be put a stop to, and its extent discovered.

**THE WAHABEE PLOTTERS.**—"We hear," says the *Englishman*, "that shortly after the arrest of Ameer Khan and Asmutdad Khan for complicity in the Wahabee conspiracy, an application was made to the police authorities to set them at large on a cash deposit of Rs. 50,000 and bail to the amount of Rs. 200,000. As they had been removed beyond the jurisdiction, the application could not be entertained. These arrests have caused quite a sensation amongst the Mahomedan community."

**A SUICIDE IN THE 55TH REGIMENT.**—The *Lucknow Times* records a case of suicide in H.M.'s 55th Regiment at Chukrata. On Sunday, the 11th, a colour sergeant of the regiment was seen taking out some rounds of ammunition, and on being asked what he was going to do, replied he was going to give it to some of the men. He went to a place somewhat lower down, and having loaded his rifle, took off his stocking, tied it to the trigger, and then to his foot, and placing the rifle to his head, deliberately blew out his brains; the bullet, travelling in the direction of another man, was very nearly hitting him also, but fortunately he escaped. The cause of this sad deed is not yet known.

**BREEDING OF HORSES.**—We (*Times of India*) hear that a committee is to be appointed, consisting of an officer from Bengal, one from Bombay and one from Madras, for the purpose of reporting on the breeding establishments throughout India. Bengal sends a well-known Light Cavalry officer, Major Frere; Bombay makes an equally good choice in Lieut.-Colonel Thornhill; and Madras sends Captain Napier Campbell, of the Royal Horse Artillery. As the object of the committee is to find out the best description of horse for Native Cavalry, and to regulate the breeding of such animals, it is thought a Light Cavalry officer, of whom Madras has many, ought to have been selected in place of Captain Campbell.

**LORD MAYO AT SIMLA.**—As it has often been said of late that Lord Mayo was disappointed with Simla and not at all disposed to return to it, assertions which the disclosures made about the sanitary state of the greatest Indian "sanitarium" tended to bear out, it is worth noting a fact mentioned by a Simla paper, which says:—"It looks very like a probability that Lord Mayo's present intention is to revisit Simla next year, when he has determined upon having a very necessary addition made to Government-house here. A spacious apartment is to be built, wherein he can hold his levees, durbars, councils, dinners, concerts, and all public assemblages. This room is to be ready by the time the Viceroy comes up in spring."

**GAOLS IN THE NORTH-WEST.**—Sir Walter Morgan's minute on the insufficiency of accommodation for European prisoners in the gaols of the North-West has borne fruit. After a thorough investigation, Sir William Muir has declared his satisfaction with the arrangement in the central gaol at Allahabad for short-term European prisoners, which will be still more perfect when the artificial ventilation has been completed. For European prisoners under trial an additional number of rooms with punkas and proper convenience is needed, and arrangements for female prisoners are also required. Long-term European prisoners are at present sent to Hazareebaugh, but Dr. Clarke's suggestion regarding the erection of a small prison at Raneekhet or Chukrata is worthy of consideration. The statements of the European who had been detained in the Mirzapore Gaol, which led to this investigation, appear to have been exaggerated; but this is hardly to be regretted since the whole question of prison accommodation for Europeans has been opened up with such favourable results.

**ANTIQUITIES.**—Mr. Baden Powell, the curator of the Lahore Museum, is of opinion that the remarkable archaeological remains lately discovered in the Akra mound at Rokri on the Indus, are not, as was at first surmised, Buddhist relics. They consist of some small figures rudely executed in baked clay, the figures bearing the high black skin "calpac" worn in Herat at the present day. Some few are grotesque figures of apes, some relics of ornamented pottery, and two carved stones complete the series. The other sculptures from the same ruins have been distinguished by the objectionable and meaningless epithet Græco-Buddhist. During the past year several valuable Buddhist sculptures have been added to the Lahore Museum from the Yusufzye, in which the figure of Buddha frequently occurs, often as engaged in teaching his disciples. Prince Frederick of Schleswig Holstein has carried off the earliest sculpture of the series. It represents the immaculate conception of Buddha, a beautifully carved figure of the mother being represented with a cloud hovering above, on which is delineated the white elephant of the myth.

**CALCUTTA DEFENCES.**—It is satisfactory to notice that Government are taking measures to calm the fears of our good citizens who felt alarm some time ago as to the possibility of a Yankee frigate rushing up the Hooghly some day and taking Fort William, or of a Russian invasion by way of Port Canning. During the past week some of Sir William Armstrong's "pocket pistols" have arrived at the fort. Each one is drawn by about sixteen pairs of bullocks, not hackery wallahs, but heavy powerful commissariat animals. The guns have severely tested the tackle at the dockyard; and some of the jetties have not proved equal to the support of the ponderous weapons. We understand that four of them are intended for the new battery at Diamond Harbour, four for the Mutlah, and four for Rangoon. In due course twelve more guns will be sent out; and it is to be hoped the people of Lower Bengal will feel a little more secure, and pay the income-tax with a good grace.—*Indian Daily News*.

**A EUROPEAN DACOIT.**—Rather a startling case of dacoity came on for hearing on the 19th July in the Court of Mr. F. W. J. Rees, joint magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs. The principal prisoner concerned is a European, said to be the manager of an estate belonging also to another European, who owns one of the clearings, or abads, in the Soonderbuns, and the offence was committed on the 4th June, on the Joymungul river, in the Busseerhaut sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs. A boat laden with a large quantity of rice and other property, valued at Rs. 3,000, was plundered by a large gang of robbers, of whom forty-four are in custody, including the European. Most of these people are Sikhs, and their European leader goes among them by the name of Pootee Ghazee. A large portion of the plunder, valued at Rs. 2,500, has been recovered by Inspector McDowell, of the Watgunge section, in a boat on the river Hooghly, off the Government Dockyard. The Bengalee naib employed under the manager, Pootee Ghazee, has made a full confession. Should the case against the European be committed to the High Court it will prove most interesting.

**ATTEMPTED RAID IN HUZARA.**—We (*Pioneer*) are enabled now to give full particulars of the last attempted raid in Huzara. On the 10th of July some partisans of the deposed Khan of Agrore, of whom the least insignificant were Kudrat, Shah of Pharari, Atta Mahomed Khan Hussunzye, and Jarcof Khan Akazyee, did their best to burn two hamlets in Agrore, but the attempt was abortive. They had at first tried to enter Agrore by the route taken last year by the assailants of the Oghee Thannah; but our worst enemies of that period, the villagers of Shahtool and some of the chowkedar villagers, turned out and prevented their passing. The raiders then



made a detour, and descended by another path to a hamlet called Godherce, and set some huts on fire. The inhabitants, however, of the adjacent village, Jascote, assembled in force, promptly extinguished the flames at Godherce and drove off the assailants, wounding a couple of them. The latter then dispersed, and have been no more heard of. No movement whatever of police was requisite, the villagers of the district having taken the restoration of order into their own hands with a promptitude and energy which perhaps might not have been shown in Hertfordshire.

**TRACTION ENGINES.**—A scheme has recently been strongly pressed upon the Punjab Government for employing Thompson's (of Edinburgh) traction engines, with india-rubber wheel tires, on the better class of ordinary Indian roads. Sir Donald McLeod is understood to view the question as one which deserves to, and can only, be settled by experiment. Accordingly, we believe that the Post-office Department will actually, before long, make trial of the working of one of these engines, either on the road between Loodiana and Ferozepore, or on that between Ferozepore and Lahore. The experiment will be made on behalf of the Government bullock train, and its cost defrayed from the profits of that department. We hear that opinion is much divided among experts as to the adaptability of Thompson's engines to Indian roads; but where the success of the experiment is so desirable, and at the same time fairly probable, it is much to the credit of the postal authorities that they have so promptly resolved to bring the question to a conclusive test.—*Pioneer*.

**CIVIL.**—Mr. R. N. Cust, whom the *Pioneer* considers one of the ablest men who ever entered the Civil Service, has just resigned it.—It is stated that Mr. Thomas Jones has been appointed Inspector-General of Printing-offices in Bengal, on a salary of 1,000 rising to 1,500 rupees.—We hear that Captain Fox, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed a Deputy Conservator of Forests in these provinces.—*Central India Times*.—Mr. George Campbell has applied to have his leave extended to a period not exceeding two years, and to be allowed to reckon the entire period as furlough under the new rules.—Our Central India contemporary states that Major George Warner, Deputy Commissioner of Dumoh, has, from failing health, and at the earnest request of his medical adviser, been obliged to apply for two years' sick leave to Europe, thereby forfeiting his appointment in the Central Provinces Commission; but a hope is expressed that in consideration of Major Warner's ten years' continuous good service under this administration, which in itself served perhaps to precipitate the ill health from which he now suffers, the Chief Commissioner will see fit to move the Government of India to relax in his favour the rule which deprives him of his appointment.

**WRECKS OF 1867.**—Among the vessels lost in the cyclone that swept over the Bay of Bengal in 1867 were the steamer *Thunder* and the ship *Morayshire*. Search was professed to be made for these and other missing vessels among the Soonderbuns, but no trace of them was discovered, and till last week it was taken for granted that both had gone down at sea. But a party of fishermen being driven for shelter into an out of the way creek some four miles inland, found there the hull of a large ship, and reported the circumstance. Persons sent to verify the statement returned with the name *Morayshire* distinctly copied from the hull, and reported that, having made search further inland, they found a large steamer with masts and funnels still standing, answering in description to the ill-fated *Thunder*. Steps have been taken to place the question beyond doubt, as the steamer had 16½ lakhs (£165,000) on board, which is doubtless yet in her bullion hold. Painful speculations are of course called up as to the fate of her crew and passengers. What that fate was may never be discovered; certainly, they could not have lived long, even if they survived the cyclone, as the place is malarious in the extreme, and infested with tigers. The wrecks lie some two miles inland on Tiger Island, one of the group to the east of Saugor Island. If these tidings are confirmed, what a testimony to the utter loneliness of these places, which are but a few miles east of the Hooghly mouth. But why were these out of the way creeks not examined years ago? This is a question for the Bankshall authorities at Calcutta to answer.—*Times of India*.

**MILITARY.**—We regret to hear of the sudden death, at Beawr, of Captain Knyvett, formerly of the Agra police.—We regret to observe that the Sergeant-Major of Captain Manderson's Battery, the A-22, has died of the injuries he received by his mule falling over a cliff with him at Jutogh. He was a fine young soldier, and is much regretted by all ranks in the battery.—A private of the 79th Highlanders, quartered at Delhi, was killed by a fall from the balcony of a double-storied barracks in the fort. The cause of the fatal leap is not known; the man may have thrown himself over while walking in his sleep, or he may have precipitated himself over with a view to commit suicide.—The Stud Committee have for some time been sitting in Simla. Their report, it is expected, will be a very interesting paper, and will probably elicit from Lord Mayo an able practical minute on the supply of the armies of India with remounts, and generally on the improvement of the breed in India. The Committee's report is now being printed.—The uniform of the Native Infantry is to be subjected to another change. The clothing due in 1870-71 will be issued in the form of Zouave tunics with

slashed cuffs and pyjamas. This seems an improvement, and will make the sepoy rather less of a scarecrow than he is at present. The uniform of the native soldier is picturesque and commodious in proportion to its looseness. He is never, under any circumstances, at home in trousers.—We learn that Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, who has just returned from twenty months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the Allahabad division, and ordered by telegram to join his appointment.—The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* reports the appearance of cholera in the 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment at that station. Three fatal cases are said to have occurred on the 20th.—We observe that it is the wife of Captain Hopkins, of Saugor, who has instituted a suit for a divorce, and for the custody of her two children, in the High Court at Allahabad.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 16. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Akyah.—17. Dauntless, Black, Liverpool; Mora, McLean, Liverpool.—18. Str. Rangoon, Starratt, Moulmein; Adamant, Piece, Mauritius.—19. Nesutan, Schilye, Cardiff.—21. Str. China, Steward, Suez; India, Crispin, London; Punjab, Bagader, Jeddah.—22. Fathe Shah Allum, Maherd, Jeddah; Calcutta, Shillaber, Boston.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Rangoon.—The Right Rev. Bishop Bigandot, Mrs. and Miss Lazarus, Dr. Maynard, Capt. McQueen, Messrs. J. Stohman, D. Gavin, A. Gair.

### DEPARTURES.

July 16. Gryfe, Pomona, Feronia.—17. Str. Madras, Ghazepore.—18. Nimrod, Stonehouse, Bengal, Empress of India, Mary and Emma.—19. Str. Deccan.—21. Rajah.—22. Durham, Jeanne d'Arc.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Deccan.—For Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Mullerson, Mrs. Anderson. For Galle.—Mr. G. Goodall. For Suez.—Mr. P. West. For Marseilles.—Col. Henning, Capt. Collins, Mr. Tremearne, Mr. H. L. Dampier. For Southampton.—Dr. and Mrs. Dressdale and friend, Capt. P. Kirk, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. F. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Danby and two infants, Mr. W. Hunt, Mr. C. J. Barrett, Mr. A. McGavin, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hart, Mr. T. Colwell, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Standerwick, Capt. J. S. Browne.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, July 22, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 94 4 to 94 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	91 8 to 91 12
4 per Cent. ... ..	Co's Rs. 91 ...	91 8 to 91 12
5 per Cent. F.W. ... ..	Co's Rs. 103 ...	101 4 to 101 8
5½ per Cent. ... ..	Co's Rs. 114 ...	113 12 to 114 0
6 per Cent., 56-57 ... ..	Co's Rs. 104 ...	109 6 to 109 8

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d to 1s. 11 9-16d.	
Bills with Docs. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 11-16d. to 1s. 11½d.	

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

	Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	...	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ... ..	...	200	150 to 152
Bank of Bengal ... ..	...	1000	1575 to 1580
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ... ..	...	50	60 to 62
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ... ..	...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ... ..	...	415	550 to 560
Cachar Tea Company ... ..	...	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ... ..	...	700	470 to 480
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ... ..	...	...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ... ..	...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ... ..	...	200	82 to 85
Ditto New Shares ... ..	...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ... ..	...	250	125 to 130
E. B. Indigo Company ... ..	...	100	35 to 38
East India Railway Company ... ..	...	£20 or 215	210 to —
East India Tea Company ... ..	...	100	25 to 28
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	...	80	25 to 32½ m.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ... ..	...	100	30 to 33
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ... ..	...	£20 or 215	235 to 238
Esplanade Coal Company ... ..	...	250	192½ to —
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ... ..	...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ... ..	...	250	190 to 195 div.
Howrah Docking Company ... ..	...	500	250 to 255
India General Steam Navigation Company ... ..	...	1000	410 to 415
National Bank of India (Limited) ... ..	...	125	139 to 139½
New Fort Gloster Company ... ..	...	900	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ... ..	...	10	13 to 13½
Peoples Bank of India ... ..	...	100	In liquidation.
Port Channing Land Company ... ..	...	1300	265 to 270
Punjab Bank ... ..	...	100	85 to 88
Screw Company (Limited) ... ..	...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ... ..	...	500	555 to 560
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ... ..	...	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ... ..	...	200	52 to 54
Union Steam Tug Company ... ..	...	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ... ..	...	£19	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ... ..	£0 5 0 to £0 10 0	Nominal.
Sugar ... ..	0 10 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice ... ..	0 15 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Seeds ... ..	1 17 6 to 2 12 6	1 12 6 to 2 0 0
Jute ... ..	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	1 12 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ... ..	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 2 2 6

**MAGISTERIAL.**—The following officers are vested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate in Bengal, viz.:—Mr. J. E. B. Jeffrey, assistant magistrate and collector, Moorshedabad, Mr. E. A. Bradbury, assistant magistrate and collector, Moorshedabad.

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will, we suppose, be but one opinion in Bombay as to the fitness of the new incumbent, whose impartiality, firmness, and professional qualifications mark him out as the right man for the responsible appointment of chief magistrate of Bombay.

**EARTHQUAKE.**—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Nassick on the 4th July, at about 11.45 P.M. It lasted, as reported by Mr. J. Macfarlane, Collector, for about ten minutes and the wave appeared to be travelling from east to west. I did not myself feel the shock, but am told that persons in the upper stories of houses felt the house move and heard a noise as of persons running across the room above them. The shock was also experienced at Chandore, at about midnight, but I have no details from these.

**COURAGEOUS CONDUCT.**—We understand that on Tuesday of last week five natives were saved from drowning by a soldier of H.M.'s 23rd Regiment stationed at Colaba. The men belonged to a boat which was swamped at some distance from the shore. Cooper, the man who saved them, was in the water two hours and a-half, bringing them one after another ashore at the peril of his own life. He was formerly a sailor; he belongs to the band. Lance Corporal Andrews also saved the life of a man.—*Bombay Guardian* July 24.

**CRIMINAL STATISTICS.**—A few criminal statistics in reference to the second largest city (speaking as to population) in the British Empire may not be without interest. We gather them from the Chief Magistrate's report for the year ending on the 31st March last. It appears that 25,993 persons were brought before the police magistrates in Bombay during that year. Of these 197 were committed to the High Court, 14,080 were convicted, 4,080 were acquitted, and the charges against 7,624 withdrawn. Of the number committed to the High Court 133 were convicted and 64 acquitted. Compared with the previous year, in which 17,620 persons were brought up, the increase is very large indeed, but it is considered that this is probably in a great measure owing to the large number of persons who came back to Bombay with the return of the Abyssinian Expedition. The offences, however, do not appear generally to be of the graver kinds. A very marked improvement is noted in the proportion of convictions by the magistrates. From 58 per cent. of convictions in the year 1867-68 the proportion has risen to 77 per cent.; and the proportion of convictions in cases brought up by the executive police reached 87 per cent., against 62 last year.

**CARWAR.**—We pointed out the other day the immense advantages that the development of the port of Carwar and a railway to the coast would confer upon the Southern Mahratta country, leaving its cotton trade out of the question. Besides cotton, the Southern Mahratta country produces grain—more grain than it can at present get a market for. Tons upon tons of this produce might be sold in Poona or Bombay, if it could only be conveyed to these ever-craving markets at a price it will bear. This has been impossible hitherto, so Poona and Bombay have been the losers equally with the Dharwar districts. As confirming our views on this point, we quote the following from a private letter received the other day by a gentleman in Bombay:—"And now one word about that extraordinary petition. The Bombay people might as well think to petition Calcutta out of existence as to stop the Carwar Railway. But railway or not, the trade must and will go by Carwar. All the natives in the districts are strongly in favour of the route, and they can tell you an excellent reason why. Their return carts can, and do, bring up a very large quantity of piece-goods and copper; moreover, a cart to Poona costs them 36 rupees, and one to Carwar only 12 rupees or 15 rupees, and on the return trip it can be got for 10 rupees. And, were a railway constructed, I believe an immense amount of grain would find its way to Bombay. As a rule it is very cheap here. Only last December you could buy as much jowaree for one rupee as two men could carry. There is no mistake about these districts being the garden of the Bombay Presidency."—*Times of India*.

**PRIZE READINGS AT POONA.**—The competition for prizes given by his Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, for the best selected and best delivered readings on military subjects, took place in the Soldiers' Institute, in presence of his lordship, on Friday evening, the 16th inst. The competitors, twelve in number, read before a committee composed of the undermentioned officers:—Brigadier General Pratt, C.B., president; Colonel Addison, C.B., 2nd Queen's Regiment; Colonel Kirby, Adjutant General, members. There was also a sub-committee of non-commissioned officers, consisting of quartermaster-sergeants of the Royal Engineers, 2nd Queen's Regiment, 8th King's, and a colour-sergeant of the 59th Regiment. The prizes were open to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Poona Division of the army; and the following are the corps to which the competitors belong:—Royal Engineers, 1 man; 2nd Queen's, 1 man; 8th King's, 8 men; and 59th Regiment, 2 men. The readings commenced at four o'clock P.M. The time to each competitor being limited to fifteen minutes, each person read in turn, according to the number he drew by lottery. Number 12 having completed his subject, the committees retired to separate rooms to consider their decision; and, after a short space of time, a member of the sub-committee informed the committee of the conclusion to which they had come, and it being exactly the same as their own, it was laid before his Excellency. The competitors were then assembled and informed by his Excellency that Colour-Sergeant Power, 59th Regiment, was

the winner of the first prize, and Colour-Sergeant Radford, 8th King's Regiment, winner of the second. He then said: "I am highly pleased with the readings throughout; it has given me great satisfaction to see that men of regiments under my command possess such an amount of intelligence. The subjects have been well selected by all, and particularly well delivered by the winners of prizes. It is, indeed, creditable to the corps to which you belong, and I shall be most happy to hear you read on a public night, which will be selected by the Brigadier." His Excellency then thanked the committee and sub-committee for the creditable manner in which they had performed their work. The prizes were, first, 30 rupees; second, 20.—*Deccan Herald*, July 19.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 20. Str. Columbian, Hyde, Hong Kong.—21. Str. Mahratta, Scott, Russora; Zelica, Stephens, Liverpool; Sooloo, Adlam, London.—22. Str. Salsette, Tomlin, Suez; str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Calcutta; Tallula, Gilchrist, Moulmein.—23. Renington, Stover, Boston; City of Canton, Tuncock, Glasgow.—24. Defiance, Hughes, Liverpool.—26. Str. Catherine Apar, Swanson, Hong Kong; str. Martaban, Hibbert, Kurrachee.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Salsette.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. Hensman, Messrs. J. S. Howitt, W. Browtey, W. C. Batt. From MARSEILLES.—Sir C. Sargent, Dr. and Mrs. Bensley, Col. Fraser, C.B., Capt. Hancock, Major Burton, Messrs. C. Stansfeld, Hordern, Wallace, Cohen, Owen, and Symons. From ADEY.—Mrs. Mullaly.

### DEPARTURES.

July 20. Str. Ethiopia, McCollum, Malabar Coast, &c.; str. Gleconda, Coleman, Aden and Suez; Winslow, Labaste, Mozambique and Zanzibar.—21. City of Shanghai, Crockett, Amsterdam; Dunelin, Denton, Bangkok.—22. Str. Magdala, Thompson, Aden and Suez.—23. Glenora, Edward, Singapore and Hong Kong.—24. Str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—26. Scindia, Carr, Java; Hilja, Blombery, Batavia.—27. Mail str. Nubia, Wilkinson, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—For MARSEILLES.—Lieut. H. R. Hope, Mrs. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Manisty, Master Ashburner, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Capt. Pearson, Mr. G. R. Daphtary. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. A. R. T. McRae, Mrs. Kelso and child, Mrs. Dunk, Mrs. Simmons and child, Mr. Olliffe, Mr. W. Blanford. Per B. and B. S. N. Co.'s str. Magdala.—For Suez.—Dr. Leitner, Col. and Mrs. Wheeler and child, Mrs. Balfour, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Isenberg and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Platts and three children, Mrs. Jardine, Capt. Jacob, Capt. Johns, Mr. Buchanan, Dr. Bonavia, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Jervis, Mr. Young, Messrs. Wilson, Furnivall, Mackie, Hampshire, Smith, Lang, Lewis, Girdwood, Burgess, Jones, Smith.

## Commercial.

Bombay, July 20, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 9-16d
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11½d. Debits.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	40 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	...	650 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	par
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	38 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 30 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	...
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	710
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1650 dis.
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New 220 Shares (Rs. 87-1-4)	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Frere Land Company	...	...
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1100
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	71 per cent. pm.
Malins Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	58 per cent. pm.
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	Rs. 1720 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	Rs. 1450 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	600 per share
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 8,000)	...	Rs. 655 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1015 per share old
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	par
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (420 paid up)	...	8 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. 98
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	" 98
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	" 95
" " " " 1842-43	...	" 95
" " " " 1864-65	...	" 110
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	" 111½
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	...	" 111½

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10 7-16
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	107½
Sycee Silver	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	per Tola. 16½
Gold Bars, English	...	16½
Ditto Pekin	...	16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 7s. 6d. to £1. 12s. 6d.; Seeds, 15s. to £1.  
To London—Cotton, £1. 6s. nominal; Seeds, £1.



# Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

### CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, N. S., to be secretary to the local committee of public instruction at Furrcepore. July 17.

BARRY, J., is app. to public works dept. as an overseer of the 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab. No. 193, July 12.

BELL, W., officiated as district superint. of police, Sultanpore, from June 5 to June 12. No. 487.

CHAMBERS, Capt., on leave, to be district superint. of police of Cachar. The above will have effect from July 10.

CHAMBERLAIN, Col., city magistrate of Lucknow, to officiate as cantonment magistrate as a temporary arrangement. No. 994, July 13.

COURT, Lieut., general list, Bengal cav., officg. district superint. of police at Moradabad, to officiate as assistant to the Gov. gen.'s agent in Rajpootana. No. 1,375, July 16.

CRICHTON, Lieut., R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Dum-Dum div., to officiate as garrison engr., Fort William. No. 262, July 17.

CURT, R. N., is permitted to resign the civil service from Dec. 9 last. No. 3,292, July 15.

DAMPIER, H. L., made over charge of the office of secretary to Govt. of Bengal in Revenue and General Survey departments to Mr. A. Mackenzie. July 19.

DAVIS, Lieut., is prom. to 4th grade of district superintendents of police, but will continue to officiate in 3rd grade. To have effect from July 10.

D'CRUZE, J., deputy mag. and deputy coll., Serampore, is vested with the powers of a collector. July 15.

FISHER, E. D., deputy mag. and deputy coll., Sarun, to be an asst. to the comr. of the Soonderbuns, and to exercise powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class in all the districts of the presidency div., and also in the district of Backergunge in the Dacca division. July 20.

GODFREY, W. P., accountant, 3rd grade, is transfd. from Central Provs. to Hyderabad. No. 195, July 13.

GORDON, L., to offic. as an asst. superint. of police in Bhanganpore. July 20.

IRVINE, R. H., to be a district superint. of 5th grade, and to be district superint. of police of Dinagore, and will continue to offic. in 4th grade of district superintendents. To have effect from July 10.

LAW, W. T., advocate, Rangoon, is app. Govt. advocate at Moulmein, with effect from date on which he recd. charge of office. No. 1,006, July 15.

LIVESAY, J. J., asst. mag. and deputy coll., Dacca, to have charge of sub-div. of Manickganje. July 19.

LOCKE, R. L., asst. engr. 2nd grade, joined the Upper Assam div. on June 28. No. 252.

LUDLOW, Lieut., assumed charge of the Court of the 1st class assistant superint. in Coorg on June 26. Lieut. Ludlow will retain charge of that Court during the period he may officiate for the superint. of Coorg, Capt. Cole, and also during the absence of Capt. DeLousada. No. 1,382.

MCGRIGOR, Major, canton. mag. of Lucknow, to officiate temp. as city mag. No. 995, July 13.

MACKENZIE, J., collector of Calcutta, is vested with the powers of a collector for purposes of Act IX., 1869, in Calcutta and suburbs. July 16.

MACKENZIE, A., to officiate temp. as secretary to the Government of Bengal in revenue and general depts. July 19.

MENDES, J. H., assessor of income-tax, Burdwan, is transferred to Beerbhoom, with effect from May 26 last.

MUMFORD, E. A., 1st grade inspector, to officiate as district superint. of police, Sultanpore, with effect from June 12, v. Proctor, on leave.

NEVILLE, P. J., exec. eng. 4th grade, assumed charge of Gawalparah div. on July 1.

SCANLAN, P., to officiate as an asst. supt. of police in Hooghly. July 20.

SMART—SCONCE.—Mr. R. B. Smart and Capt. J. Sconce, offic. rev. surveyors 2nd grade, are confirmed in that grade, with effect from April 1 last. No. 214.

TREVOR, Capt., officg. suptg. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, Bengal, is posted to Assam circle. July 20.

VANREKEN, Lieut. col., reported having, on his return from furlough, resumed charge of the offices of supt. of revenue surveys, Lower Circle, and boundary comr. of Bengal and Behar, from Major Macdonald, on June 26.

WEATHERALL, H. M., is prom. to 3rd grade of district supts. of police, v. Howard, retired. To have effect from July 10.

WESTLAND, J., to officiate temporarily as junior secretary to Government of Bengal. July 20.

WODEHOUSE, Capt., while officg. as asst. comr. in Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is invested with powers of a mag., and is placed in charge of the division so created, and he is invested with powers of a mag. of a district. July 15.

### MILITARY.

BOSWELL, Capt., wing officer and officg. 2nd in com., 2nd Punjab inf., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. Tyndall. July 15.

BETTS, Major and local Lieut. col., 88th foot, to be col., from Nov. 4, 1866.

CHADWICK.—The services of Capt. Chadwick, Madras staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 6th regt. Madras N.I., are placed at disposal of foreign dept. No. 757, July 15.

CHAPMAN.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated April 30 last, apptg. Capt. and Adj. A. R. Chapman to officiate as 2nd in com. and squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Hill.

CHURCH.—The following order, dated Fort St. George, June 10, is confirmed, apptg. Capt. Church, of the staff corps, to act as paymaster of the Presidency Circle during employment of Col. Greenlaw on other duty, without prejudice to his appt. as acting adjt. of Madras volunteer guards. No. 752.

DASHWOOD, Capt. C. L., 1st batln. 5th fusiliers, is permitted to proceed to Cashmere (in addition to visiting the hills north of Dalhousie) on the leave granted him in G.O. of April 19 last.

DE HOCHPIED-LARPENT.—Futtehgarh station order confirmed, dated June 1, apptg. Capt. Hochpiet-Larpent, 1st N.I., officg. station staff officer, v. Pakenham, late cadre 55th N.I., deceased.

FARMER.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated June 9, apptg. Lieut. Farmer, 2nd batln. 60th rifles, to officiate as instructor of musketry, v. O'Brien, on leave, with effect from June 8.

FORREST, Ens. G. A. W., to be lieut. 37th foot, by purchase, v. Waters, who retires. Dated June 26.

FORTE.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated May 17 last, apptg. Lieut. Forte to act (temp.) as interpreter to 77th foot from May 15, v. Hutchinson, no qualified officer being available.

GAMMELL.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated June 2, apptg. Capt. Gammell to officiate as interpreter to 1st batt. 5th foot from June 1, v. Beamish.

HIGGINSON, Capt., 2nd wing subaltern, 1st Punjab inf., to be wing officer, v. Lieut. Pitcher. July 15.

INGLIS.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated May 23 last, apptg. Capt. Inglis, attached, to officiate as wing officer 15th N.I., as a special and temp. measure, v. Capt. Hennessy.

JONES, Capt., qmr. and offic. wing officer 2nd Punjab inf., to be wing officer, v. Capt. Boswell. July 15.

LIGHTFOOT, Lieut. E. L., Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, is prom. to rank of captain from July 15. No. 755.

LOCH, Capt., 20th hussars, servs. placed at disposal of Govt. of Bengal, with effect from date of appt. to the personal staff of H.H. the Lieut. governor. No. 756, July 15. [8. July 8.]

NICHOL, Capt., royal (Bengal) art., to have local rank of major from June

OWEN, Lieut., 88th foot, to be captain, by purchase, v. Pearson, who retires. Dated July 1.

PEACHEY.—The C. in C. in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Capt. A. Peachey, 1st batt., 3rd foot. Dated July 3.

PITCHER, Lieut., v.c., wing officer, 1st Punjab inf., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Keen, on furlough, apptd. commandant. July 15.

POWER.—Regimental order confirmed, dated June 15, apptg. Lieut. Power, 105th foot, to be asst. instructor of musketry, with effect from May 25 last, v. Hay.

RUSSELL.—Regimental order confirmed, dated June 11, apptg. Lieut. Russell, 2nd squadron subaltern, 13th Bengal cav., to officiate as 3rd squadron officer, from July 1, v. Lieut. Ryves, on leave.

SEAGRIM.—Addendum.—To G.O.C.C. dated May 14 last, app. Capt. A. Seagrim, staff corps, to officiate as deputy judge advocate gen., Meerut div. and Rohilkund district, add—*with effect from July 10.*

TEMPLER—POND.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the dates specified:—Major H. J. Templer, July 10; Major A. Pond, July 11. No. 754, July 16.

TYNDALL, Capt., 2nd Punjab inf., 2nd in com. and officg. comdt., to be comdt., v. Col. Green, c.b., prom. to rank of major gen. July 15.

WARBURTON.—Regimental order confd., dated May 31 last, apptg. Lieut. Warburton, 1st wing subaltern, to officiate as qmr. 15th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Dodsworth.

WORSLEY.—Dacca station order confd., dated May 25 last, apptg. Capt. Worsley, 7th N.I., to be station staff officer, v. Logan, on leave.

### MEDICAL.

ATKINSON.—Meerut brigade order, dated June 14, confirmed, apptg. Surg. major Atkinson, 36th N.I., to med. charge of 14th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, v. Spry.

BEAUMONT, Surg. T., M.D., residency surg. of Indore, to be a justice of the peace for British India. No. 170, July 16.

BOULTON.—Agra station order confirmed, dated June 8, apptg. Asst. surg. Boulton to med. charge of garrison cells, v. Lithgow, on leave, with effect from June 6.

DAVIE, Asst. surg. G. S., H battery, 16th brigade B.A., is directed to assume med. charge of F battery, C brigade R.H.A., at Benares, v. Collis, on leave.

FARNCOMBE.—Lahore div. order confd., dated June 15, apptg. Surg. Farncombe, 45th N.I., to med. charge of the arsonal establishment at Mooltan, in addition to his other duties.

JACKSON.—Meerut div. order confd., dated June 21, directing Staff asst. surg. Jackson, doing duty with the 79th foot, at Roorkee, to proceed to Meean Meer for duty. Staff asst. surg. Jackson, attached to the 105th foot, to proceed to Roorkee for duty with the head qrs. 79th foot.

JOHNSON.—Umballa brig. order confd., dated June 16, apptg. Asst. surg. Johnson to do duty with 26th Punjab infantry.

LANGDON.—Meerut div. order confd., dated June 4, making the following arrangement:—Asst. surg. J. Langdon, 105th foot, recently arrived from England, to join the head quarters of his regt. at Meerut.

PEATFIELD.—Pres. div. order confd., dated May 16, directing Staff asst. surg. Peatfield, doing duty with the Chiusurah depot, to proceed to Allahabad for duty.



**RADDOCK.**—Agra station order confd., dated June 9, apptg. Surg. Rad-dock, 1st N.I., to med. charge of the detachment, 14th Bengal cav., with effect from April 19 last.

**RIDINGS, Surg.**, civil surg. of Merkara, in Coorg, is invested with the powers of a mag., to be exercised within the limits of the gaol at that station. No. 987, July 12.

**SHERCORE, Surg.**, to be med. inspector of seamen for the port of Calcutta, in addition to his present duties. July 17.

**SPRY.**—Meerut div. order confd., dated June 12, directing Surg. H. W. Spry, 14th Bengal lancers, to proceed to Agra for duty. Meerut div. order, dated June 22, confd., directing Surg. Spry to resume med. charge of 14th Bengal cav., from Atkinson.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### ARTILLERY—SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

*Head Quarters, Simla, June 29.*—No. 187.—With reference to Government General Order No. 203, dated Feb. 19 last (G.O. No. 80 of 1869), laying down the establishment of mountain batteries, it is notified for general information that Government has sanctioned the following description of saddle for the officers, mounted non-commissioned officers, and trumpeters of these batteries, viz.:—Hunting saddle with Crimean holsters, and regimental bridle with breast-plate and crupper.

##### CONVALESCENT DEPOTS—ARTILLERY.

No. 189.—In cancellation of Adjutant-general's circular, No. 96c, of Sept. 12, 1863, page 92, S.O., the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that officers of the royal artillery are not to be detached to convalescent depots unless under sanction from army head quarters.

In future, therefore, when it is proposed to detach such officers for depots, their names must be submitted for approval.

##### VOLUNTEER CORPS IN INDIA.

July 8.—No. 733.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following order, which is to be included in the rules of all existing volunteer corps in India, and in those of corps which may be hereafter formed:—

When one commanding officer receives charge of a volunteer corps from another, there should be an inspection of the arms and accoutrements which have been supplied, and the incoming officer should give a receipt or certificate as to the quantities and condition of those for which he becomes responsible.

The inspection shall be made, in the first instance, by a board consisting of three members of the corps, whose report shall be submitted to the relieving officer.

##### REORGANISATION OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

July 9.—No. 1,705.—Read: Financial resolution No. 6r, dated Aug. 29, 1862, reclassifying the officers in the financial secretariat of the Govt. of India, and the account department.

**Resolution.**—The complement of classified officers employed under the financial dept. of the Govt. of India, which was fixed by the Resolution of Aug. 29, 1862, having been since that date from time to time modified, the Governor gen. in Council is pleased, in supersession of all former orders, to declare that the dept. shall, from this date, consist of the following offices:—

##### MONTHLY SALARIES.

			Minimum	Annual increase.	Maximum.
In the 1st class	... 6 offices	Rs. 1,500	... 100	... 2,000	
" 2nd "	... 7 "	... 1,000	... 75	... 1,500	
" 3rd "	... 10 "	... 800	... 50	... 1,000	
" 4th "	... 10 "	... 600	... 50	... 800	
" 5th "	... 17 "	... 400	... 50	... 600	

With a 6th class, consisting of 10 probationers or supernumeraries on a fixed salary of ... 200 each.

2. Vacancies in the higher classes, whether temporary or permanent, will, as a general rule, be filled up by the promotion of qualified officers from the lower classes with the usual preferential regard to seniority; and the service will, ordinarily be recruited by admission at the bottom of the sixth class only. It is, however, to be clearly understood that the Govt. of India reserves to itself the freest discretion to promote officers in the department, upon public grounds, without reference to seniority, and, if it be considered necessary, to admit recruits to the service otherwise than at the bottom.

3. Officers will be appointed or promoted temporarily to the first five classes to fill temporary vacancies in sufficient numbers to maintain the sanctioned strength of each class. But there will be no temporary appointments to the 6th class, and no substantive appointment will be made to any class otherwise than to fill an absolute vacancy caused by death or retirement.

4. The salary of an officer will depend upon the class to which he belongs, whether temporarily or permanently, without reference to the particular office which he may hold. But the offices will eventually be ordinarily classified as in the annexed schedule; and, as a rule, an officer will not be appointed permanently to a higher class than that in which the office which he fills is, according to that schedule, included.

5. As opportunities occur, the strength of each class and the distribution of officers among the several classes will be assimilated with the scale and distribution now sanctioned. Meanwhile covenanted officers who entered the Account Department before May, 1862, will continue eligible for promotion to the seven salaries shown below, and no uncovenanted officer will be deprived by this order of allowances which have already been assigned to him:—Two of Rs. 3,000 each; three of Rs. 2,500; two of Rs. 2,000.

**Order.**—Ordered that this resolution, and the schedule therein referred to, be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Foreign Department, the Comptroller-general of Accounts, the several Accountants-general, and the Deputy Accountants-general in independent charge.

##### Schedule.—First Class—Six Officers.

Accountants-general in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the N.W. Provinces; Inspector of local offices of Account; Deputy Controller-general of Accounts, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

##### SECOND CLASS.—Seven Officers.

Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India; Accountants General in the Punjab and British Burmah; Deputy Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

##### THIRD CLASS.—Ten Officers.

First Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts; first Assistant Accountants General in Madras and Bombay; Deputy Accountants General in Mysore, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and the Punjab; Controller General of Money Order Offices; first Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay.

##### FOURTH CLASS.—Ten Officers.

Personal Assistant to the financial member of the Governor General's Council; Examiners of claims, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; second and third Assistant Comptrollers General of Accounts; first Assistant Accountant General North-Western Provinces; second Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay; one of the assistants of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency at Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore and Kurrachee.

##### FIFTH CLASS.—Seventeen Officers.

Three of the assistants to the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency at Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore and Kurrachee; Assistant Accountant General, Bengal; Controllers of the Money Order Offices in Madras and Bombay; two Assistants, Financial Secretariat; three Assistants, Comptroller General of Accounts; one Assistant, Accountant General, Madras; one Assistant, Accountant General, Bombay; two Assistants, Accountant General, Bengal; one Assistant, Accountant General, North-Western Provinces; one Assistant, Accountant General, Punjab; one Assistant, Accountant General, British Burmah.

##### THE NEW MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES.

*Simla, July 14.*—No. 747.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 115, dated India-office, London, June 10, 1869, is published:—

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.

My Lord,—I forward, with reference to the 6th paragraph of your despatch in the military department, No. 239, dated June 3, 1868, copy of correspondence with the War-office [letters to War-office dated Nov. 10 last, No. 6,271-990w; March 17 last; April 9 last, No. 1,900-335w] on the subject of the extent to which the furlough rules of 1868 should be extended to officers of her Majesty's British forces serving in India, and I have to inform your lordship that her Majesty's Government have decided, for reasons given in the letter to the War-office, dated April 9 last, that the new rules can only be made applicable to officers of her Majesty's British forces in the sense in which the rules of 1851 were made applicable—viz., as regulating the amount of absentee allowance to be granted to such officers while holding staff appointments.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARGYLL.

##### DRESS OF OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*Simla, July 14.*—No. 748.—With the sanction of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, concurred in by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the adoption of the following modifications in the dress of officers of the Indian Staff Corps.

2. The uniform of officers of the Indian staff corps is as follows:—Tunic, scarlet cloth, single-breasted, eight buttons in front at equal distances with a fly, one inch and three-quarters wide, thus buttoning well over; collar and cuffs of blue cloth, the collar rounded off in front, and one and a-quarter to one and a-half inch high; the cuffs pointed; for lieutenants, laced with one bar of the staff pattern, half-inch wide, up to a point, seven and a-half inches in height; traced outside with gold Russia braid, finishing with an Austrian knot at top, making it nine and a-half inches high, and showing a light of three-sixteenths of an inch of scarlet cloth between the lace and braid, also traced inside with gold Russia braid, finishing down the cuff with crow's foot and eye, showing a light of three-sixteenths of an inch of the facing cloth between the lace and braid. Captains to have two bars of lace showing a quarter of an inch light of the facing cloth between each, the top bar coming to a point eight inches high, traced and finished at top and bottom of the lace bars as the lieutenants, the top tracing and knot extending ten inches high. Majors with the round eyes on the top of lace showing three-sixteenths of scarlet cloth between the lace and eyes. Colonel and lieutenant-colonel have the eyes also below the lower bar of lace, showing three-sixteenths of the facing cloth between the braid and lace. The skirt ten inches deep for an officer five feet nine inches in height, with a variation of a quarter of an inch longer or shorter for every inch difference in the height of the wearer; two plaits on skirts behind edged white, with two buttons at waist; the skirt closed behind quite plain; the collar and front of coat edged with white a quarter of an inch wide; the skirts lined with white, on the shoulders a plain double gold square cord to button at top of shoulder with a small staff corps button at bottom sewn on to the shoulder seam; the collar laced round top with staff pattern lace and gold braid on the collar seam (gold braided eyes inside the lace for field officers only). Relative collar badges thus:—for colonel, a crown and star; lieutenant-colonel, a crown; major, a star (other ranks omitting the braided eyes); captain, a crown and star; lieutenant, a crown (size of eyes half an inch exterior measurement, one-sixteenth of an inch apart).

**Lace—Staff pattern.**

Button—Gilt convex, frosted, with scalloped edge; cipher V.R. in a garter, surmounted by a crown; the words Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Staff Corps in the garter.

Hat—Cocked; the fan or back part 7 inches deep, the front 5½ inches, each corner 5 inches; gold lace loop, and tassels of gold crape fringe, with crimson crape fringe underneath.

Feather—White upright hackle, 5 inches long.

Trowsers—As prescribed for officers of infantry.

Boots—Wellington.

Spurs—For field officers and officers ranking with field officers, yellow metal; for other mounted officers, steel.

Sword—The same as for officers of infantry.

Scabbard—Brass.

Sword-knot—Crimson and gold, with acorn tassel.

Sword-belt—White enamelled leather, with slings, worn over the coat.

Plate—A round gilt clasp, with the cipher V.R. and a crown on the centre piece, and the words Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Staff Corps on the outer circle.

Sash—Crimson silk net with fringe ends, and a crimson runner worn diagonally over the left shoulder.

Blue Patrol Jacket—As prescribed for officers of infantry.

Stock—Black silk (in India a black silk neckerchief).

Gloves—White leather.

Forage Cap—Same as for infantry officers, to have a band of gold lace 1½ inch wide, with stripe of crimson silk in centre ½ inch wide.

Dress Sash—Two and a-half inches wide; three stripes of half-inch gold, and two between of half-inch crimson silk; gold and crimson flat tassels.

Dress Trowsers—To have a stripe of gold and crimson lace down each outward seam 1½ inch wide; crimson in centre ½ inch wide.

Dress Sword-belt—Gold, with crimson stripe in centre, of the same lace as on trowsers, with carriages of similar lace ½ inch wide.

The dress sash, trowsers, and sword-belt are only to be worn at levees, balls, &c., and their provision is optional with officers.

Officers of the staff corps are permitted to wear as an undress mess or evening dress—

Shell Jacket—Scarlet, edged with white, with rounded collar and pointed cuffs, five inches in height, of blue cloth; and ten small staff corps buttons down the front at equal distances, and two on each sleeve; lining, scarlet. No lace or gold cord. Field officers distinguished by crown and star crown, or star in gold on collar.

Waistcoat—White linen roll collar, with four small staff corps buttons.

**POLITICAL.**—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the Court of the Political Superintendent of Akulote as a Court of competent jurisdiction for the purposes of Act I. of 1849 (being an Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in foreign States).

**DEPARTURES.**—The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the date specified:—Major E. J. Spilsbury, Bengal staff corps, G.G.O. No. 708; Capt. Minto, Bengal staff corps, G.G.O. No. 671; Capt. Chambers, Bengal staff corps, G.G.O. No. 720; Lieut. Cumming, Bengal staff corps, G.G.O. No. 653—per Simla, July 5.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The following furloughs have been granted (July) on m.c., unless otherwise expressed, under the rules of 1868:—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs as a special case:—Lieut. col. Iremonger, Bengal staff corps, assistant adjutant-general, Allahabad division, for two years; Lieut. col. Furneaux, 103rd foot, to England, overland.

**CONVALESCENT DEPOTS.**—In cancellation of Adjutant-general's circular, No. 96E, Sept. 12, 1863, the Commander-in-Chief directs that officers of the Royal Artillery are not to be detached to convalescent depots unless under sanction from army head quarters. In future, when it is proposed to detail such officers for depots, their names must be submitted to the Adjutant-general for his Excellency's orders.

**NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council has ordered that Pushtu be added to the languages which, under Rule 10 of G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864, entitle a candidate on passing an examination in them under Rule 8 to receive a donation of Rs. 800. H.E. in Council is pleased also to direct the modification of Rule 17 of the same order, as respects Pushtu only, by sanctioning the grant of Rs. 800 to those only whose period of actual residence in the Punjab does not exceed ten years, without reference to the time they may have passed in other parts of India.

**PRINTING ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE.**—It having been brought to the notice of the Government of India that heads of departments under the Supreme Government occasionally incur expenditure for printing on the public service at private presses, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased absolutely to prohibit the practice. All printing that cannot be done by the office presses will be executed at the Government Central Press only, and no charges will be admitted for printing at private presses executed after the date of this notification. It follows, of course, that no estimate on account of such charges must be made in the office budgets. Heads of departments should simply communicate to the superintendent of Government printing in time for his budget, and in such form as he may desire, the best estimate they can make of their demands upon the Central Press during the year.

**JUDICIAL POWERS OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, N.W.P.**—The powers conferred on the undermentioned officers, under Act XV. of 1862, are continued to them under the provisions of Section 445a of Act VIII. of 1869, with effect from June 1:—Lieut. col. A. H. Ternan, deputy commissioner, Jaloun; Lieut. col. J. Davidson, deputy commissioner, Lullutpore; Mr. G. L. Lang, deputy commissioner, Jhansie; Capt. J. Liston, officiating deputy commissioner, Lullutpore; and Capt. H. M. Repton, deputy commissioner, Ajmere.

**EDUCATIONAL.**—Under section 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation in law of the Cuttack School to the Calcutta University, with effect from Jan. 1, 1869.

**REWARD OF NATIVE LOYALTY.**—In consideration of the loyalty of Sah Bunwaree Lall, of Chuprah, and of the liberality and public spirit lately evinced by him in devoting the sum of one lakh of rupees for the construction and endowment of a serais in the place, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council has been pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. col. D. C. Vanrenen, of the Royal Artillery, deputy surveyor general, with the superintendence of the revenue surveys in the Lower Provinces; Lieut. A. C. B. Wither, of the general list, infantry, assistant engineer, 1st grade, public works department; date of arrival at Bombay, June 18, 1869. The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Sir A. P. Phayre, K.S.I., C.B., of the Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. J. E. Fraser, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant adjutant general of division; Lieut. G. Strahan, of the Royal Engineers, surveyor, 3rd grade, No. 7, topographical party, Rajpootana survey; date of arrival at Fort William, July 6, 1869. The undermentioned officers of the revenue branch of the survey department reported their return to duty from Europe on the dates entered opposite their respective names:—Lieut. col. D. C. Vanrenen, deputy surveyor general and superintendent of revenue survey, Lower Provinces, June 18, 1869. Capt. J. H. W. Osborn, assistant surveyor, 1st grade, June 22, 1869.

**MAGISTERIAL POWERS, PUNJAB.**—Under the provisions of sec. 15 of Act 11 of 1865, the Hon. the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab has (June 25) invested the following officers with the special powers exercised by judges of Courts of Small Causes, such powers to be exercised in the Courts specified for the purposes set forth in sec. 31 of the said Act, and in the rules made in conformity therewith:—Mr. E. W. Parker to exercise the powers of a judge, Small Cause Court, in the Court of Small Causes, Amritsar. Mr. G. J. Ryall to exercise the powers of a judge, Small Cause Court, in the Court of Small Causes, Lahore. Mr. J. H. Penn to exercise the powers of a judge, Small Cause Court, in the Court of Small Causes, Hoshiarpore and Ludianah. Mr. A. J. S. Donald to exercise the powers of a judge, Small Cause Court, in the Court of Small Causes, Jullundhur. Lieut. C. E. Armstrong to exercise the powers of a judge, Small Cause Court, in the Court of Small Causes, Jullundhur. Mr. J. D. Tremlett, M.A., to exercise the powers of a judge, Small Cause Court, in the Court of Small Causes, Delhi. Lieut. col. Elwyn to exercise the powers of a judge, Small Cause Court, in the Court of Small Causes, Peshawar.

**MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence on medical certificate, under the military rules of 1868 (unless otherwise specified):—2nd Capt. Martin, E battery A brigade R.A., to Cashmere and Murree, from June 10 to Oct. 10. Capt. (local major) Dawson, No. 3 battery 25th brigade R.A., to Landour and adjacent hill stations, from June 20 to Oct. 20. 2nd Capt. Ford, adjutant 24th brigade, for one month, from date of availing himself of the same, to Calcutta. Capt. Graves, 3rd foot, to remain at Simla, from July 19 to Aug. 14, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. col. Roberts, 5th foot, to Mussoorie, from June 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Conner, 38th foot, instructor of musketry, to Murree, from 1st to 31st Aug., on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. Cunthell, to Murree and adjacent hills, from June 20 to Nov. 1. Major Wavell, 41st foot, to remain in Cashmere, from July 13 to Aug. 10, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. Quinn, 79th foot, to Landour and Mussoorie, from June 18 to Sept. 17. Col. Maxwell, 88th foot, to Murree and Cashmere, from July 17 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. col. Furneaux, 103rd foot, to Calcutta, for one month from date of departure from his regiment, to England, overland. Capt. Wolseley, from March 1 to Sept. 1, to Cashmere. Lieut. Tharp, 104th foot, to Simla, from July 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major Beddek, 15th M.N.I., from May 17 to June 15, to Bombay. Asst. surg. Strong, from June 14 to July 13, to Calcutta. Capt. Worsley, 25th N.I., adjutant, to Murree and adjacent hills, from May 25 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Staff asst. surg. Boulton, attached to 107th foot, to hills north of Deyrah, from April 22 to Oct. 21.

**CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.**—The following civil leaves of absence, on medical certificate, under the new Rules of 1868 (unless otherwise specified) were granted in July:—Mr. Platts, inspector of schools, Northern Circle, in the Central Provinces, for fifteen months, to Europe, with effect from the date which he may avail himself of. Privilege leave for three months to Dr. Stoliczka, palaeontologist on the staff of the Geological Survey of India, with effect from the date (subsequent to Aug. 1) on which he may avail himself of it. The Hon. L. S. Jackson, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, has privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Mr. Cotgrave, officiating district superintendent of police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. Ashburner, assistant superintendent revenue survey and assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, privilege leave for three months, with effect from May 15. Rev. D. Fynes-Clinton, a junior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, extension for six months. Mr. Drysdale, assistant commissioner and officiating registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court in the Central Provinces, to Europe on private affairs for six months, under the Unconvenanted Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Capt. Szczepanski, officiating deputy commissioner 3rd class in the Hyderabad assigned districts, leave for three months, from Aug. 15 next. Lieut. Maitland, H.M.'s 4th hussars, officiating boundary settlement officer in Bundelcund, is granted six weeks' leave from date on which he may avail himself of it, for the purpose of appearing before the board of examiners in Cal-

cutta for examination in Oordoo (high proficiency test). Mr. Harvey, assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, in the telegraph department, privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from June 1. Mr. Marshall, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Central India, is granted one year's furlough to Eur. (Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules), with effect from July 5 last. Mr. H. L. Dampier, secretary to the Government of Bengal in the revenue and general departments, is permitted to avail himself of the privilege leave for three months sanctioned under orders of April 10 last, from July 19. Mr. T. Smith, officiating deputy commissioner of Gwalparah, leave for twenty-one days, to enable him to attend the examination for honours in Bengalee to be held in Calcutta in October next. Mr. W. B. Oldham, assistant magistrate of Bettiah, for fifteen days, in extension, to enable him to attend the examination in Bengalee by the high proficiency test held in Calcutta in the beginning of July. Mr. R. F. Rampini, officiating joint magistrate of Balasore, for fifteen days, to enable him to present himself for examination by the standard of high proficiency in Oriya at the examination which will be held in Calcutta in October next. Lieut. W. Shepherd, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, has been allowed by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months. H.M.'s Secretary of State for India has granted an extension of leave for six months to Mr. O'Reilly, of the subordinate executive service. Mr. Odling, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Orissa Circle, is granted special leave of absence for three months, from June 15, for the purpose of studying the native language. Mr. Bolst, Bengal police, reported his departure from India on board the *City of Cashmere*, which was left by the pilot at sea on July 4. Mr. Donzelle, executive engineer, 4th grade, attached to the Tirhoot division, for one month, in extension. Mr. Charles, assistant magistrate of Hajepore, for three months. Dr. Meredith, protector of labourers in Upper Assam, for 18 months, together with three days' preparatory leave, in addition to the thirty days already granted. The leave granted to Mr. Maxwell, assistant superintendent of police, Hazareebaugh, under orders of June 8, is cancelled at his own request. Rev. J. Baly, M.A., chaplain of the civil lines, Allahabad, has privilege leave for two months, with effect from Aug. 15 next. Mr. Kelly, assistant engineer, 3rd division, Grand Trunk Road, has privilege leave for three months, with effect from June 11. Mr. Bullock, assistant engineer, special works division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed three months' special leave, to study the native languages, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same. Lieut. Gracey, R.E., assistant engineer, availed himself, on June 24, of the leave for two months granted to him May 27 last. Mr. Ball, assistant, Geological Survey of India, has privilege leave for two months, with effect from July 1. Captain Blair, assistant agent to the Governor-general for Rajpootana, on special duty at Tonk, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from June 1. Mr. Gwythor, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Central India, is allowed three months' special leave from August 1, for the purpose of studying the native languages. Mr. Moule, assistant magistrate and collector, Bareilly, for three months, with effect from June 17.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BLAIR, J. H., coll. of sea customs, Madras, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. A. MacGregor on July 13.  
BORRADAILE, Capt., acting mag. of police for the town of Madras, assumed charge of the office on July 14.  
CALDWELL, E. C., inspector of schools, having returned to duty on June 23 from leave of absence, the remaining portion of that leave is cancelled. July 16.  
COURT, Capt. H. S., staff corps, to act as supt. of police in Tanjore, during absence of Rolland, on leave; to have effect from May 4 last.  
CROLE, C. S., assumed charge of office of sub-secretary to the Board of Revenue on July 15.  
FIRTH, Mr., sub-registrar of assurances of Bellary, to have charge of the sub-registry office of Sirgopah, in the same district. July 20.  
HUTCHINS, P. P., to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George. July 17.  
KINDERSLEY, F. M., acting civil and session judge of Coimbatore, assumed charge of the court from Webster on July 13.  
LE FANU, W. J. H., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, during absence of Crosthwaite, on leave. July 20.  
MACGREGOR, A., to act as protector of emigrants, during employment of Blair on other duty. July 13.  
THOMPSON, Capt., R.A., a candidate for Madras staff corps, to be a probationary asst. supt. in revenue survey. July 20.  
WATERS, W. J. W., master attendant of Vizagapatam, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George. July 20.

### MILITARY.

BOWEN, Maj., staff corps, is app. offic. wing officer 36th N.I.; to join. July 5.  
CHADWICK, Capt., staff corps, 1st wing sublt. 6th regt. N.I., services placed at disposal of Govt. of India for employ. in foreign dept. No. 251, July 14.  
CHATTERTON, Lt., atchd. 2nd N.I., to 1st wing sublt. 2nd N.I. June 26.  
DESAUSMAREZ, Major gen., to be a divisional commander, v. Major gen. Faunce, lost with the steamer *Cheduba*. No. 253, July 20.  
HAULTAIN, Lieut. col., staff corps, to be 2nd in com. and wing officer 30th N.I.; to join. June 29.  
HUNTER, Lieut., to act as qmr., in addition to his own duties as adjt., in succession to Lieut. Jacob, proceeded on civil employ. June 25.  
LUXMOOR, Lieut. and qmr., 39th regt. N.I., to continue in that appointment on promotion, as a special case. July 14.

MARSHALL, 2nd Capt. J. G., 20th brig. royal art., is app. to act as riding master to his brigade from March 29 last, v. Riding master Wilkinson, on leave in England.  
MARTIN, Lieut.: regtl. order 24th N.I., dated June 24, appointing this officer to officiate as wing officer, confirmed.  
PLAYFAIR, Major, wing officer 30th N.I., from offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 30th N.I. to offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 34th L.I.; to join, on public grounds. June 24.  
RIACH, Lieut. col., staff corps, is appd. to "general duty" at Kamptee, to join. July 1.  
RICHMOND, Capt., from attached 25th N.I., to offic. adjt., 14th N.I.  
SAUNDERS, Lieut. col., staff corps, is appd. to "general duty" at Madras; July 5. Lieut. col. Saunders is removed from doing general duty centre div., to offic. wing officer 7th regt. N.I., to join. July 10.  
THOMAS, Ens., 76th foot, who arrived from England at Madras on June 4, will proceed to join his regt. at Rangoon, and is attached to the 45th foot, until departure of the next steamer for Burmah. July 1.  
TOTTENHAM, Ens., 10th foot, is removed to the 2nd batt. of his regt.; this officer, on arrival, will apply for payment of the expense of his passage from Japan. June 25.

### POSTINGS.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of the following postings of officers:—  
60th Regiment.

Major Robertson, to 1st battalion.  
Capt. Ward, to 1st battalion.  
Lieut. Doyle, to 3rd battalion.  
Lieut. Thurlow, to 3rd battalion.

### ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The admission on the Madras establishment of the undermentioned officers of the royal engr. is to have effect from the date of their arrival at Bombay, instead of from that of their arrival at Madras, as previously notified.

Lieut. Christie, arrived at Bombay on Feb. 2.  
Lieut. Greer, arrived at Bombay on March 20.  
Lieut. Walker, arrived at Bombay on Nov. 2.  
Lieut. Purchas, arrived at Bombay on Nov. 13.

### MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The following movements are ordered, in continuation of those notified in G.O.G. No. 227, dated June 22:—

#### Royal Artillery.

B baty. 20th brig., from the Mount to Trichinopoly.  
D baty. 20th brig., from Cannanore to the Mount.  
C baty. 23rd brig., from Trichinopoly to Cannanore.  
A baty. 9th brig., from England to Bangalore.  
P baty. 9th brig., from England to Secunderabad.  
C baty. 9th brig., from England to Kamptee.

### MEDICAL.

NANNEY.—The services of Asst. surg. Nanney are placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, for employment in the Hyderabad contingent. July.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. M. A. Rowlandson, of the staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, on probation, has passed the final examination prescribed for the commissariat department.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOL MATERIALS.—The Commander in Chief directs that when corps move from a station, black boards and easels, inkstands, maps, and slates be left behind; all other school materials to be taken with the regiment.

OFFICE ALLOWANCE OF ADJUTANTS.—With reference to G.O.G. No. 246, dated July 13, 1869, the assimilation of the office allowances of adjutants of British regiments serving in this Presidency, with the rates obtaining in Bengal and Bombay, will take effect from April 1, 1869.

QUALIFICATIONS IN SURVEYING.—The undermentioned officers have obtained certificates of qualification in surveying:—Major W. H. St. Hill, unattached, and Capt. F. Henderson, 107th foot, aides-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Lieut. cols. Bivar, commandant, 1st regiment L.C., and W. A. Riach, staff corps—arrived at Bombay on July 8. Capt. Richmond, staff corps, officiating adjutant, 14th N.I.—arrived at Bombay on July 1. Lieut. Clerk, infantry, general list, 2nd assistant superintendent in the revenue survey department—arrived at Madras July 16.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, MADRAS.—List of successful candidates for admission into the second and special departments of the Civil Engineering College, as determined by the results of the examination held May 25 and 26 last:—Second Department—Civil Candidates—(Presidency)—Messrs. J. Kelly, S. J. David, J. T. Tobin, H. Bowers, R. Guy, R. McDermott, and R. Spink. Mofussil—M. C. Birgen, Tanjore; M. Francis, Bellary; J. McNamara, Cuddalore, G. Timothy, Calicut; E. J. Chapman, Dowlaishweram; J. McNamara, Palamcottah; and R. A. Salisbury, Trichinopoly. (With a similar number of native gentlemen). Military Candidates—Barrack sergeant J. Toomey, Bangalore; Sergeant J. C. Hare, H.M.'s 45th regiment; Sergeant J. Congden, 4-5th R.A.; Lance sergeant J. Taylor, H.M.'s 2nd battalion 19th regiment; Lance corporals R. McAllister and T. McGimpsey, H.M.'s 1st, the Royal regiment; Gunner H. Sears, 2-5th R.A.; Gunner J. Healey, A battery 11th brigade R.A.; Gunner A. Murray, 14th brigade R.A.; Gunner S. Downing, A battery D brigade R.H.A.; and Privates J. Grennan, and J. Newnham, H.M.'s 2nd battalion 10th regiment.

**CIVIL LEAVES.**—The following civilians have obtained furlough to Europe and leave, on m.c., under the revised rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. Urquhart, coroner of Madras, one month from Aug. 1, or date of departure, Dr. Mair, deputy coroner, taking charge of the office during absence of Mr. Urquhart. Mr. Cowley, supervisor, P.W.D., has two months' cumulative privilege leave. Lieut. Bairnsfather, assistant superintendent of police, Madras, has thirty days' leave to Madras, preparatory to furlough. Mr. Ballard, district moonsif of Mundalore, Cuddapah, two years, on furlough, from July 19. Mr. Mills, chief assistant in the Government office, P.W.D., three months' cumulative privilege leave from July 21. Leave of absence to Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Cadell, R.A., commissary of ordnance, Fort St. George, for sixty days, from Aug. 3. Colonel Carpendale, commissioner of paper currency, Madras, having been allowed by the local Government to proceed on privilege leave for two months, made over charge of his office to Surg. Bellew, the assay master of the Madras Mint, on July 1.

**MADRAS CIVIL SERVANTS ON FURLOUGH.**—The Governor in Council directs the publication of the subjoined statement of officers of the Madras civil service absent on furlough under the new rules, for the quarter ending June 30, 1869:—

Names of Absentees.	Date on which Furlough expires.
Kindersley, F. M. ... ..	7th July, 1869
Polly, C. B. ... ..	27th August, "
Taylor, G. N. ... ..	27th September, "
Barlow, R. W. ... ..	13th October, "
Rice, R. ... ..	20th November, "
Davidson, R. ... ..	12th December, "
Sim, J. D. ... ..	19th " "
Lilly, W. S. ... ..	21st " "
Grigg, H. B. ... ..	25th " "
Hutchins, A. R. ... ..	15th February, 1870
Forbes, L. ... ..	7th March, "
Walker, C. G. ... ..	21st " "
Wedderburn, A. ... ..	25th June, "
Cook, H. D. ... ..	18th September, "
Sharpe, G. R. ... ..	1st October, "
Brandt, F. ... ..	9th " "
Hudleston, W. ... ..	10th " "
Burnell, A. C. ... ..	16th " "
McQuahae, W. ... ..	27th November, "
Wilson, W. ... ..	25th December, "
Arbuthnot, Hon. D. ... ..	24th January, 1871
Foster, W. S. ... ..	20th February, "
Lushington, J. L. ... ..	13th March, "
St. Clair, Hon. J. C. ... ..	14th May, "
Hannington, J. C. ... ..	24th " "

**MILITARY FURLOUGH, &c.**—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe, on medical certificate and leave of absence, under Military Rules of 1868 (unless otherwise specified):—Capt. (local major) Knight, 2nd battalion 19th foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Boddam, 3rd battalion 60th foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Weigall, 76th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. Morton, 23rd brigade R.A., for thirty days, from July 15; privilege leave, in extension. Capt. Campbell, adjt. 5th brigade R.A., from July 12 to Sept. 30; Shevaroy hills and Bangalore, private affairs. Capt. O'Rourke, 2nd battalion 60th rifles, to England via the overland route, from date of embarkation, unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. Oakes, 2nd wing subaltern 25th N.I., from June 23, or date of departure, for one month; Presidency. Lieut. Halesman, quartermaster 34th regiment L.I., from June 28, or date of departure, for one month; Presidency. Lieut. col. Macaulay, officiating commandant 37th N.I., from date of departure, for six months; Madras, private affairs. Lieut. Spry, attached 30th N.I., from July 12, or date of departure, for four months; Madras. H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave to the undermentioned officers, as follows:—Capt. (major) Henegan, D brigade R.H.A., from June 4 to Dec. 3. Vet. surg. Rostrom, D brigade R.H.A., from May 28 to Nov. 28. Lieut. col. Nuthall, 20th brigade R.A., from July 1 to Oct. 31, in extension. The unexpired portion of the leave granted Asst. surg. Boyd, R.A., in G.O.C.C., dated March 24 last, is cancelled from June 16 last. Asst. surg. Haines, 10th foot, 2nd battalion, to England via the overland route, from date of embarkation, unfit to do duty with troops. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Major Walton, staff corps, district superintendent of police, Central Provinces, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. Major Georges, staff corps, wing officer 7th regiment N.I., on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Penang. Lieut. Bairnsfather, infantry general list, probationary assistant superintendent of police, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. Major Rutherford (brev. lieut. col.), infantry, for three months, to Bangalore and Neigherries, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. Bird, staff corps, doing duty sappers and miners, on furlough for two years, to embark from Madras. Brev. col. Grant, D brigade R.H.A., from May 14 to Nov. 14.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

DAVIES, E. G., asst. engr., 2nd grade, passed an examination in the Gujarati language, as prescribed in the Public Works Code, July 14 last. CONNOR, J., barrister-at-law, is confd. in the appt. of senior mag. of police and revenue judge of Bombay, v. Bickersteth, resigned. July 21. HAMILTON, W. R., passed the prescribed examination in Marathi. July 20.

LORAINE, W. C., is apptd. to act as harbour master and conservator of the port and as resident transport officer at Aden, during the absence, on sick leave, of Thyne.

PINKERTON.—The privilege leave of absence for 3 months granted to Surg. Pinkerton, M.D., supt. gen. of vaccination, May 26 last, is cancelled at his own request. July 19.

POLLARD, Hony. asst. surg. A., is apptd. to medical charge of the civil station of Dapoolie, v. Hearn, pensioned. July 20.

### MILITARY.

BRUCE.—With reference to the regimental order, 23rd N.I., contained in G.O.C. No. 479, May 22 last, Major Bruce was specially appointed to officiate as 2nd in com., in addition to his own duties.

CARTER, Lieut., general list, wing subaltern and officg. adjt. 4th N.I., having applied for admission to the staff corps, is app. to Bombay staff corps from March 16.

DARRAH, Capt. and Brev. major, R.E., to com. sappers and miners. July 6. GORDON, Major, staff corps (brigade major Scinde frontier field force), returned to duty on July 6. July 20.

HALL.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 505, July 7, Capt. Hall is posted to the Neenuch brigade, in succession to Major Fergusson, and Major Hicks to the Deesa brigade. No. 622, July 12.

JONES.—Regimental order confirmed, dated July 1, apptg. Lieut. Jones, 59th regt., to act as interpreter to the regt., under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 440, August 16, 1865.

LYNCH.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 526, July 14, Brigadier gen. Lynch, K.L.S., is posted to the Ahmednuggur brigade. No. 641.

STEVENS.—Scinde frontier field force order confirmed, dated July 1, directing Capt. Stevens, officg. 2nd in com., 2nd Scinde horse, to perform the duties of 2nd squadron officer specially, in addition to his own, v. Hogg, directed to proceed to Aden on duty.

WETHERALL.—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 1, apptg. Lieut. Wetherall, 2nd batt. 1st foot, to act as adjt. during absence on leave of Lieut. and Adjt. Brooke.

WILLOUGHBY.—Regimental order confirmed, dated June 30, apptg. Lieut. Willoughby, 1st batt. 21st foot, asst. instructor of musketry to regt.

WILSON, Esq., 49th foot, to be 2nd wing subaltern, on probation, of 28th N.I. No. 623, July 13.

### MEDICAL.

ARNOTT, Asst. surg., M.D., is apptd. to act as professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College, during Asst. surg. Dymock's absence on leave. July 8. BATTY, Asst. surg. R. H., performed the duties of civil surg., Sholapur, from Oct. 17 to Dec. 19, 1868.

BURN, B., Hony. asst. surg., is apptd. to med. charge of civil station of Nassick, v. Summers, deceased. July 20.

COWELL, Asst. surg., attached to the wing 15th regt. N.I., is apptd. to medical charge of the 22nd regt. N.I., v. Smith. No. 588, June 25.

CRICKSHANK, Surg., M.D., has been apptd. to act as inspector general of prisons, v. Dr. Wiehe. No. 523.

DANN, Asst. surg., to act as Presidency surg., 2nd dist., v. Surg. Rogers. July 5. The G.G.O. apptg. Asst. surg. Dann to act as professor of Materia Medica, Grant Med. Coll., is can. at his own request. July 14.

MILLS, Surg. major, assumed charge of the duties of Presidency surg., 2nd district, from Asst. surg. Smith, in addition to his own, on June 22.

MORGAN, Staff asst. surg., is transfd. from the Poona div. to Mhow div. for general duty. July 2.

ROCHE, Asst. surg., to act as civil surg., Kotree, v. Asst. surg. J. Williams. July 5. [1st district, on June 15.]

ROGERS, Surg. A. M., assumed charge of his appt. of acting presy. surg., ROGERS, Surg., has been apptd. acting professor of midwifery in the Grant Medical College, v. Dr. Beatty, resigned. Surg. Rogers assumed charge of his duties on June 17.

SMITH, Asst. surg., 22nd regt. N.I., has been temporarily apptd. Presidency surg., 2nd district, in addition to his own duties. June 22.

THORP, Surg., to act as civil surg., Ahmednuggur, v. Asst. surg. H. T. Dann. July 5. [forthwith. No. 598, July 2.]

WHITE, Staff surg. major, is directed to proceed to Nusseerabad for duty WILLIAMS, J., M.D., asst. surg., is confd. in the appt. of supt. of vaccination in Sind. July 21.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### BOMBAY RELIEFS FOR 1869-70.

##### [AMENDED LIST.]

With the sanction of Government, the following movements in relief of corps and detachments for 1869-70 are ordered, and will be carried out under detailed instructions, which will be issued by the Quartermaster-general:—

- A battery E brigade R.H.A., from Kirkee to Ahmednuggur.
- B battery E brigade R.H.A., from Kirkee to Mhow.
- D battery E brigade R.H.A., from Mhow to Kirkee.
- No. 1 battery 6th brigade R.A., from Deolalee to Mhow.
- No. 5 battery 6th brigade R.A., from Deolalee to Belgaum.
- No. 9 brigade R.A. (head quarters), from England to Ahmedabad.
- A battery 9th brigade R.A., from England to Bangalore.
- B battery 9th brigade R.A., from England to Secunderabad.
- C battery 9th brigade R.A., from England to Kamptee.
- D battery 9th brigade R.A., from England to Neenuch.
- E battery 9th brigade R.A., from England to Deesa.
- F battery 9th brigade R.A., from England to Ahmedabad.
- G battery 9th brigade R.A., from England to Kirkee.
- 14th brigade R.A. (head quarters), from Ahmedabad to Bombay, to embark for England.
- D battery 14th brigade R.A., from Ahmedabad to Bombay, to embark for England.



F battery 14th brigade R.A., from Deolalee to Bombay, to embark for England.

F battery 14th brigade R.A., from Nusseerabad to Bombay, to embark for England.

G battery 14th brigade R.A., from Ahmednuggur to Bombay, to embark for England.

F battery 18th brigade R.A., from Neemuch to Nusseerabad.

2nd Dragoon Guards, from Mhow to England.

15th Hussars, from England to Mhow.

2nd battalion 1st foot, from Nusseerabad and Neemuch to Bengal Presidency.

1st battalion 2nd foot, from Poona, left wing to Bombay, temporarily, in relief of the 23rd fusiliers; on arrival of the 88th will return to Poona, three companies to Sattara, permanently.

1st battalion 7th foot, from Saugor to Aden, seven companies; Neemuch, three companies.

1st battalion 8th King's, from Poona and Sattara to Nusseerabad.

1st battalion 21st foot, from Kurrachee and Hyderabad to Madras.

1st battalion 23rd foot, from Bombay and Asseerghur to England.

82nd foot, from Aden and Hyderabad to England.

83rd foot, from Gibraltar to Poona.

88th foot, from Nowshera to Bombay, head quarters and five companies; Hyderabad, three companies; Asseerghur, two companies.

89th foot, from England to Kurrachee.

1st regiment light cavalry, from Deesa and Rajcote to Poona.

2nd regiment light cavalry, from Neemuch to Deesa and Rajcote.

3rd regiment light cavalry, from Poona to Neemuch and Nusseerabad.

1st squadron Poona horse, from Seroor to Sholapore.

2nd grenadier N.I., from Sattara, Bombay, Asseerghur, to Poona.

5th regiment N.I., from Belgaum to Bhooj.

9th regiment N.I., from Poona to Belgaum.

11th regiment N.I., from Nusseerabad to Neemuch.

19th regiment N.I., from Bhooj to Sattara, Bombay, two companies; Asseerghur, two companies.

20th regiment N.I., from Deesa to Nusseerabad.

25th regiment N.I., from Neemuch to Deesa.

**MILEAGE MONEY.**—In order to prevent misapprehension, it is notified that G.G.O. No. 327, of April 28, 1869, applies to officers who draw mileage allowance under specific authority when they proceed on ordinary tours of inspection, and is intended to enable such officers to benefit by the concession of transport for one charger granted in G.G.O. of 1868.

**THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.—TOWN OF BOMBAY.**—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to act as justices of the peace within the limits of the town of Bombay:—J. Marriott, B.A., barrister-at-law; O. F. Farran, B.A., barrister-at-law; J. F. Moir; and Lieut. Col. E. Southey, R.E.

**OFFICERS TRAVELLING ON DUTY.**—The Governor-general in Council has decided that officers travelling on public duty should, as a rule, take the most expeditious route, but recommends that the account department should be careful that officers shall invariably charge for the route which they actually take, and for no other.

**EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.**—On the recommendation of the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, the C. in C. is pleased to recommend that on the appearance of epidemic cholera at a station an hospital assistant shall visit all the lines, morning and evening, to ascertain if there be any cases of premonitory diarrhoea, giving medicines when needed, and at once reporting to the medical officer in charge any suspicious cases.

**SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—The following promotions are made in the subordinate medical department, with effect from Dec. 28, 1868, to fill vacancies:—Passed Assistant Apothecaries Rozario, No. 59, to be apothecary, v. Honorary Assistant Surgeon Hearn, pensioned; Cooke, No. 62, to be apothecary, v. Apothecary Anding, promoted to honorary assistant surgeon; De Souza, No. 63, to be apothecary, v. Burn, promoted to honorary assistant surgeon; Drumm, No. 64, to be apothecary, v. Pollard, promoted to honorary assistant surgeon; Sylvester, No. 65, to be apothecary, v. Anderson, promoted to honorary assistant surgeon; Kinloch, No. 66, to be apothecary, v. Senior Apothecary George, seconded; Neil, No. 68, to be apothecary, v. McGuire, promoted to honorary assistant surgeon.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES (MILITARY).**—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Capt. E. G. Fenn, 49th foot; Ensign H. C. Hogg, 2nd battalion 1st foot. Mr. F. T. B. Daniell, of the Persian Telegraph Department, passed an examination in the Persian language on April 28 last, according to the first standard. The undermentioned officers will appear before the General Examination Committee, to be assembled at the Town Hall, Bombay, July 10, for examination in the native languages as follows:—Hindustani, higher standard: Cornet Newill, 2nd dragoon guards (attached to 1st Madras L.C.); Lieut. Fiske, 2nd battalion 1st foot; Lieut. Hughes, 1st battalion 2nd foot; Lieut. Adams, 1st battalion 2nd foot; Lieut. Seagram, 1st battalion 23rd foot; Ensign Humfrey, 45th foot (attached to 3rd L.C.); Lieut. Wyllie, 26th Punjab N.I.; Capt. Stevenson, 18th brigade R.A.; Lieut. Bruce, 59th foot; Ensign Morse, 102nd foot (attached to 9th N.I.); Ensign Simpson, 1st battalion 2nd foot. Urdu: Lieut. Hunter, 21th regiment N.I. The undermentioned officers and men are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard (July):—2nd Batt. 1st Foot: Ens. Yarle, Privates McEvoy and Livingstone. 49th Foot: Ens. Lyster, Lance Corporal Banning. 1st Batt. 8th Foot: Assistant surg. Ross, Ens. Kelly, Corporal Lindon. 1st Batt. 21st Foot: Lieuts. Carey, Gordon, Wingate. British Medical Service: Staff Assistant surg. Martin, M.D. The undermentioned gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in Gujarati: Lieut. Salmon, acting assistant resident at Baroda; Mr. Kirkham, principal, Elphinstone High School, with credit.

**RETURNED TO DUTY.**—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to his rank:—Lieut. T. D. Chatterton, staff corps, 1st wing subaltern, 2nd regiment N.I.; arrived at Madras July 1.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The following furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leaves of absence have been granted (July) under the revised military furlough rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surgeon D. Woods, from July 20 to Oct. 20, to Dalhousie Hills, on urgent private affairs. Capt. Campbell, 14th brig. royal art., from May 28 to Nov. 28. Capt. Roberts, 18th brig. royal art., from date of embarkation to England, via Egypt. Capt. Chiun, 2nd batt. 12th foot, Capt. Mousell, 1st batt. 23rd foot, and Surgeon Neill, British medical dept., to England, by Overland route; not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards. Cornet Berkeley, 3rd hussars, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 30, on private affairs. Ensign Lynch, 9th foot, from May 25 to Sept. 21, for the purpose of studying the native languages at Bombay and Poona. The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years:—Lieut. col. Wholer, Bengal staff corps, second in command and wing officer, 35th regt. Bengal N.I.; Assistant surg. Benavia, M.D., Bengal medical establishment, health officer, Lucknow; Lieut. Persse, Madras staff corps, assistant engineer, P.W.D., North Canara. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough for eighteen months:—Capt. Jacob, staff corps, second in command Erinpoora irregular force. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough for two years, from the date of departure of the last mail in September next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868:—Lieut. col. Lambert, staff corps, collector and magistrate, Kurrachee. H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—Lieut. Day, R.A., from date of embarkation, to England, overland.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 17.

1st Foot.—Ensign B. G. Booth to be lieut., without purch., v. J. B. Watts, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; May 11.

7th Foot.—Gent. Cadet C. W. H. Rickford, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Hobart, transf. to 66th foot; Aug. 18.

16th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. Long to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Scott, prom.; April 8.

11th Foot.—The prom., without purch., of Ensign W. Apthorp, on May 20, 1869, which appeared in this *Gazette*, of July 23, 1869, is cane.

19th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. G. Ryan to be asst. surg., v. F. P. Staples, appt. to the staff; Aug. 18.

45th Foot.—Ensign A. Wright to be lieut., by purch., v. A. A. Pollard, who retires; Ensign J. W. T. Hume, from the 84th foot, to be ensign, v. Wright; Aug. 18.

85th Foot.—Ens. D. A. A. Macpherson, from 4th foot, to be ens., v. C. Seton, who retires; Aug. 18.

88th Foot.—Capt. L. S. King, from 56th foot, to be capt., v. P. Cahill, who exchanges; Gentleman cadet M. Conn, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, v. Wilmore, transf. to 66th foot; Aug. 18.

104th Foot.—Gentleman cadet W. B. Ferris, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., v. Irwin, transf. to the 20th hussars; Aug. 18.

195th Foot.—Gentleman cadet J. H. Gordon, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., v. Ferrier, prom.; Aug. 18.

107th Foot.—Ens. H. W. Allen to be lieut., v. J. Jordan, whose services have been dispensed with H.M. having no further occasion for them; Gentleman cadet F. O. M. Maycock, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., v. Allen, prom.; Aug. 18.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. F. P. Staples, from the 10th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. G. Ryan, appt. to 19th foot; Aug. 18.

Staff asst. surg. J. S. Steward has been perm. to resign his commission; July 8.

### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vet. surg. J. G. Bushman, 21st hussars, to be vet. surg. of 1st class; Aug. 18.

Vet. surg. J. Ferris, R.A., to be vet. surg. of the 1st class; Aug. 18.

### BREVET.

The undermentioned officers to have the local rank of major while serving in Persia:—

Capt. A. C. Way, Bombay staff corps; Capt. S. A. Smith, Bombay staff corps; Aug. 18.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

Booth—At Mozufferpore, July 14, wife of Dr. B. S. Booth, son.

Brockman—At Lucknow, July 11, wife of W. W. Brockman, exec. eng., son.

Cox—At Allahabad, wife of Nathaniel Cox, son.

Day—At Belgaum, July 19, wife of Surgeon Day, H.M.'s 5th N.I., son.

Dring—At Madras, July 15, wife of J. S. Dring, of the High Court, daughter.

Dunlop—At Black Town, Madras, July 19, wife of Store sergt. Dunlop, Ordnance Dept., daughter.

Finlay—At Kamptee, July 5, wife of Capt. Finlay, royal art., daughter.

Galloway—At Barrackpore, July 15, wife of Major Galloway, 1st Eur. L.C., daughter.

Gambier—At Ahmednuggur, July 18, wife of Capt. Gambier, R.E., exec. daughter.

George—At Lahore, June 30, wife of E. C. George, daughter.

# Home.

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination at Chelsea, on the 9th of August last. Forty candidates competed for forty appointments. Thirty-nine were reported qualified:—

		Total No. of Marks (Maximum, 3,400.)			Total No. of Marks (Maximum, 3,400.)
Names.			Names.		
1. O. T. Duke ...	2,570	21. W. N. Keeter ...	1,655		
2. F. Nicholson ...	2,225	22. J. S. Carswell ...	1,650		
3. J. S. Gunn ...	2,150	23. W. A. C. Roe ...	1,640		
4. W. H. Gregg ...	2,055	24. W. F. Murray ...	1,595		
5. T. H. Hendley ...	2,005	25. A. H. Kelly ...	1,575		
6. Fakcer Chunder Ghose	2,000	26. T. Robinson ...	1,570		
7. D. Sinclair ...	1,955	27. A. H. Hughes ...	1,565		
8. A. B. Seaman ...	1,925	28. E. B. Rutledge ...	1,560		
9. F. A. Smyth ...	1,905	29. A. Dean ...	1,510		
10. S. M. Salaman ...	1,885	30. W. M'Conaghy ...	1,450		
11. F. C. Barker ...	1,870	31. G. Waters ...	1,425		
12. H. Boyd ...	1,865	32. E. Fawcett ...	1,410		
13. A. B. Strahan ...	1,805	33. F. R. Paterson ...	1,390		
14. J. Lloyd ...	1,800	34. W. Hastings ...	1,365		
15. R. Caldecott ...	1,770	35. F. C. H. Spencer ...	1,340		
16. W. M. Courtney ...	1,770	36. R. M. Wall ...	1,290		
17. F. Jones ...	1,755	37. H. J. Jones ...	1,155		
18. C. J. W. Meadows ...	1,725	38. J. North ...	1,130		
19. P. Murphy ...	1,705	39. H. G. Holl ...	1,090		
20. D. N. Martin ...	1,665				

India Office, Aug. 23.

## HOME ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The House of Commons' Committee on Public Accounts have examined the home accounts of the Government of India. They observe that the first of these accounts, relating to the receipts and disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India, appears in the form of a summary of a cash account for the year. It has appended to it the certificate of the auditor of the India-office, that no sums of money arising out of the revenues of India have been appropriated to any other purposes than those of the Government of India, to which they are declared by the Act of 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, to be applicable, and that they have been expended under the proper authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and that the vouchers, documents, and receipts relating thereto are complete and satisfactory. But as the sums entered under the head of receipts comprise incomings arising from sources of various natures, some of which appear to the committee to have been applicable only to specific purposes, and the sums brought to charge comprise disbursements for equally miscellaneous objects, the committee are of opinion that they do not afford to the public sufficient facility of forming a judgment upon the administration of the finances of India by the Government at home. The accounts show that the balance at the beginning of the year, amounting to £4,098,779, was greater than that of £2,833,009 remaining at the end of the year by the sum of £1,265,770, and that the sums received from what may be called the capital account by the Indian Government amount to £1,224,406, while that brought to charge as spent on capital account was only £500. Thus, if the capital account had been kept distinct from the revenue account, there would have been a further diminution of the balance equivalent to £1,223,906, making its total reduction £2,489,676. The committee further observe that £1,000,000, granted by her Majesty's Treasury for the Abyssinian expedition has been entered among the receipts, while the disbursements for the said expedition brought to charge amount to £965,446. The instalments of capital received from Indian railway and other guaranteed companies are £9,085,467, while the sum spent on store and establishment charges is £4,225,044, being £4,860,423 less than that received on account of capital. It is true that an additional sum of £3,494,316, paid for guaranteed interest of railway and other companies, has been brought to charge in the disbursements, but money paid for this purpose is not intended to be set against instalments on account of capital received from the same companies. If the accounts relating to the Abyssinian expedition and railways had been kept separate from the other accounts, the balances in the latter would have shown a still further diminution of £1,400,661, amounting to £3,899,337 in all. The committee observe that by these operations the amount of bills which had been estimated to be drawn on India was diminished by £3,062,705, and the Government of India was thereby left in funds for the construction of barracks and other purposes, so as to render it unnecessary to raise a considerable sum by means of a loan in India. The committee have been furnished with a summary of the receipts and payments of the Government on account of the capital funds of the railway companies both in England and in India, and of their revenues and guaranteed interest, but the India-office has been unable to furnish the committee with a similar account of the operations of the Indian Government respecting its telegraphs, in

**GOODS**—At Lahoory tea factory, Cachar, July 1, wife of Henry F. Goods, Esq., son.  
**GRAHAM**—At Alipore, July 2, wife of A. G. Graham, daughter.  
**HALL**—At Barrackpore, July 17, wife of Asst. surg. A. R. Hall, R.A., daughter.  
**HEMLEY**—At Ramkistopore Ghant, Howrah, July 16, wife of R. Hemley, Esq., son.  
**HUNTER**—At Bombay, July 21, wife of Lieut. F. M. Hunter, adjt. 24th Johnson—At St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, July 14, wife of Major Alured C. Johnson, Royal Artillery, son.  
**KELLY**—At Allahabad, July 17, wife of Capt. R. Kelly, daughter.  
**LANE**—At Rungpoor, July 16, wife of W. J. Lane, Esq., revenue survey department, son.  
**LONGLEY**—At Ekbalpore, July 18, Mrs. E. F. Longley, daughter.  
**LUKE**—At Warree Bunder, July 7, wife of J. Luke, G.I.P. Railway, son.  
**MCARTHUR**—At Secundra Rao, June 29, wife of G. McArthur, Allygurh division, Ganges Canal, daughter.  
**MACRAE**—At Monghyr, July 16, wife of J. MacRae, indigo planter, Tirhoot, son.  
**NAYLOR**—At Kulladghi, July 21, wife of J. R. Naylor, Esq., C.S., of twins, a son and daughter.  
**NICOL**—At Cumballa Hill, Bombay, July 22, wife of William Nicol, Esq., OMMANNEY—At Thundiance, Huzara, July 9, wife of Capt. E. L. Ommanney, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, son.  
**PEEL**—At Malabar Hill, July, wife of W. F. Peel, Esq., daughter.  
**RENAULCAUD**—July 16, the wife of S. A. Renaulcaud, Esq., P.S., son.  
**RICHARDSON**—At Rangoon, July 7, wife of J. W. Richardson, Esq. (late Manager of Rangoon Medical Hall), son.  
**ROBERTSON**—At Nynce Tal, June 22, wife of J. G. Robertson, Esq., C.S., son.  
**SAMPSON**—At Simla, wife of A. B. Sampson, Esq., B.A., daughter.  
**SEARLE**—At Jomnal, July 18, wife of Capt. T. W. Searle, son.  
**SIBBALD**—At Lower Colaba, July 23, wife of H. R. Sibbald, Preventive Service, son.  
**THOMAS**—At Ajmere, Rajpootana, July 14, wife of Mr. James Thomas, Telegraph Master, Government Telegraph Department, daughter.  
**WEAVER**—At Melbourne, April 30, wife of the late Mr. George Weaver, daughter.  
**WEBB**—At Bandora, July 24, wife of Mr. A. Webb, Assistant Superintendent of Markets, daughter.  
**WEGUELIN**—At Calcutta, July 17, wife of Mr. H. G. Weguelin, daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**BISS—JONES**—At Fern Hill, Dunedin, New Zealand, May 10, Cecil Yates (of the Colonial Treasury, Wellington), youngest son of I. B. Biss, Esq., of Calcutta, to Janet, youngest daughter of the late John Jones, Esq., of Dunedin.  
**MADDEN—MACKENZIE**—At Benares, June 21, Capt. T. D. Madden, Bengal C.S., son of J. T. Madden, J.P., Inch House, county Dublin, to Emily A. G., daughter of late Lieut. col. Mackenzie, Royal (late Bengal) horse artillery, and grand-daughter of late Lieut. general A. Watson, late Bengal cavalry.  
**SMART—FRANCIS**—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, July 15, William Colville Smart, of Berhampore, to Margaret, relict of the late Captain J. Francis, of Calcutta.

## DEATHS.

**BOWDEN**—At Jutogh, July 12, from internal injuries received from a fall when on duty, Frederick Bowden, Sergeant Major, "A"-22 R.A., Mountain Battery, aged 26.  
**GALLOWAY**—At Barrackpore, July 15, Blanche E., infant daughter of Major Galloway, late 1st European Light Cavalry.  
**GARDINER**—At Dugshaie, July 17, Henry J., youngest child of Lieut. col. and Mrs. T. G. Gardiner, of "The Buffs," aged 18 months and 15 days.  
**GERARD**—At Beypore, July 15, Charles C., youngest son of Mr. J. H. Gerard, pensioned superin. of sea customs of Cannanore, aged 18 years.  
**HEWETSON**—At Munmar, July 17, James D., youngest son of Barry D. Hewetson, C.E., aged 8 months.  
**JENNINGS**—At Allahabad, July 19, wife of Samuel Jennings.  
**KNYVETT**—At Jeypore dak bungalow, July 15, of cholera, Capt. F. A. C. Knyvett, B.S.C., commanding Mairwarra battalion, son of the late Col. F. Knyvett, aged 32 years.  
**LANE**—At Rungpoor, July 16, the infant son of Wm. and Connie Lane.  
**LAURENT**—At Calicut, May 25, Mary W., daughter of E. E. Laurent, aged 10 months and 11 days.  
**LEWIS**—At Simla, June 25, William, infant son of G. B. W. Lewis, Esq., Lyceum Theatre, Calcutta.  
**MARSHALL**—At Landour, July 16, Mary, infant daughter of Henry and Mary Marshall, of the Medical Hall, Agra.  
**MUNDAY**—At Bombay, July 19, Mr. David J. Munday.  
**NICHOLL**—At Ghazeepore, July 16, at the house of his brother-in-law, G. B. Pasley, C.S., Edward Nicholl, aged 29.  
**WARD**—At Pursewalkum, July 1, Christian A. E., son of C. H. Ward, aged one year.

**REGULATIONS FOR H.M.'S TROOP SHIPS.**—The following revised Clause 1, Article 1, of the Regulations for H.M.'s Troop Ships is published:—"1. Nominal list of military officers to be embarked, according to seniority. The captain of the ship will determine what cabins are to be allotted for the general use of the military. The appropriation of particular cabins is, however, to be determined by the officer commanding the troops to be embarked, or a staff officer deputed for that purpose, in concert with the paymaster of the ship, or, in his absence, such other officer as may be appointed by the captain." No subsequent alteration in this appropriation is to take place without the sanction of the captain, which must be applied for through the military commanding officer.

consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the accounts of that service; and for the same reason the committee were unable to obtain a statement of accounts of the steam transport service between England and India *via* Egypt. The committee recommend that in future years separate accounts of the receipts and disbursements for these several services be appended to the general account laid before the House, and that in such accounts the items in respect of them appearing in the general account of the receipts and disbursements of the Home Government of India should be capable of identification. The committee also concur in the opinion expressed by the auditor of the Indian-office, that the accounts relating to such extraordinary occurrences as the Abyssinian expedition be kept separate from that of the ordinary receipts and disbursements. The committee are glad to find that the auditor of the Indian-office has been altogether relieved of the duties of departmental examiner of accounts, and is now enabled to carry out an entirely independent audit. It appears that some of the accounts kept in the Indian-office are not in such a state as to admit of their being submitted to him for audit, but as arrangements appear to be in progress to effect this desirable object, the committee did not think it necessary to make any specific recommendation on the subject.

#### INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

We extract the following from a corrected report of Mr. J. B. Smith's speech in the House of Commons, on Thursday, Aug. 5:—

Mr. J. B. Smith had for years past advocated the construction of public works by borrowed money, and ventured to assert that India might be covered with every necessary public work without cost. The Erie Canal, one of the greatest works in the world, had been made without costing the State a shilling; it had been constructed for small vessels in the first place with borrowed money; the tolls had paid off the loan and enlarged the canal, and now it was proposed to make a ship canal of it; and all through the transaction the policy of the State had been to attract traffic by a reduction of toll. Manchester, in like manner, had been supplied with water and gas without costing the people a farthing in taxation; and the whole of the Liverpool Docks had been constructed on the same principle. The advantages to the inhabitants in each case were, of course, immense; and India might be similarly benefited without cost to the taxpayers if public works were constructed with money borrowed on State credit and the security of tolls; for while the outlay on public works would be repaid by the revenue derived from them, wealth would be a thousand times increased by increased production. In the course of an interesting discussion a short time ago, by the Society of Engineers, upon irrigation in India and Spain, Mr. Allan Wilson, from the Madras Presidency, described the extraordinary magnitude of the works in that part of India before our conquest. It has been estimated there were in fourteen of the principal irrigated districts of the Madras Presidency upwards of 43,000 tanks and channels in repair, besides about 10,000 out of repair, having probably 30,000 miles of embankments and 300,000 separate masonry works. Col. Baird Smith states that the Ponacry tank in Trichinopoly has an embankment of thirty miles long, and an area of sixty to eighty square miles; and Mr. Wilson expresses surprise that the Government had neglected these great works, and allowed large rivers to flow into the sea unused for agricultural purposes. Besides the profit to the State in the way of increased commercial prosperity, canals were accounted valuable for sanitary purposes. Mr. Login, an engineer of the Ganges Canal, said the strong argument in favour of canals is, that they are calculated to prevent those awful visitations which sweep off hundreds of thousands by starvation. It was estimated that the Ganges Canal prevented the death of as many thousands as perished in Orissa, and in the next year, 1866-7, the canal repaid to the country more than its total cost, while it was the means of feeding little short of two and a-half millions of people. In proof of the benefits derived from irrigation he instanced the large profits yielded by several works of that kind, and he thought that such results ought to encourage the Indian Government to persevere in making works of irrigation. Sir A. Cotton says the opinion has been expressed that no great profit can be gained on works of irrigation for many years to come. His experience of profits is—

	Cost.	Profits.	Per Cent.
Godavery ... ..	£337,000	£160,000	45
Kistreeh ... ..	191,000	29,000	15
Upper Calleroon Anicut ...	24,000	64,000	270
Lower Calleroon ... ..	84,000	52,000	150

The total aggregate profits on the Madras works, over and above 4 per cent. interest, is £2,820,000 on a total cost of £560,000, or five times the cost of the works after paying interest and cost of repairs. The Indian Government wanted revenue, and it was very clear that the most effectual mode of obtaining it was by irrigating their lands and thereby increasing their rental. Mr. Allan Wilson, contrasting the difference between dry and irrigated land, states that of fourteen Ryotwar districts of Madras, two million acres irrigated yielded a revenue of £1,500,000; twenty-five million acres of dry land, only £2,000,000, while if it had been irrigated it would have produced upwards of eighteen millions. As regards the gain to the cultivator, independently of the certainty of reaping a crop, irrigated lands yield a crop of Rs. 20 an acre; dry land, Rs. 6 an acre. So that the ryot is better able to pay Rs. 3 per acre for irrigated land than 1 rupee for dry land. If the Government want to increase the revenue and at the same time benefit the cultivator, they have only to promote irrigation. He was glad to learn that the Government of India were taking measures to promote the growth of forests in their territory, for the manure which ought to be used to enrich the land was to a great extent dried and used as fuel. In alluding to the growth of cotton, he observed that twenty-five years ago certain persons in the manufacturing

districts of this country entertained great apprehensions in consequence of those districts being mainly dependent for the cotton they needed upon one source of supply. At that time 75 per cent. of the raw cotton used in this country came from America, and at the time of the occurrence of the civil war the proportion supplied by America had increased to 85 per cent. In 1848 the present President of the Board of Trade moved for a select committee to inquire into the growth of cotton, and the committee, after investigating the matter, were satisfied that a large quantity of excellent cotton could be obtained from India. In the following year his right hon. friend moved that a commission should be sent out to India further to inquire into the subject, but the East India Company refused to afford any assistance in prosecuting the inquiry. However, the manufacturers of Lancashire felt the importance of obtaining information on that head so greatly that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce sent out a commissioner of their own, who, though he unfortunately died, left behind him sufficient evidence to prove that the desired object of procuring supplies of cotton from India might be attained. It was represented to the Government from time to time that without Government assistance it was impossible for India to produce what was wanted—namely, a good quality of cotton; but the reply made to that representation was that it was contrary to the principles of political economy for the Government to interfere in such a matter, and that when there was a demand there would be a supply. That statement was true as regards most countries, but it did not apply to India. In America the cotton was produced by men of capital, but in India it was the production of a miserable set of ryots; and one might as well look for improvements in agriculture from Irish cottiers as expect improvements in the cultivation of cotton from the class of cultivators he had referred to. The Government said it was contrary to political economy to do anything in this matter. But there was as great a demand for tea as cotton, yet that demand brought no tea from India until the Government, acting upon the economical principle, wisely tried the experiment of planting tea gardens, and exhibiting to the natives the practicability of extensively growing it; and now they succeeded in growing tea of better quality than was grown in China. There was now a large growth of tea in India, and very probably it would be exceedingly extended. Then there was the article of quinine; it fetched fabulous prices; but no one ever thought of growing it till, on Lord Stanley's recommendation, plants were introduced in large quantities, and now India not only supplied itself, but in all probability quinine would become an article of considerable export. If the Government could do all this, why not try experiments in the growth of cotton? But Government had always treated Lancashire people as merely seeking their own interests. Now, they did seek their own interests undoubtedly, but they could not do so without seeking also the interests of India. During the American war the total exports from India amounted to £67,000,000, and of that £24,000,000 consisted of cotton. The total exports now were £50,000,000, and he supposed they would have to pay some £30,000,000 this year for cotton. Was not India, then, interested in the growth of cotton, seeing that one-half her exports consisted of that article? They had been imploring the Government for years, and at length they had got a Cotton Commissioner. They were very fortunate in his appointment, for the gentleman appointed had his heart in the work. He went to the province of Candehish and saw they were using a very inferior kind of seed. He imported seed from Berar, where the best cotton in India was grown. The very first year after sowing this seed the sowers obtained so much more for it as paid the price of their rent twice over. He said, then, that the Cotton Commissioner had been a great benefit to India. But he must warn the India Government that they would have competition to encounter. America would still grow cotton, and of a better quality than India, unless India bestirred herself. America was about to import large numbers of Chinese labourers, and India could not keep the valuable cotton trade she possessed unless she bestirred herself. The great disadvantage of India was that, while America grew 500 lbs. per acre, India grew only 50 lb. per acre. India had also this disadvantage, that, for want of roads, the cotton had formerly to be carried on the backs of bullocks from Berar to Bombay for shipment, a distance of 500 miles. India had now railways and the finest rivers in the world. The expense of the conveyance of cotton from Berar to Bombay on bullocks was 2d. per lb., by railway 1d. per lb., and by the Godavery, which flowed through the centre of the best cotton-fields, half a farthing per lb. The Government of India must, therefore, bestir themselves.

#### Miscellaneous.

**A RUMOURD MARRIAGE.**—The *Standard* says it is reported in fashionable circles that the Rajah of Sarawak intends taking to himself a Rancee. The young lady who is to fill this elevated station is a Miss de Windt, daughter of the late Clayton De Windt, Esq., of Blunsden-hall, near Swindon, and Mrs. De Windt, who is now residing at Wornford-place, Wilts.

**A NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—A prospectus has been issued of the India, Australia, and China Submarine Telegraphs (Limited), with a capital of £350,000, in shares of £20. The object is to connect the telegraphic system of British India at Point de Galle with the Straits Settlements, Australia, and China, and the capital now asked is for the first section, from Ceylon to Penang. The cable, 1,500 miles in length, is proposed to be of the light kind invented and patented by Mr. Varley, and is to be constructed and laid by the Indian-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company for £325,000. The amount of the shares is to be paid up between now and the 1st of February next.

**WAR-OFFICE.**—We understand that it has been finally settled that in the re-organisation of the War-office the respective branches of the Accountant-general and the Chief Auditor shall not be amalgamated. Lord Northbrook's Committee will resume its labours in October, and will then have to begin from a different basis for the reorganisation of the War-office.—*Broad Arrow.*

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for £325,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta £311,500, and to Madras £13,500. The minimum price was fixed as before—viz., at 1s. 10½d. on Calcutta and Madras. Tenders on the above precedencies at 1s. 11½d. received about 39 per cent.; those above that price in full. These results indicate a slight increase in the demand for remittance to the East.

**INDIAN RELIEFS.**—As regards the Indian reliefs of 1870-71, the 7th Hussars, 77th, 95th, 88th, 1st battalion 7th, and 103rd Regiments will come home. The relieving cavalry regiment will be the 10th Hussars, and among the five infantry regiments to go out the 63rd and 65th may be put down as certain to be included. After them the three next regiments for foreign service are the 72nd, 56th, and 44th, which returned home early in 1866, but it is likely that a battalion or two from the Mediterranean may be selected, and it may be presumed that the selection will lie among those that went out in 1868, and did not spend the whole of their last period of foreign service in India. They are the 28th and 71st at Gibraltar, and the 48th at Malta. It is understood that some of the Mediterranean battalions are anxious for service in India.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

**THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—The Albert Assurance Office, which was established more than 30 years ago, and which often subsequently enlarged its connections by means of amalgamations with other offices, has suspended payment, and the event has caused serious alarm to all interested. This office had an income of £300,000 a-year, and upwards, and it had assured upwards of £8,000,000, so that probably no fewer than 16,000 heads of families see the provision they had made for their benefit well nigh dissipated, as little more than two years' income is in hand. Nothing of a specific character has hitherto transpired in the case, beyond the fact that an application was made on the 16th of August to the vacation judge in Chancery for the appointment of a provisional liquidator. The application was made on the part of the directors, who were stated to be preparing a scheme for submission to the policy-holders, whereby the serious consequences of an unqualified liquidation might be mitigated if they consented to sacrifice some proportion of their policies, so that the company might be hereafter reconstructed upon a stable basis. Mr. S. L. Price, of the firm of Messrs. Price, Holyland, and Waterhouse, is appointed provisional liquidator, and the policy-holders are forming themselves into committees, and so forth, to protect their interests. The deficit under any circumstances must be something enormous, and it is said that unless vigorous measures are adopted without delay, the consequences will be ruinous in the extreme. Although the company is not registered under the Limited Liability Act, the liability of the shareholders appears to be restricted by certain clauses in the policies. Thus it may turn out that the policy-holders have scarcely any security at all, seeing that the uncalled capital is very small compared to the liabilities of the company.

**INDIAN COTTON.**—A correspondent of the *Times*, long connected with the Cotton Department in Western India, writes on the question of the cotton supply:—"Western India has very great advantages in the great race of supplying England with cotton. Wonders have been done for the desired end, but very much remains to be done, and nearly all that 'much' is in the hands of Government. Dharwar, with its beautiful 'American,' is placed at a shameful disadvantage as long as it is deprived of its natural high road to the coast—i.e., the rail to Carwar, *via* the Arbye Ghat. Kulludghee and Belgaum—in which districts large quantities of excellent cotton is grown, and where the cultivation might be vastly increased—wait only for the rail to connect them with the Great Indian Peninsula line at Sholapore, or the Dharwar and Carwar line, to double the area under cotton cultivation. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line, if supplied with 'feeders,' in the shape of cheap railways or tramways, would have full work for several months in bringing cotton to Bombay, instead of, as at present, depending for about two months only on the cotton ginned at Broach, and about Surat, and from some of his Highness the Gaicowar's districts, close to the line. If supplemented by a line to tap Kattywar, *via* Veerungam and Wudwan, I am quite convinced the cotton exports *via* Guynath would in a few years be nearly doubled. His Highness the Gaicowar has, I believe, under construction a cheap railway through part of his territory, as a feeder to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line. Our Government would do well to follow the example of his Highness. Good means of communication are the great wants in Western India, and until they are provided your cotton supply will be restricted. Cheap railways, roads, good and safe ferries, and good piers from which cotton can be embarked without being rolled in the mud, are urgently required, and would benefit the cotton trade more, and meet the views of that useful institution, the Cotton Supply Association, better than fifty companies, if they could be introduced. The works would be remunerative, and

should therefore be at once undertaken and paid for out of a public works loan. The present cotton department in Bombay should be re-cast, so as to take both in the duty of leading the ryots to improve their cultivation of the plant, and to prevent fraudulent adulteration of the staple before it is exported from India. The department costs the State nothing, is very inexpensive to those concerned in the cotton trade, and is capable of being made a most useful agency for rendering Manchester—i.e., England—independent, or nearly so, of American-grown cotton."

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

- BURTON**—The wife of Capt. W. H. Burton, Royal Engineers, of a son, at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Aug. 16.  
**GEACH**—The wife of Major G. O. Geach, Bombay Retired List, of a daughter, at Sidmouth, Aug. 12.  
**HAULTAIN**—The wife of Col. F. Haultain, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Brighton, Aug. 9.  
**LINDSAY**—The wife of Lieut. A. F. Lindsay, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a son, at 34, Ebury-street, Eaton-square, Aug. 20.  
**MOLESWORTH**—The wife of Capt. Molesworth, of a son, at High Leigh, Cheshire, Aug. 13.  
**RIDGWAY**—The wife of Capt. Alexander Ridgway, of a son, at Sheplegh Blackawton, South Devon, Aug. 14.

### MARRIAGES.

- ABBOT-SANDERSON**—Henry Byam Abbot, Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of Brigadier gen. H. D. Abbot, c.b., commanding Hyderabad Contingent, to Susan Georgina, youngest daughter of James Sanderson, Esq., late Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals, Madras Army, at 17, Claremont-crescent, Edinburgh, Aug. 18.  
**BORRODAILE**—BORRODAILE.—John Osmotherly Borrodaile, Esq., of Blackheath, Kent, to Mary Ann Jane, daughter of Harry Borrodaile, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service, at the Parish Church, Hove, Brighton, Aug. 17.  
**CLARKE-MANN**—Mordaunt William Shipley Clarke, M.A., to Georgina Alice, eldest daughter of Goltier Kerr Mann, Esq., late of the Bombay Artillery, and Engineer in Chief Cockatoo Island, Sydney, at St. Thomas's Church, Willoughby, New South Wales, on the 13th Jan., 1869.  
**EKINS-TAYLOR**—Major Charles C. Ekins, Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Major Charles Ekins, D.A.G., Bengal Army, to Emily Mary, daughter of the late W. B. Taylor, Esq., Army Medical Board, Bombay, at St. Mark's, Jersey, Aug. 19.  
**FARWELL-ADAMS**—Frederick George, eldest son of Frederick Cooper Farwell, Esq., of The Lowlands, Settonhall, Wolverhampton, to Louisa Sophia, eldest daughter of George Adams, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at St. Mary's Church, Twickenham, Aug. 17.  
**MAHOMMED SAID KHAN-HEDGES**—Mahommed Said Khan, son of Mahommed Taki Khan, Khandari, to Emma Cooper Hedges, of 1, Monmouth-road North, Bayswater, and eldest daughter of the late Joseph Hedges, Esq., of Ivy-house, Aylesbury, Bucks.  
**PEELE-ADAMS**—Edmund Creswell, youngest son of Joshua John Peele, Esq., of Oak-house, Shrewsbury, to Alice Jessie, second daughter of George Adams, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at St. Mary's Church, Twickenham, Aug. 17.  
**RICKETTS-LANGLEY**—Lieut.-colonel Richard Rodney Ricketts, Madras Staff Corps, to Matilda Gertrude Seymer, youngest daughter of E. A. Langley, Esq., late Madras Cavalry, at St. Mark's, Kensington, Aug. 17.  
**ROGERS-NASH**—Lieut. Malcolm W. Rogers, R.E., to Mary Stevens, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. E. Nash, at Strood Church, Aug. 17.  
**STANFORD-MOORE**—Edward Boardman Stanford, late Captain H.M.'s 27th Regiment (Inniskillings), and grandson of the late General Boardman, late E.I.C.S., to Eliza, daughter of the late Henry Moore, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey, at Holy Trinity Church, Kilburn, Aug. 21.  
**WILLAUME-ANDERSON**—Frederick Tanqueray Willaume, Esq., second surviving son of Thomas Butts Tanqueray Willaume, Esq., of 24, Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, to Georgiana, daughter of the late Major Anderson, Bengal Engineers, at Fordington Church, Dorchester, August 18.  
**WRIGHT-THOMPSON**—Robert Temple Wright, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Bengal Medical Establishment, to Emily, daughter of the Rev. J. Thompson, vicar of Easby, at Easby, Aug. 12.

### DEATHS.

- CASEY**—John Archibald Casey, late of Calcutta, at 46, Western-villas Blomfield-road, W., Aug. 18.  
**ELPHINSTONE**—Mrs. Elphinstone, widow of John Elphinstone, Esq., formerly Member of Council, Bombay, at Cheltenham, Aug. 12.  
**FAUNCE**—Caroline Lydia, widow of the late Major gen. Faunce, on board the P. and O. steamer *Ripon*, near Malta, on the 23th of May, aged 63 years.  
**FITZGERALD**—Anne E., the wife of Major general J. FitzGerald, H.M.'s Indian Army, Madras Establishment, at Kildare House, Clifton, Aug. 17.  
**FRYER**—Sarah Moore, wife of Colonel George Fryer, late of the Madras Army, at the Warren, Rugby, Aug. 15, in her 60th year.  
**JACKSON**—Lieut. colonel Thomas Jackson, late 10th Bombay N.I., at Harbledown Lodge, near Canterbury, Aug. 17.  
**LAW**—Alice Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry Spencer Law, at Pau, Aug. 12, aged 29 years.



**LEEKY**—Gertrude Leeky, widow of the late Major Leeky, at 9, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, Aug. 2, aged 77.  
**MOORE**—General Moore, Bombay Army, at 81, Oxford-terrace, Aug. 18, aged 78.  
**MORRIS**—Amelia M. M. Morris, widow of the late Lieut. colonel W. Morris, C.B., 17th Lancers, and Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay Forces, at 3, Beaufort-gardens, S.W., Aug. 15.  
**POWELL**—Lieut. colonel Powell, late 39th Bengal N.I., at Stoke Newington, August 10.  
**SINCLAIR**—Edith Grace, second daughter of Lieut. colonel Alexander Young Sinclair, 26th Bombay N.I., of whooping cough, at Edinburgh, aged 12.  
**WILLIAMSON**—Robert Hudleston Williamson, late Madras Civil Service, youngest brother of the late Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., at Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Aug. 14, aged 59 years.  
**WINN**—Lucy, wife of Frank D. W. Winn, Esq., Indian Navy, at 54, Peckham-grove, Camberwell, Aug. 15.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16. Brage, Kurrachee; Kingdom o'Fite, Calicut.—17. Phaeton, Colombo.—19. Antromeda, Rangoon.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 16. Arcot, Calcutta; Prosper, Galle; Shackamaxon, Calcutta; str. Jho Shio Maru, Nagasaki; Alumina, Aden.—18. Gosforth, Madras.—19. Essex, Calcutta.—20. Seaside, Madras.—22. Irwell, Calcutta; Boyne, Calcutta; George H. Watt, Calcutta; Reigate, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### For Overland Route.

Per str. Syria, Aug. 21.—From Southampton.—For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Inaba, Mr. Collinson. For Hong Kong.—Mr. M. Wolff, Mr. R. McLennan. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. M. Ross, Mr. C. Tracy, Dr. Dawson, Mr. R. P. Phillips, Mr. W. Archer, Mr. J. Donaldson. For Madras.—Mr. H. Branton, Capt. and Mrs. F. R. Stanton, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. T. Adamson. For Ceylon.—Mr. W. Raikes, Miss A. Walker, Miss Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson and infant, Rev. Mr. Bateman. For Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Capt. Hall, Mr. J. Holden and son, Lieut. col. and Mrs. E. L. Scott. For Aden.—Dr. James. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. W. Hunt. For Malta.—Mr. Johnson. From Suez.—For Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smith. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. J. Shaw.

Per str. Bangalore, Aug. 29.—From MARSEILLES.—For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. J. Tucker, Mr. D. Jones. For Singapore.—Mr. E. J. Tolson. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Bell. For Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Briggs and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Houghton, For Ceylon.—Mr. E. Ryner, Mr. G. S. Steward. For Bombay.—Mr. W. T. Tucker, Capt. and Mrs. H. Mathias, Capt. and Mrs. Pullene and infant, Major Miles, Mr. G. N. Taylor, Mr. E. Daubeny, Mr. Preston. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Finney.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The wreck of the Alceste, Fleming, from the Clyde to Mauritius, which came ashore at Cuddah, June 15, is advertised for sale, together with a portion of the cargo saved.

The Iron-ship, of Liverpool, Gibson, sailed from Birkenhead on Nov. 25, with coals, for Bombay, was left by the tug off Tuscar on the following day, and has not since been heard of.

The Hesperia, from London to Singapore, foundered in Gravesend Reach on Saturday morning, having been run into by a steamer.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### AUGUST 28.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Major G. Pease, Capt. Holt, Mr. T. A. Thompson, Miss F. R. Cameron, Mr. P. D. Alexander, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery, Mr. F. Ravenshaw, Mr. W. Goal, Mr. C. G. Warren, Mr. A. Morton, and Lieut. Buchanan.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Major Chapman, Mr. J. H. Aspinwall, Mr. L. Clark, Mr. Webb, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Aspinwall.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Steutz, and Mr. Elmore.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Rev. Mr. J. and Mrs. Holroyd, and Lieut. Williamson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MANGALORE.—Capt. R. A. Cole.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Higgins, Mr. Ward, and Mr. R. W. Burditt.

#### SEPTEMBER 4.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Bell, Mr. O. Connor, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Tween, Miss Drummond, Mrs. Hardy, Miss Weston, Mr. W. S. A. Lockhart, Mr. Bell, Mr. W. Jordan, Mr. T. Wilson, Major A. E. Osborn, Mrs. Wells, Mr. R. B. Buckley, Mr. D. M. Moche, Mr. C. J. Lockwood, Mr. W. Atkins, Mr. A. B. Phelan, Mr. J. H. Thornhill, Mr. W. H. Wells, Mr. L. Heath, Mr. N. G. Bagh, Mr. F. L. Brown, Mr. J. M. Campion, Mr. W. B. Christie, Mr. C. Thomson, Mr. G. J. Perrian, and Mr. Pratt.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Adley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Bonstead and two children, Mrs. J. N. Grainger, Miss L. Joseph, Mr. M. H. Macdonald, Mr. H. Lyons Monckomery, Mr. C. Gray, Miss Rowson, Mr. Hoskoll, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Rice, and Col. and Mrs. Doveton and two children.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Miss A. Peachey, Mr. G. Simmonds, Lieut. and Mrs. M. Rogers, Col. and Mrs. Rickers, and Lieut. R. B. Byrch.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. C. R. Matthews, Mrs. Loch, Mr. T. Walker, and Mr. C. Newburn.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Capt. C. D. Broadbent, Lieut. J. A. Temple, Miss Forbes, and Capt. Stewart.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Chamberlain, and Mr. S. Barlow, jun.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. Handyside.

MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. E. C. Moore.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Campbell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hart, and Miss E. Hart.

MARSEILLES TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Russell, and Mr. J. Matland.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Harkin, and Dr. Franklin.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. J. Lindsay.

MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY.—Dr. E. J. Pattison.

#### SEPTEMBER 11.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Williams, Mrs. R. F. Halahan, Mr. Aston, Mr. Way, and Mrs. Lockhart and two children.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Savill, Major Chapman, Mr. S. Bird, Mr. W. F. Blanford, Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. R. W. Barlow, Major and Mrs. Tapp, Mrs. G. Endes, Mr. A. M. Russell, Mr. A. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Belker, Capt. G. Murray, and Mr. C. R. Williams.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. M. Broadley.

MARSEILLES TO ADEN.—Mr. G. C. Parker.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. G. Cartwright, Major Jago, and Mr. G. Farie.

#### SEPTEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. G. Scott, Mrs. Roberts, Misses Roberts (two), Mr. J. W. Moukman, Mrs. E. Dandridge, Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Sampson and two children, Mrs. Lobb, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. F. Rose, Col. and Mrs. Hume, Mr. Lloyd Jones, Mr. R. O. Tudor, Mr. C. Rosen, Mr. R. Logan, Mrs. G. J. Scott, Lieut. col. W. D. and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. D. Petre, and Mr. E. Samuels.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Boileau, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. S. P. Griffiths, Mrs. de V. Carey, Capt. E. G. Wells, Mr. W. P. Campbell, Mr. A. D. McKee, Mr. W. Rad-

dell, Mr. and Mrs. John Atkinson and child, Dr. and Mrs. Sandford, and Mr. Drummond.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Day.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Col. F. H. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Misses Macdonnell (two), Lieut. and Mrs. W. G. Sharp, Mrs. Cockerell, Miss A. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Tapp, and Miss Murphy.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss M'Cleverty, Miss Cherry, and Miss Johnston.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. K. Rutherford, Mr. E. A. Duns, Mr. R. Riddell, and Capt. H. Myers.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Nicholls and infant, Mrs. R. Lewis, Mr. H. D'Oyley, Mr. Doering, and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. Finch.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Y. F. Shaw, and Mr. Head.

MARSEILLES TO PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Trohlich.

SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. Campbell and infant.

MARSEILLES TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. B. Johnstone.

#### SEPTEMBER 25.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Messrs. Dalzell (two), Miss Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Betts, Major and Mrs. Staples, Mr. E. S. Dobbs, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Briggs, and Mrs. Southey.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Hood, Mrs. Channer, Mr. E. Crosswell, Mrs. Capper and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Taylor, Mr. Leftin, Mr. Agelasto, Mr. Balli, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Wictholt, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Payne and friend, Lieut. col. W. R. Campbell, Mr. Steinthal, Mr. H. B. Goad, Mr. C. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Boys, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Payne, Mrs. Tarrant, Mr. J. P. Hughlings, Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. Morrison.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Fuchs, Mr. G. White, Gen. Sir W. H. and Lady Turner, and Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Evans.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEN.—Mr. H. C. M'Diarmid.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Clitty and three children.

MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.—Colonel and Mrs. Carmichael, Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby, Miss Willoughby, Miss L. Willoughby, Miss H. Willoughby, Miss Harrison, Miss Beal, and Miss Maclean.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. B. S. Kendall.

#### OCTOBER 2.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Guise, Mrs. and Miss Christopher, Miss Thompson, Miss Willes, Mr. McKing, Mr. Livermore, Mrs. Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Lavine, Mrs. Yates, Miss E. Kelsall, Major J. B. Cox, Miss Patterson, Mr. M'D. Stappleton, Mrs. W. J. Jeffreys, Mr. R. C. Saunders, Mr. Gordon Lyne, Miss Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Owen, Dr. C. Apethorp, and Mr. H. G. Cooke.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Apcar, Mr. A. A. Apcar, Mr. Fairley and friend, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Barlow, Miss Gordon, Mr. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. Constant, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Shewers, Mr. McLaren, Rev. D. George, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle, and child, Miss Fowle, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Miss Robertson, Miss McPherson, Mr. A. Sieger, Mrs. W. Kaye, Mr. J. W. M. Knight, Sir J. Folkes, and Mr. Mitchell.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Rizo, Mr. Psycho, Mr. Schilizzi, Mr. Corwella, Mr. E. Mavrogordato, and Mr. F. Walton.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Eddis, Lieut. Wratzlaw, Miss Addis, Col. Hilliard, Rev. Mr. A. C. Bell, Mr. R. Rice, and Rev. Mr. Clayton.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. Roxbotham, Mr. Powell, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. L. Moore, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Shortlandt and infant, Major and Mrs. Baldwin and infant, and Mrs. Johnson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Crofton, Miss Lake, and Mr. T. A. Monteth.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Garbett, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. J. S. Barnes, Lieut. Hill, Surgeon major Cameron, Col. Balcott, Mr. W. F. Balcock, Mrs. R. C. Thorp, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Schuch, Mr. A. C. Burnett, Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Pinhey and infant, Mr. E. Anderson, and Mr. R. H. Hamilton.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Thurnburn, and Mr. J. B. Pennington.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. E. Buchanan, Miss Macartney, Mr. J. Duncan's two children, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Curver.

MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Crewell, Mr. Gossett, Mr. S. Daniel, Miss Scouce, and Sir J. Elphinstone.

SUEZ TO CEYLON.—Mr. Duncan Davidson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. E. Arthur, and Mrs. Wilberforce Wilson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. W. Witham.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. C. Watson, and Miss Watson.

MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. McGregor.

SUEZ TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. Garbutt.

MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY.—Mrs. Towns and two daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoffing and child.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. A. Guise, and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Abbott.

MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.—Col. and Mrs. Scavon and child.

#### OCTOBER 9.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. G. M. Price, Mr. H. C. Mendel, Miss Griffin, Dr. J. A. C. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Burton, Miss Harris, Mr. W. H. Simpson, Mrs. Joynt and two children, Miss Hutton, Mrs. A. Robinson and child, Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Jones, Mr. Dowell, and Mr. Carrs.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. M. Jackson, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. A. Ollivant, Mrs. Shaw, Hon. W. Holloway, Major Barnes, Colonel and Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bonaime, Lieut. col. W. C. Anderson, Mrs. Naval, Mr. J. E. Murphy, Mr. E. Fulton, Mr. Lee Warner, Mr. A. H. Unwin, Capt. Fisher, and Mr. A. Wingate.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jenkinson, Mr. Bax, and Surg. major and Mrs. Pemberton.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Irby's child.

#### OCTOBER 20.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Ross and two children, Mr. H. Hastings, Miss Dodd, Miss E. Gray, Mrs. Wickes, Miss Condel, Mr. J. White, Mr. C. A. Samuels, and Mr. J. Barton.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. F. Lance, Mrs. Rutherford, Miss Payne, Capt. C. M. Bushby, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanly, Lieut. colonel B. Walton, Mr. O. Macdonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cunningham, Mr. Adney, and Mrs. Perceval Waite.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Blith and niece, and Miss Driver.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. R. Sewell, Mrs. G. Duncan, Mr. Gordon Mackenzie, and Mr. H. M. Winterbotham.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Longley, and Miss Allan.

SUEZ TO MADRAS.—Capt. Boone.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Major Vander Gucht, Mrs. Merriman and infant, Miss Blake, Mrs. Havelock, Miss Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite and infant, Mrs. J. Graham, Mr. C. Bogue, Capt. Johnston, and Mr. J. H. Todd.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Dr. G. and Mrs. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Spry, Mr. C. S. Hogg, Mr. W. J. Halsey, Mrs. A. Starling, Mr. F. S. Silfitt, Mr. Spankie, Miss Spankie, Mr. W. C. Fyfe, Mr. M. D. Chalmers, Mr. F. L. Charles, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mrs. Matland, Miss Matland, Mr. F. Baker, Mr. E. J. Simkinson, Major J. D. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Webber, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leach.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Duff, and Mr. W. E. Blyth.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. Wilson.

SUEZ TO CEYLON.—Mr. J. H. Cheape.

MARSEILLES TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. John Fraser.

SUEZ TO PENANG.—Miss Napier.

MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. G. Consommaker.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Brownlow Knox.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### THE ALBERT LIFE OFFICE.

The *Sar* calls attention to the fact that the Albert Life Office, in the course of its history, absorbed no fewer than twenty-two other

companies. But when a life-office is willing to be absorbed, it is not usually in a very prosperous condition, and the Albert probably increased its responsibilities without much improving its resources. Quite lately there was a return to Parliament which revealed several very curious facts as to the financial situation of this company. The annual income of the office was £357,594, so that there was nothing beggarly or desperate in its case; but then it had only £647,075 invested; that is, a company which had traded for thirty years had only two years' income in hand. These figures may not convey any very clear idea of the state of things to persons not familiar with insurance business; but the condition of the Albert Office is unfortunately capable of very simple and cogent illustration. The Albert Office was pledged to pay, in sums assured and bonuses, £11,057,130. Now, what sum ought a company which has been thirty years in business to have in hand in order to be safe? Something like £1,900,000. Instead of this the Albert Office had in hand only some £647,000, as mentioned above, just a third of the proper sum. Surely it is a most extraordinary circumstance that facts like these should appear in a parliamentary paper and make no sensation. Though no public commotion ensued, however, the return probably contributed to produce the crisis which is now acknowledged to have arrived.

The *Spectator* points out that the policyholders can make it an absolute condition of any agreement, or arrangement, or composition, that the office shall obtain a private Act, authorising, or rather compelling, the Board of Trade to appoint an auditor at their own expense, with right of veto on every act of the directors, and with orders to publish half-yearly accounts intended to explain, and not merely to state, still less to conceal, the precise position of their affairs. Such an Act, with the pressure they could exert, would be readily obtainable, and once obtained would enable them to commence afresh with a tolerable assurance that they would never again become insolvent; that their new sacrifices for their families would not be ineffectual; that somebody whose interest was not directly adverse to theirs was looking after their affairs. Under that condition, such an office may revive; without it, the policyholders will be just where the majority of them are now, namely, depositors in a bank whose affairs they can by no possibility know anything whatever about. But, we shall be asked, if we once admit of interference from the Government, where is it to end? The State might take the monopoly of life assurance upon itself. That is quite a possibility. Supposing the householders ever to be educated enough to discern their right hands from their left, to see that the great monopolising corporations are public enemies, who must either be controlled by the multitude, or which would be far better, absorbed in the one corporation which represents that multitude, that would, we should say, be a very near contingency; but supposing it to occur, how would matters stand then? A few dozen directors would be deprived of a good deal of emolument and some consideration, but the immense body of persons who are, or who wish to be, policyholders, would be able to deposit their savings in a bank which could never perish, or be insolvent, or cheat them, which would make their prudence as fructuous as nature does when sowers sow seed, and which, if it overcharged them, would overcharge them not to fill its own purse, but to reduce taxation upon them and everybody else. And the general body of the people would be able to apply the credit their industry builds up to the relief of the taxes which they pay. And the statesmen would at last have found their ideal, an income-tax which could be made to reach all men, yet which no man would object to pay, because while paying it he was ensuring safety to his wife and the "weans." Compulsory deferred annuities, guaranteed and controlled by the State, —there is the substitute one day for the Poor-rate. Compulsory Life Assurance, in proportion to income, guaranteed and controlled by the State, —there one day will be found the substitute for all forms of direct taxation. It is all a "dream" now, of course, to the wise men of the City; but still, little incidents like the breakdown of Irish Railways and the suspension of a Life Office with a few millions of liabilities, help the dream rapidly on.

#### AMMUNITION IN BARRACKS.

The *Broad Arrow* observes that practice with ball cartridge once a-year cannot make it necessary to keep every individual soldier constantly supplied with twenty rounds of ball. An officer writing from Aldershot states that two similar attempts at murder have been made at that station since Corporal Brett fell a victim to the deliberate malice of William Dixon. Ball-cartridge is not used on field days, but has to be collected with considerable trouble and handed over to the quartermaster, in exchange for blank ammunition, to be again returned to the men on the return of the regiment from the field. It is so injured by these frequent changes, that at the end of the year it is hardly serviceable, and the men object to use it in that part of their annual course which counts for prizes. It is also an extra weight for the men to carry, and is so rarely wanted for actual use in the suppression of riot that no good reason can be alleged on this ground for including it in a soldier's daily equipment. The discontinuance of the practice of wearing side arms has saved, at a moderate computation, some hundreds of lives, and has resulted in no practical inconvenience whatever to the service. We see no reason, with this experience to guide us, why

the soldier's pouch should not be filled with blank charges, and if he does not "sit well," as some allege, without the additional weight of ball, why the army accoutrement maker should not be called upon to furnish an improved pattern. In this, as in so many other instances, red tape itself has been cruelly victimised by a smaller species of tapeworm, the minuteness of which has enabled it to escape observation.

### Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	96
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	96	96
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1823-29 ...	96	96
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	96	96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	92	92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	92	92½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	92	92½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	100	101
8 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	105½	106½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	110½	111½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		
5½ per Cent. of 1856-60 ...		

### India Exchanges.

#### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...	4s. 11½d.

### Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	200		112½
India 5 per cent. ...	101		101
India 4 per cent. ...	82½		82½
India Encased Paper, 4 per cent. ...	105½		110½ to 112
India 5 per cent. Encased Paper, 1873 ...			
India Stock, Encased Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...			
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...			
" " " 1859 ...			
" " " 1863 ...			
" " " 1864 ...			
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...			
India Debentures, 1873 ...	103½		100
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...			
India 5 per cent. for account ...			
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	104		101
India 4 per cent., 1888 ...	104½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...			
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...			
India Bonds (£1,000) ...			
Do. (under £1,000) ...			
Red Sea Telegraph (Annuities, Aug., 1868) ...	19		30s. to 25s. pm. 25s. pm. 7 to 18
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100		107½
Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100		108 to 110
East Indian ...	100		110½ to 111½
Ditto L Extension ...	all		1½ to 2 pm.
G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100		108½ to 109½
Ditto (new) ...	10		1½ to 2 pm.
Ditto ...	4		1½ to 2 pm.
Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100		105 to 108
Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100		99
Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100		108 to 109
Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100		103
Oude and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all		106½ to 107½
Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½		100 to 101 pm.
Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100		106½ to 107½
Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100		102½ to 103½
Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100		106½ to 107½
Ditto ...	2		1½ pm.
Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100		108½ to 107½
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited) B ...	10		4½
Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all		18 to 18½
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all		33 to 34
Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all		85
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all		43½ to 44½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all		4½
New ...	4		½ dis.
Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) 1st iss. ...	7		1½ to 2½ pm.
Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10		3½ dis.
East India Irrigation and Canal ...	all		
East India Land (Limited) ...	7		4½ dis.
Indo-European Telegraph (Limited) ...	20		1 dis. to par
Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100		105 to 110
Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6		1½ to 2 dis.
North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	5½		7 to 8 dis.
Ditto B ...	all		9 to 8 dis.
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all		45 to 47
Ditto New, 1867 ...	10		4 to 2 dis.

EDUCATION.—The undermentioned gentleman is appointed member of the Local Educational Committee of the Moozuffurnuggur district:—Mr. Walter Williams, district superintendent of police.

## Advertisements.

**A HOME.**—The Wife of an Officer, who is serving abroad, wishes to meet with a LADY to live with her from 1st January, 1870.  
For particulars apply to X. Y. Z., Post-office, Gosport.

**A N AYAH,** good character, home twice lately, never sea sick, wishes to RETURN to INDIA with a LADY (with or without children).  
Apply Major Wilson, Alveston-green, Alveston, near Bristol.

**A WIDOW LADY,** of the highest respectability, residing in Milan with her daughters, wishes to RECEIVE YOUNG LADIES to Board and Lodge with her, who desire to have the advantage of Masters in Music and Languages.  
Apply Mrs. CRAMP, 13, Contrada della Guastallas, Milano, Italy.

**A CLERGYMAN,** living in a healthy locality, near Manchester, wishes to RECEIVE into his Family a BOY whose Parents are in India, to be Educated with his own Son, aged nine, at an excellent Preparatory School in the neighbourhood. Assistance in work given at home. Two brothers might be received. The highest references offered and required.  
Address M. A., care of the Rev. J. Troutbeck, Cathedral, Manchester.

**MILITARY EDUCATION**—The Rev. Dr. HUGHES, M.A. (Wrangler, Cambridge, 1852), Rector of Perrivale (population 32), begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED from the Finchley-road to his Residence (built expressly for him), CASTLEBAR-CORRET, EALING, W., where he receives both Senior and Junior Pupils to prepare for the Army, Military Colleges, and the Civil Service.

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**LESSONS** in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty-five Years' experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator, who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and high proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

**TO be SOLD,** pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery of Great Britain made in certain causes of "WRIFORD v. GLUBB," and "WRIFORD v. WRIFORD," with the approbation of his Honour the Vice-Chancellor Sir JOHN STUART, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Calcutta, at a time and place whereof due Notice by Advertisement will be hereafter given, by the undermentioned, Messrs. WATKINS, STOKOE, and COMPANY (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), the valuable Freehold Premises now in the occupation of and known as the HIMALAYAN CLUB, situate at Mussoorie, in the North-West Province of India, with the Outbuildings, &c., thereon, producing an annual rent of 8,000 rupees.

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Diseases in which eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

Those exhaustive diseases—Fever, Ague—so common in tropical climates, are rapidly arrested, and the cold stage in a few moments checked by a timely dose, when warmth and a general glow of the system is established, and comfort secured.

As a Sedative, Neurotic, and Antispasmodic, it is unequalled by any other known Medicine, and not to be surpassed in its specific effects.

*Extracts from Medical Opinions.*

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Mrs. Forbes, wife of the Chaplain at Paris.—"I cannot speak too highly of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne; I have not in any single instance been disappointed with the result, even in aggravated cases of Indian Cholera."

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

**CHLORODYNE, the Great Remedy for CHOLERA.**—See Report in the *Times*, Sept. 6, from the Malta Correspondent, who states, August 24th, that "108 cases and eighty-one deaths occurred at Messina; 50,000 people fled from the town, which is in a most deplorable condition; that Chlorodyne has been found most efficacious as a remedy, and a number of persons are reported to have been saved by its use."

Now as there are various imitations sold under the name of Chlorodyne, containing Indian Hemp, Morphia, &c., ingredients highly adverse to the cure of Cholera, the public are cautioned against the use of any compound under the name of Chlorodyne, unless it bears the name of Dr. J. Collis Browne, who coined the word Chlorodyne to designate his wonderful discovery, which he fully tested for many years in her Majesty's Service before introducing it to the public, the wonderful success of which has given rise to various imitations totally different to genuine Chlorodyne. See the decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, reported in the *Times*, July 13th, 1864.

The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne renders it a subject of most vital importance that the public should obtain the genuine, which is now sold under the protection of the Government of Great Britain, authorising a stamp, bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," without which none is genuine. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

Price 6s., by post, 6s. 6d.,

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**JULY, 1869.**

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

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AND

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, August 3; Agra, July 31; Calcutta, July 30; Madras, July 28.

The papers by this mail contain plenty of odds and ends of intelligence, but little news of any great importance. Lord and Lady Mayo were still at Chini, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald cleaves to Poonah, and Lord Napier of Madras was on his way from Salem to the Shevaroy. Two Hindoo women have claimed the right of going up for matriculation at the Calcutta University. The Romish Bishop of Madras has been threatening to excommunicate any of his flock who shall join the Freemasons. One of the Oudh talookdars, Sir Man Singh, was too ill to present the Chief Commissioner with an address, reporting what he and his fellow talookdars had done with reference to questions raised under the Oudh Rent Bill. Lord Napier of Magdala had accepted an invitation to a farewell banquet at Poonah. A call of £10 per share has been made by the Port Canning Company. The Puttialah Rajah has invested £400,000 in the Four per Cent. State Loan, and the lately convicted Prince of Nepal has appealed to the High Court of Allahabad against his sentence of a year's imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 rupees.

THAT the Lord of Pattiala should have been persuaded to invest forty lakhs of rupees in Government funds indicates, we hope, the firmness of his belief in the stability of our rule. We also hope that so large an investment will encourage other of the native princes to offer like guarantees for their future good behaviour. In default of more sentimental grounds for loyalty, pecuniary reasons are not to be despised.

THE salient feature of the banquet to which Lord Napier of Magdala has been invited by the residents at Poona will, according to a Bombay paper, be the presence of ladies during the feast—"a variation on routine due to the happy suggestion of Colonel Marriott." This is certainly news to our dull minds. Is it then so unusual a thing in the Bombay Presidency for ladies to play an active part in public entertainments? If it be, we can only congratulate Bombay on having at last woken up to a sense of past shortcomings.

THE Bengal Legislative Council has passed nearly all the clauses of the Assam Tea Labour Bill, which seems to be a virtual reproduction of the Bill rejected two years ago by Sir John Lawrence. Whatever objections applied to the former apply therefore to the present Bill. The power of private recruiting for coolies through Garden Sircars has been especially denounced by the British Indian Association as a means of encouraging fraud and ill-treatment. Even the *Englishman*, which favours the principle, admits that full explanation of the contract he is making with the private recruiter should be secured to each coolie. It is also admitted that such contracts should specify the character of the daily tasks and the number of hours a day which the labourer would be required to work. Others besides the *Englishman* will agree that the clauses empowering a planter or his servant to arrest without warrant a deserting labourer "may seem harsh, and be occasionally abused;" even if they are inclined to allow that "the special exigencies of the case demand a severe remedy." To one of the new features in the present Bill the *Friend of India* takes strong and seemingly just exception. Even after working out his contract, the labourer is forbidden to make a new one except under the Act itself. Such a provision can only hurt and annoy the labourer instead of guarding him against foul play.

WE are glad to see that the idea of organising the ever-growing numbers of Englishmen employed on railway works in India into railway volunteer corps has not been abandoned or stamped out by official jobbery. The Viceroy has already given his official sanction to one well-considered scheme for the benefit of the East Indian Railway. The "East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps" is to have its headquarters at Jamalpore. To every hundred and fifty volunteers will be allotted a staff of one captain as adjutant and inspector, aided by a first and a second-class sergeant instructor. On this staff will devolve the work of organising, drilling, and administering. The men of each company will elect their own captain, lieutenant, and ensign, while the commandant of the battalion will appoint the sergeants, corporals, and buglers of each company, whose numbers may range from thirty-five to seventy. The Government, in its turn, is to appoint the field officers, at the rate of a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, a major, and a quartermaster to each battalion. Arms and ammunition, found by Government, will be kept at every railway-station where a sergeant-instructor may be quartered, and for every efficient volunteer Government will grant a capitation allowance of Rs. 20 yearly. Shooting-ranges and annual prizes will be furnished at every station which can muster twenty volunteers. In presence of such inducements we may hope that at any rate one strong corps will soon be organised along the thousand miles of country threaded by the East Indian line. The experiment, once successful, should lead to the raising of similar corps throughout the country, whose services in the defence of railway lines and stations in time of danger would prove invaluable. Our regular troops would move with all the greater speed and certainty, if these volunteer battalions were at hand to guard the communications and expedite the supplies.

IT has for some time become a question whether the Durbar in honour of Prince Alfred could after all be held at Agra, in the immediate neighbourhood of a wide tract of famine-stricken country. If Rajpootana, Gwalior, Bundelkand, and the North West have escaped the worst kind of famine, there is still too

much reason to fear the continuance of widespread suffering in a milder form. No humane government would dream of massing thousands of troops and tens of thousands of camp-followers in the midst of a country where prices keep very little below the famine-mark, where multitudes are still fed on public charity, where fodder, animals, and sometimes men are very scarce, and the rains, however plentiful in the long run, were late in coming. Many of the native chiefs themselves could ill afford the additional burden of a State-ceremonial on means already hampered by the drought. We are therefore not surprised to learn by a late telegram that all preparations for holding a durbar at Agra have been suspended, until something like a fair estimate can be taken of the growing crops.

MR. GREY'S committee on the village watch for Bengal has issued a report which will most likely form the groundwork of an important reform in the administration of that province. It is said to have been warmly welcomed by the Lieutenant-governor himself; but we should like to see what the zemindars whom he has been consulting will say to it. The gist of the scheme proposed is the appointment in each village of a *panchayat*, or village council, of three to seven members, who will have power to elect and dismiss the village *chaukidar*. The pay of this gentleman is to be four rupees at least a month, to be levied rateably on zemindar and villagers alike. Hitherto the zemindar has got off without paying anything, and the burden of maintaining the watchman, who seldom gets more than half his wages, has always fallen on the poor. This injustice will henceforth be remedied; the watchman will become the village servant instead of the zemindar's serf; and the foundation will be laid of that municipal self-government which has been impossible in Bengal ever since 1792. Properly paid and placed under the control of the police, the village watchman will discharge the duties he has hitherto made a mere pretence of discharging, and a long missing link between Government and people will be restored at the expense of the zemindar's unjust immunities.

THE oldest officer but three in the Madras Army died last week. General James Stewart Fraser was a cadet of 1799. In the following year he gained his lieutenancy. His first lessons in real warfare were gained ten years afterwards in the expedition to the Mauritius. In 1816-17 he was Commissioner for the restitution of the French and Dutch settlements on the Coromandel Coast; and in 1825 he was appointed to conduct the correspondence with all the settlements of foreign Powers in India. During the Coorg war of 1834 he conducted the negotiations with Coorg, and administered the affairs of the country as Commissioner after its conquest, being at the same time Resident in Mysore. In 1835 he became Colonel of the 85th N.I., and a full general in 1860. As Resident at Hyderabad from 1838 to 1853 he combined the functions of a post-master-general with the ordinary duties of a political controller-in-chief. In the days of Lord Dalhousie his time was largely employed in urging the Nizam to put his finances into order and pay up his debt to the Indian Government. After some years of fruitless dunning, General Fraser had, in 1853, to carry out Lord Dalhousie's oft-repeated threat of occupying Berar as a pledge for the future payment of the Hyderabad Contingent. He was at home on furlough when he died.

ENLARGING on the various considerations which tempt so many English soldiers in India to exchange from a homeward bound regiment to one lately ordered on Indian service, the *Army and Navy Gazette* asks, "how many men would re-engage if by so doing they bound themselves to complete twenty-one years' service in India?" Not so many perhaps as now, but why assume the obligation to stay out all that time? Short enlistments will soon be the rule for home service, and the spirit of that rule will have to be enforced in India also. If hereafter the term of home service should be fixed at four or five years, there is no need for placing the term of Indian service beyond seven or eight years, with power of re-enlistment for about five years more. Very few soldiers are really fit for duty after that time in so trying a climate.

MR. W. HUNTER, of the Bengal Civil Service, has, we see, been commissioned not only to compile a gazetteer for Lower Bengal, but to supervise the bringing out of gazetteers for all the other provinces.

WE are inclined to think that "Miles" has made out a good case against the maintenance of officers' messes in the native army, as at present organised. Even under the old regular system messes were often much more of a burden than a convenience, regarded from any but the social point of view. At the best they tended to encourage the extravagance they were nominally designed to check, and in very few instances did their social usefulness compensate for their notorious defects. Few Indian officers who have nothing but their pay to live upon, and would live within their means, have found in the mess system any sort of help to such an end. As things are, we have plenty of evidence from the Indian papers that messes—as our correspondent declares—"are anything but a blessing." In India it is always possible for a few officers chumming together to dine comfortably in their own quarters at a cheaper rate than they could do in the Mess-house. Restaurants in the larger stations would answer all ends of economy and social recreation.

WHAT is to be done with the Albert Insurance Company has been the question of the week. To meet an aggregate liability of £3,260,000, the whole of the assets, including the probable results of a call on the shareholders, amounts to no more than £310,000. It has therefore been proposed—not by the policyholders—to keep the old concern going by an arrangement which would cost the policyholders an average of one-fourth on all their policies, and the annuitants and creditors one-half of their claims. In pursuance of this plan a new company would be formed to carry on the business and take over the reduced liabilities of the old one, 80 per cent. of the profits being assured to the policyholders. All this sounds like a very pleasant arrangement for the existing company, but how far it would really help the unlucky policyholders is another question. Would the sacrifice they are called upon to make secure them from further loss? Or would it be better for them to realise at once their full loss and cut their connection with a rotten concern? Of the two alternatives it is not easy to say which might prove the worst. The only point on which there is any certainty is the fact established at last Saturday's meeting, that the company's money has been squandered in payments to the managers and promoters of the companies absorbed from time to time by the Albert. The evil genius of the concern seems to have been its late manager, Mr. Kirby, who got handsomely paid for enlarging its business at the expense of its solvency.

PENSIONS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, &c.—The following pensions in the non-commissioned service have been granted:—The undermentioned soldier of her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital:—Gunner Richard Ross, D battery, 19th brigade, R.A. Drum major Robert Cureton, of the 36th (the Bareilly) regiment of N.I., is, as a special case, allowed the increased pension of his rank for service exceeding forty years with unblemished character, viz., Rs. 12 per mensem, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment—the pension to be disbursed in the Sirhind circle. The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—Gunner Henry E. Murray, late of the 16th brigade, R.A., at 1s. (one shilling) a-day, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. Private James Doherty or Doherty, late of the 104th foot, at 1s. (one shilling) a-day, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. The undermentioned out-pensioner, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—Conductor Thomas Callaghan, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, from the Bombay infantry, at 2s. (two shillings) per diem, paid up to Dec. 31, 1869.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Col. C. N. North, H.M.'s 60th Rifles, at Bray, County Wicklow, aged 63; Capt. S. C. Walker, 19th Hussars, at Benares, July 22.  
BENGAL.—Capt. R. Grange, Bengal Retired List, at Cumberland-place, Southampton, Aug. 24; Major gen. N. Jones, Bengal Infantry, Colonel of the 49th Bengal N.I., of heart disease, at Murree, July 21.  
MADRAS.—Gen. J. Stewart Fraser, Madras Infantry, at Twickenham-park, Aug. 15; Capt. H. J. E. Teed, Madras Staff Corps, at Jaulnah, Deccan, July 24.  
BOMBAY.—Gen. Moore, H.M.'s Bombay Army, at Oxford terrace, aged 78, Aug. 18.  
CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. W. H. Abbott, Registrar of the diocese of Calcutta, at Rangoon, July 16; Mr. A. C. Barnard, of the Bengal Civil Service, at Enawah, July 29.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From Bombay.—Hon. L. Jackson, Mr. J. H. Buchanan, Mr. W. S. Whitworth, Mr. W. Smyth, Mr. E. W. Lyell, Miss Nathan, Col. W. D. Altken, R.A.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Massilia, Sept. 3.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Marshall and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Warner.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1869.

## BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

In his second letter on the rearming of the native troops, Colonel Macdonald asks, "What on earth can 65,000 European troops have to do now in India, except, as I said before, to overawe our sepoy army?" Instead of referring him to our former remarks on this point, we would commend him to the study of that interesting Blue-book, the "Report of the Select Committee on the Army in India and the Colonies," as published about two years ago. One of the witnesses most carefully questioned by that Committee was Colonel Norman; and he for one could see no reason for cutting down the European strength in India, even if the native army were reduced to 80,000 men, or two thirds of its present numbers. "The duties required of both"—said he—"are really separate, and to be judged separately for each." In fact, he regarded the European troops as needed "rather for the purpose of protecting the general interests and supporting the Government, than for the purpose of watching the native army;" although he adds naturally enough, "at the same time one would not like to see the native army without the European army." Both Europeans and natives he believed to be now "at the minimum for their duty." But for the help afforded by the police, the native army would even now be too small for India's needs. As for the Europeans, Colonel Norman holds that they are not one too many for the work of overawing the great cities, a work which native troops may generally be trusted to aid, owing to the way in which creeds and races are generally in their ranks balanced against each other.

Lord Strathmairn likewise asserted that the strength both of our white and dark troops is "determined solely by the duties required of the men." Sir W. Mansfield and Lord Clyde have both protested, the one by implication, the other in express words, against any further reduction of our European garrison, which, with all deference to Colonel Macdonald, is certainly not twice as numerous as it was in the early part of 1857. Its nominal strength then was 45,000 as compared with 65,000 now. In regard to effective strength however the relative numbers are 38,000 and something less than 60,000. That this latter figure will bear reduction, we are not going to deny. But the reduction should not be made too hastily or on too large a scale. Colonel Norman has shown that Sir H. Havelock's scheme of mounted riflemen would neither suit all parts of India nor lead to any material saving of expense. His belief in the usefulness of railways at a pinch, under present conditions, is perhaps too infinitesimal, but the reasons for his scepti-

cism should not be lightly contemned. Without frittering our troops away in small detachments, there will always remain a number of strategic positions, to be held by a proportionate number of British troops, even when we have succeeded in keeping a large reserve in the hills. General Balfour would be content with a British garrison of about 48,000 men, a number very little in excess of that which Lord Dalhousie would have secured for India in 1856, but for the fatal parsimony of the English Government. We should be only too glad if the Indian Government could see its way to reducing the permanent strength of the British garrison by eight or ten thousand; but in view of the great reductions made in the last ten years, and of the native tendency to translate acts of economy into signs of weakness, we ought to be extremely careful against moving in this matter too fast ahead.

## INDIAN JAILS.

WHOEVER wishes to get a good general view of facts connected with the latest results of our Indian rule would do well to look through the statement lately issued by the India-office with regard to the "Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1867-68." This, the last of the yearly retrospects hitherto published, differs, for the better perhaps, from its forerunners, in respect of arrangement, the affairs of each province being treated separately, with two or three exceptions; while a short outline of the geography of each, together with illustrative maps and letterpress, imparts a new value to an excellent compilation. The geographical survey in each case gives much condensed information on the "physical outline," the "area and population," and the "language" of the province in question. Of the maps we here need only say that they go far to compensate, by their manifold merits, for the delay in issuing them.

With regard to the Post-office, our readers have already been furnished with an abstract of the Postmaster-general's own report.\* We may pass on, therefore, to an interesting sketch of Jails and Jail Discipline, compiled from the larger survey prepared by Mr. Howell, Under Home Secretary to the Indian Government. It seems to have been Lord Macaulay to whom British India was indebted, among other things, for the first outlines of a prison system worthy to compare with that of more advanced countries in the West. Cheerfully supported by Lord Metcalfe, then Governor-general, his scheme was endorsed by a committee appointed in 1836, whose report, presented two years afterwards, has formed the groundwork of all subsequent legislation. Want of money and political distractions however delayed the ripening of the new seed, and not till 1844 was an inspector-general of jails first appointed for the North-West Provinces. The success of the experiment caused the turning of a temporary into a permanent post in 1850. Similar officers have since been appointed to every province in British India, except Coorg, which can hardly be considered a province proper. In 1860 another measure of prison-reform was carried out in the North-West Provinces, when the charge of the local jails, theretofore entrusted to the overworked civil magistrates, was transferred provisionally to the civil surgeons. In four years the results of the change had shown themselves in the marked improvement certified by the Local Government, in the discipline and economy of all the jails thus managed. A large reduction in the gross outlay on prisoners had been accompanied by a large increase in the profit from jail manufactures. It was not long before the new system was extended to the Presidencies of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.

In 1864 the question of improved jail accommodation was brought by Sir John Lawrence before a committee of his appointing. The Committee's conclusions differed from those of Metcalfe's Committee in respect of the proper size for central jails and the amount of breathing-room for each prisoner. It was decided that no central jail should hold more than a thou-

\* See *Allen's Indian Mail* for 16th June.

sand prisoners, and that no prisoner should have less than fifty-four feet of superficial, and 648 of cubic space.

Of these central prisons, so strongly recommended by the original Committee, the first was founded at Agra by Mr. Thomason's predecessor, Sir G. Clerk. Erelong Bareilly and Allahabad got their jails also. In 1852 a central prison was completed at Lahore. Two were projected for Madras, and an urgent request for similar prisons was afterwards made from Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Bengal. It must be remembered that in each newly-conquered province the whole work of building jails devolved on the Indian Government, its native predecessors having virtually dispensed with anything that could be called a prison. Hence the delay in carrying out the ideas of the Metcalfe Committee, on the part of a Government limited in its resources. In 1864 however a new impulse was given to the building of jails, central and other. It was found that 74,000 prisoners were yearly confined in a space fit to hold no more than 52,000. The Government therefore began speedily to order the erection of new jails on the principles laid down by the Committee, with due regard to certain limits of cost. Thirty-seven district prisons, capable of holding 20,247 convicts, have been sanctioned and begun since May, 1864, at an estimated outlay of £585,269, besides an item of £94,529, representing the value of convict labour. On central jails, if we include the grants for 1868-9, as much as £336,362 has already been laid out. The number of these jails amounts to twenty, of which three only were assigned up to 1868 to Lower Bengal, and two to Bombay. In the last-named Presidency one central jail has at length been taken in hand on an estimate of £58 per prisoner, and by this time four such prisons are in course of construction in Bengal.

The cost of building jails varies greatly in different provinces, ranging from £19 to £58 per prisoner. In the Punjab, Oudh, and the North-West Provinces the work can be done far more cheaply than in Bombay or Bengal. On two particular questions, the employment of convicts outside the walls and the cellular system, a good deal of discussion has taken place. Extramural labour was denounced by the committee of 1836 as neither cheap nor conducive to discipline. But the inspectors-general of several provinces have regarded it with favour, and reasons of policy have enforced the arrangement wherever intramural labour seemed impracticable.

With regard to the cellular system, that is, the confinement of prisoners at night in separate cells, its expense alone seems to be a fatal objection to a scheme which counts Dr. Mouat among its ablest champions. And the system itself could hardly be expected to work better in India than it has done in France, where the Government has long since discontinued it, as tending neither to the moral nor the physical benefit of the prisoners. Last year moreover the Indian Minister objected even to making trial of the system, on the ground that "the prisoners are already to a great extent classified, and that the number of habitual offenders in India forms a far smaller proportion of the gaol population than in most other countries." A climate where the thermometer reaches 120 degs. in the shade would place another hindrance in the way of such an experiment. For all these reasons the Indian Government has limited the proportion of separate cells to 15 and 17 per cent. European jailers are usually employed in the central prisons. Native medical officers are attached to both kinds of jails, and the superintendents, who are nearly all civil surgeons, are under the immediate control of the Inspector-General of their province, except in the Central Provinces, where they report to the deputy commissioner.

The death-rate in the jails has hitherto been rather high. In order to reduce it the dry-earth system of conservancy has been everywhere enforced, appliances for daily bathing have been provided, filthiness in clothes or person has been made punishable, a more generous diet than that ordained by the Committee of 1836 has lately been conceded, and sleeping-berths have done away with the mischief caused by sleeping on the ground. In 1867-68 the average death-rate for all Indian prisons fell to

3.94 per cent. In the last five years Madras, Burmah, Mysore, and Oudh show the highest, and the Punjab and North-West Provinces the lowest averages of mortality.

Indian convicts are much more carefully classified than English. Everywhere the males are kept apart from the females, the young from the full-grown, the tried from the untried prisoners. In most of the jails the female convicts are guarded and supervised by females alone, usually selected from the convict class, but sometimes hired from without. The women do nearly all the work connected with their own wards, and in many prisons help to earn their keep by spinning, weaving, knitting, and needlework. They are never ironed, nor, except in Burmah, is their hair cut as a punishment. Very little has yet been done for their general instruction, owing to the utter want of qualified female teachers. At the Central Jail of Russa, in Bengal, a European female convict has at length been told off as schoolmistress, and the Lahore Penitentiary possesses a teacher also. In the Central Provinces attempts have been made, hitherto with small success, to train native female convicts for the same purpose. The North-West Provinces lead the way in respect of classifying the male prisoners. Oudh, Burmah, and the Central Provinces come next in order with their division of convicts into four classes. In most of the old Bengal jails, which are ill-suited to the new arrangements, the prisoners all work together by day, but are kept apart according to their classes at night. Much the same conditions prevail in Bombay and Madras. It was not till 1867 that the Punjab was enabled to carry out the rules laid down on this head by the Committee of 1864.

The transfer of convicts from one class to another is viewed as an indulgence, not a right. Every prisoner has to work ten hours a-day. Of late the penal character of such work has been generally overlooked, except in Oudh and Madras, in the growing tendency to employ convicts only on work that will pay. In Madras the prisoners are generally employed on the roads, in quarries, brick-fields, and other out-door work. The system of rewards and punishments varies greatly in the different provinces. In some it seems that any prisoner may earn a remission of his sentence; in others, the remission is strictly limited to certain classes; and in some again no remission at all is allowed. Promotion to office, leave to see friends, good-conduct marks that lead to some amelioration or remission of sentence, are the usual rewards, while the punishments generally consist of flogging, ironing, extra labour, and reduced diet.

Much has already been done in the way of education, for the males at least, by the employment of well-behaved convicts as teachers. There are no reformatories on the English principle; but juvenile wards have generally been established, and boys are kept apart from adults, wherever it can be done. In Bombay there is a private reformatory unconnected with the Government prisons. In the Punjab a similar institution works in connection with the jail at Sindapore. Prisoners sentenced to transportation are now sent to Port Blair alone, except convicts from British Burmah, who are still transported to Bombay. There were 6,686 convicts at Port Blair at the end of 1866, who cost the State about £130,000 a-year. In British India generally the average net cost of each prisoner ranges from £8. 18s. in Madras to £3. 10s. in Oudh.

## Correspondence.

### NATIVE ARMY BANDS AND MESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Now that the whole of the Native Infantry is on the irregular system, the difficulty of keeping up the regimental institutions in the different corps is daily increasing, and the constant changing and shifting of officers diminishes the interest taken in them. Formerly in the old regiments the same officers remained for years, and the pride in their regimental bands and messes was handed down from generation to generation. Now all is changed; and to be five or six years with the same corps

is almost a miracle. The consequence is that the messes, &c., get into debt and trouble, and nobody stops long enough in the regiment to put matters right. I have known officers join a regiment in which all the regimental institutions were much involved, and from which most of the officers who caused them to be so had been removed to other corps, so that the new ones were called on to pay up in the shape of a percentage on their pay, &c. How commanding officers fill up their "inspection returns," as regards the indebtedness or otherwise of their messes, is to me an enigma. The fact is, under the present system, with only six officers, two or three of whom are frequently married, and consequently seldom dine at mess, to maintain a respectable mess is almost an impossibility. To try and cope with a Queen's regiment too, where there are thirty or forty members in the mess, as some do, is ridiculous. In the hot season, when some of the officers are absent on leave, one often has the pleasure of sitting day after day at mess *alone*, with nobody to talk to but the table attendants. The French have no messes in their army, and generally dine at *restaurants*, where everything is paid for *cash*. It often struck me, when in France, that if we had one or two good *restaurants* on the French system in our Indian stations it would be a great acquisition. At any rate, generally speaking, the messes in our native army, constituted as at present, are anything but a blessing, and are indeed a heavy burden to the officers, especially when there is so much marching about as we have now.

As to the bands, the sooner Government does what the late Marshal Niel did for those in the French cavalry the better—that is, abolish them. For to pay a month's staff pay on joining, and a large monthly subscription of £2 and £3, to hear such discordant strains as some of them produce, is downright robbery.—Yours truly,

MILES.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE MAIRWARRA BATTALION.

The *Friend of India* declares that no native corps did more substantial service at the time of the Mutiny than the Mairwarra Battalion. The mere fact of its having held Ajmere with an immense arsenal when the troops in Nusseerabad mutinied was a boon to the English it would be difficult to over-estimate. Had the mutineers got possession of the arsenal with its vast stores it would have given them a prestige which would have made it impossible for the Rajpoot princes to resist the pressure of the people to rise against the Supreme Government. In subsequent actions they were always loyal, often very gallant. A single company on one occasion turned the whole of Tantia Topce's force when trying to pass the Aravul-lee. As a reward for their services, they were some years afterwards degraded to the position of a police corps. The warriors who had so bravely maintained our cause were reduced to be auxiliaries in looking after stolen cows or broken barns. This has been felt keenly by the Mairs, who are proud of their old prowess and recent exploits. The officers of the corps and the local authorities have frequently represented the injustice that was done them, and the consequent feeling of disaffection that was spreading among a people pre-eminently loyal. Again and again various members of Government have approved, and hopes have been held out to the Mairs that they would be restored to their old position. But in the tortuous piles of Indian red-tape some difficulty of expense, or expediency, or something else, has occurred, till the Mairs are in the position of men whose hope has been delayed. A longer and more determined contest than any previous one has been going on, in which brighter hopes have been held out than before. But there seems now reason to fear that again it will be found impossible to convince Government that faithful service should never lose reward, and that the loyalty of a brave people may be cheaply purchased with a few extra rupees. When Ajmere receives a new administration the Mairwara battalion should be restored to its proper place.

### AN INDIAN NAVY WANTED.

The *Madras Times* remarks that at the present moment we are threatened by both Russia and France in the seas we were wont to regard as peculiarly our own. At the mouth of the Amoor the Russians are creating a naval depot and stronghold, which time will doubtless develop into another Cronstadt or Sebastopol. From this position Russia can advantageously attack us in China, Japan, Singapore, and even India, and cut off our trade from these places to Europe. At Suez the French are erecting powerful defences under the name of canal works, and in Cochinchina they have formed the basis of a future naval depot in the Indian Seas. For ourselves, we have been declining as a naval Power out here, while other nations have been strengthening themselves, and it

will be well in case of war if we do not find out to our cost that we have put too blind a confidence in Somerset-house and its theories. We have numerous fine ports and harbours in this part of the world of great strategical importance, which we fail for some reason or other to turn to account. Trincomalee and Singapore are two magnificent harbours, which might properly form depots of two powerful squadrons of the "Royal Indian Navy," under the command of an admiral with his headquarters at the former port or Bombay. With a few iron-clad swift frigates at Singapore we could command the entrance to the China Sea and a portion of the Bay of Bengal. The squadron at Trincomalee would protect our Indian coasts and commerce from India to Europe. We can of course never hope to have such a strong naval force as we hint at in the Indian seas, so long as the British Admiralty has to provide for our wants, the Admiralty maxim being from time immemorial to take care of the Channel and the Mediterranean, and all the rest of the world will take care of itself. But the question is whether we are to wait inertly until war comes upon us and our Indianmen are burnt and sunk by dozens, or take precautionary steps which may put it out of an enemy's power to inflict any such loss upon us! At present, erratic British flying squadrons are our best hope in time of need, and we hardly think they will meet our necessities.

### A LOCAL ARMY FOR INDIA.

The *Bombay Gazette* observe that the Empire consists of a multitude of detached countries and ports. In addition to home service there is foreign service. A conscription, which would provide for the former, would not be tolerated for the latter in the present temper of the British people. How, then, can home and foreign service be provided for without trenching on the prejudices, or, if you will, wholesome feelings of the nation? Surely the composition of the Empire suggests the answer. Once let the people thoroughly understand that the army is absolutely under the authority of a responsible Minister, and a conscription or ballot for home service would be readily adopted. Young men would willingly serve for a short period, and then enter the reserve, which would be a real and not a paper reserve. A slight alteration of the Militia laws alone would secure the end desired. All, for instance, who were not in a self-supporting corps of volunteers under strict discipline and fairly trained, might be liable to be drawn for the militia. That would exactly hit the circumstances of the State and train all classes. Then, for foreign service, the State would require an army raised, as now, by voluntary enlistment. There are always numbers of young men desirous of seeing the world, and passing some time, if not their lives, in soldiering. The army for foreign service need not be larger than would be required for furnishing garrisons abroad and providing reliefs. Consequently men and officers could be better paid. But how should India be supplied? We answer, by restoring the Local European Army in such force as would need but a comparatively small contingent of the Imperial Army to bring up the total European force in India to the required number. Thus we should have a Home Army, a Foreign Service Army, and a Special Army for the country whose case is special, India. That army might be large enough to do duty everywhere east of the Cape, or might even include the Cape, which would be a refreshing change of station. At the same time some effective alteration would have to be made in the organisation of the native force, and it could only consist in an approximation to the old model—avoiding the fatal errors which begot a mutiny in the army of Bengal. The present Native Army is little more than an expensive police force, and does not possess the essential elements of an effective fighting military machine. We look upon a conscription as inevitable in England; we feel sure that no conscription for ordinary foreign service—a rattling war would be different—would be tolerated. Consequently there must be a good army for foreign service; and when its constitution is considered, it will be found more useful and less costly to re-establish a Local European Army in India than to persist in the existing scheme of providing a garrison for this country. But no changes of any worth can be accomplished until the Court party at home is overcome, and the management of military affairs is entrusted to a responsible Minister.

### THE BURMAN DIFFICULTY.

Lord Mayo's foreign policy has been again successful. In the north a new era has been inaugurated in Afghan politics, which promises to yield the most satisfactory results, and in the extreme east an impracticable potentate like the King of Burmah has been made to realise that the Viceroy will not be trifled with. There are many causes of complaint against the King of Burmah. He has for a long series of years only entered into obligations in order apparently to prove their worthlessness, and although he owed his crown in 1866 to the aid and countenance he received from Sir Arthur Phayre, he lost no opportunity of showing that he was anything but grateful to the Power which holds his rebellious sons in the captivity of a foreign State prison. Then came the treaty negotiated by General Fyche—a treaty which provided for the thorough opening up of commercial relations between the two countries, and for a regulated intercourse which could not be but beneficial to both. This treaty provided also for the abolition of the royal monopolies,

and in various ways opened up to Burmah proper a vast field for the development of its trade, not only with Pegu, but with China. The King seemed willing enough to fall in with the new order of things, which even he acknowledged had become inevitable, but none the less earnestly did he strive in secret to render the treaty of no effect. One of his first acts was to proclaim the abolition of certain monopolies in favour of an *ad valorem* duty, but he speedily repented and proclaimed rice and cutch monopolies; and not satisfied with such a step he made over the new royal privileges to a set of harpies who were certain to speedily convert them into new sources of misery to the people. Then came the long contest about the Agency Courts, a contest in which the King and his Ministers exhibited considerable ingenuity, and which, at last, they managed to bring to a crisis, by seizing on the fact that the British Agent had placarded Mandalay with a proclamation calling on all British subjects to register themselves, as an excuse for refusing all assistance in the matter whatever. Then, again, they ventured to foster an agitation against the English, which, if unchecked, might have led to the most disastrous results. Such are the offences of the King against the Treaty. But worse is behind. We believe there can now be no doubt that the charge made by Captain Bowen, that the King had endeavoured to compass the destruction of the Momein exploring party, is well founded, and true in every particular. These offences were serious enough, but when we add to them the persistent endeavours of the King to open up relations with other foreign Powers, solely with a view to our disadvantage, and his ready disaffection towards the English, it will be seen that the Government had to deal with a question which might at any moment drift into war. The question, too, was complicated by the aspirations of a strong party at Rangoon who have for their watchword the annexation of Upper Burmah, and by popular feeling at Mandalay directed more against the present state of affairs than towards a union with the English provinces. The King has so repeatedly shown his hostility, or unfriendliness, that the friends of annexation saw in his obstinate opposition to the Treaty Courts a possible cause of war, which could only have one result. Lord Mayo was, however, firm, and the opposition of the King has been dissipated, as it had so often been heretofore. He has been made to understand that the Viceroy will insist on the fulfilment of the whole of the stipulation of the treaty, and that time will no longer be wasted in discussing frivolous objections, started with the view of putting off the performance of his Majesty's engagements. Another small war has thus been avoided, and the annexation of Upper Burmah has been indefinitely postponed. If the King can be persuaded to accept his position frankly, there is no reason why, with unrestricted intercourse between the two divisions of the valley of the Irrawaddy, all the objects pictured to themselves by the annexationists should not be attained, without the cost of a war, and without extending the frontiers of the empire to regions where we might find ourselves involved in an endless round of petty difficulties and disputes.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MAJOR GWYNNE.**—We regret to hear that a very serious accident has befallen Major Gwynne, commandant of H.M.'s 62nd Regiment, but at present on leave to the hills. This gentleman left Simla about the middle of July for Mussoorie by the hill route, accompanied by Captain Frazer, also of the 62nd. When within two marches of Mussoorie, the road (as often happens in the hills in the rains) gave way, and the major and his horse were precipitated into the *khud*. At a depth of about a hundred yards the major was flung violently against a trunk of a tree, and had his thigh broken. The horse rolled head over heels lower down, and strange to say escaped with but a few skin bruises. Captain Frazer, who immediately flung himself down the *khud* to the assistance of his wounded companion, got his hands much torn.

**CHOLERA.**—The extra supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st instant, is a bulky collection of documents, deeply interesting, and yet most unsatisfactory. We have first a "Report on the Treatment of Epidemic Cholera, by John Murray, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals," a very able and exhaustive paper by an officer of thirty-six years' practical experience. This is followed by a series of tabular statements, of considerable value for purposes of generalisation. The last fifty-five pages contain an appendix, giving the answers of a large number of military surgeons and physicians to certain "Queries on the Treatment of Epidemic Cholera." These answers indicate such a variety of opinions with regard to every branch of the subject that the unprofessional reader is utterly perplexed. It seems impossible even to classify the opinions. A contradicts B; C considers both equally wrong; D has an entirely new view, differing in every particular from those of his three brethren; while E has as little confidence in D as in any of the others. In short, the differing opinions are nearly as numerous as the witnesses.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

Not we: we never felt so much at sea.

But really this is a very serious matter. That such terrible uncertainty should prevail among our ablest, best educated, and most orthodox medical advisers, with regard to the causes of cholera, the proper means of prevention, the most successful method of treatment, and the real secret of the cure, when a cure happens to be effected, is, to say the least, a very unpleasant reflection.—*Delhi Gazette*.

## Bengal.

### STATION TALK.

**BEAR, July 22.**—One of the most extraordinary events I have ever witnessed has just occurred here. About two P.M. the servants came in saying that a violent storm was coming. No sooner heard we this than it became as dark as eventide; the said storm was millions of locusts in the air. No sooner were they in direct position of our place than a westerly wind set in, at once arresting their progress; the violent downpour, of course, brought them all to earth. Since then no tongue can tell what the place represents; not an inch of ground anywhere but is as it were a carpet of locusts, and where they have settled for protection—such as the bridge, buildings, even the rails—is one livid mass; one can only represent it as those graphic scenes of snow-storms in America; but as millions upon millions have settled to rise no more, the stench, I fear, will be dreadful for several days to come. So we are all going in for "wills," witnessing each other's last dying speech, and so on—quite a farce in its way, yet serious enough, I assure you; for hours I have been with an entire coating of locusts.—*Mofussilite Correspondent*.

**ALLAHABAD, July 28.**—I am sorry to report that dyspepsia and diarrhoea are very prevalent in the city, and cholera also. I reported one case of cholera having occurred in the artillery in my last letter but one; since then there has been none, I am glad to say, but that unfortunate regiment, the 58th, has lost four men, and a wing has had to go out into camp again.

**UMRITSUR, July 27.**—It was hoped the rain would cause an abatement in the cholera visitation to which an almost solitary part of the town has been exposed, but the cases have been more numerous than before, having on one day exceeded thirty. I have not heard the numbers for the last day or two. Two cases are reported to have occurred in the old cantonment, while the much-maligned civil lines are totally free. As usual, the grain-dealers take advantage of the heavy rain to enhance rates, and so realise as much as they can before the arrival of supplies from outside necessitates a fall; but that will not last long.

**BUNDLECUND, July 20.**—We have now gone through above a half of the year 1869. Alas! with what a pang will those look back upon this period of time whose nearest and dearest of kin have within it been numbered with those who have passed beyond the grave. Mortality during the last quarter of this year has been fearful when compared with that of preceding years; the increase, above 25 per cent., has chiefly been caused by the inclemency of the weather, the heat being so very great and unbearable that people evidently in the bloom of health fell suddenly dead as if they had been shot. In the midst of this visitation of Providence the rebel Burjore Sing must needs make his appearance in the Jaloun district to contribute his mite also towards the consummation of fatality, as if a sufficient number had not died from natural causes. He has, however, not as yet been captured, though owing to the vigilance of the police his progress was arrested, several of his retainers captured, and himself put to flight. One of the arrested made his escape a few days after from a police thannah; but a European inspector being close at hand, soon after pursued the fugitive, whom he found concealed in an empty house, where the absconder, finding the inspector alone, tried to wrestle with him and snatch his weapon, but being physically unequal to the task, was overpowered and taken back to the thannah whence he had escaped. A few days back the Hon. Captain Fraser, officiating deputy inspector-general of police, North-West Provinces, passed through some of the districts of Jhansie, whither he came, I understand, with a view to concerting some plan for the capture of the outlaw Burjore Sing, regarding whose death a rumour had been set on foot by his friends, evidently without foundation, and with the intention of inducing the authorities to abandon further pursuit; but I do not suppose they will be caught napping. Captain Cantor, district superintendent of police, Jhansie, has gone on a couple of months' leave to the hills, leaving the district in charge of Mr. Short, assistant district superintendent. The distress in Lullutpoor is unprecedented; numbers have died and are dying from starvation, and I think it is high time for the authorities to interpose and compel vendors to reduce the prices of grain, which are rising daily, without any evident cause, as plenty of rain has fallen; besides, the granaries of some of the bunnecas in Lullutpoor, as well as in Jhansie and Jaloun, are overstocked; why then should the imposition of bunnecas be countenanced? Provisions are very dear, grain ten seers, wheat nine and a-half seers, bhoosa only fifteen seers per rupee; what then is to be done when times are so hard and money so scarce? Mr. White, the settlement officer of Jaloun, has, I understand, returned from leave, and resumed charge of his official functions. I heard this morning with regret, that owing to the pursuit of the rebel Burjore Sing during the hot winds in June last, Colonel Swiney, district superintendent of police, Jaloun, was laid up from fever and other causes for upwards of a month, but trust he has ere this regained his usual health and energy.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent*.



## Miscellaneous.

**CIVIL.**—The *Pioneer* announces the death, at Etawah, from rheumatic gout, of Mr. A. C. Barnard, of the Bengal Civil Service.

**JUDICIAL.**—It is believed that Mr. C. R. Lindsay, Judge of Moradabad, will be the new Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab.

**SIMLA BANK.**—The Simla Bank has, we observe, declared a dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum on the operations of the past half-year.—*Pioneer*, July 28.

**ECCLIASTICAL.**—We hear that the Rev. G. Davey Symonds, Chaplain of Nowshera, is about to be removed in the same capacity to Bareilly.

**DEATH ON BOARD THE P. AND O. STEAMER "DECCAN."**—Mr. Danby, a passenger who left Calcutta in a very precarious state of health, died on board the steamer on Wednesday last, and his body was consigned to the deep.—*Madras Times*, July 24.

**SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION.**—A correspondent from Deyrah intimates the fact of Colonel Clarkson having been ordered to Agra to act as Secretary to the forthcoming Soldiers' Exhibition, to be held during the great Durbar.

**POST-OFFICE.**—Besides the introduction of a system of money orders between India and England, the *Indian Daily News* hears that measures are at least "under consideration" for a Post-office Order system in the Postal Department of our administration.

**FLOOD ON THE JUMNA.**—Even these glorious rains are not an un-mixed blessing. The sudden rise of the Jumna has evidently swept away some village on its banks. On Saturday the corpse of a woman, scores of cattle, and quantities of thatch and roof poles were seen floating past the fort here (Allahabad).—*Pioneer*.

**MEERSCHAUM OR MERE SHAM?**—It appears not to be real meerschaum that has been discovered at Simla. The *Pioneer* speaks of it as a new mineral, exactly resembling meerschaum in appearance, and quite as valuable a material for pipes. On analysis, it appears to be essentially a silicate of alumina, and it is proposed consequently to name it *meerschaluminate*!

**A GENTLEMAN AND A PRIVATE.**—"We understand," says a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, "that there is at present serving in the ranks of a well known and highly distinguished regiment, now stationed at Seetapore, a representative of one of our oldest and most respectable English families. Such are the vicissitudes of fortune, which strike indiscriminately both high and low, rich and poor."

**AN ODD FISH.**—We understand that while the *Arracan* was at the Andamans one of the officers of the steamer succeeded in harpooning a large sun fish, measuring twelve and a-half feet from fin to fin, his length being some two feet less. His mouth was two feet wide; his liver was boiled down and yielded seven quarts of oil, which we have been informed is very valuable.—*Rangoon Gazette*, July 16.

**SIR MAUN SINGH.**—We are glad to hear more favourable accounts of Maharajah Sir Maun Singh. He is slowly recovering, though complete restoration to health is said to be very doubtful. Deep and long-sustained mental exertion, with much anxiety, has told on a frame never particularly strong. The Maharajah has arrived at Ajoodhia by slow stages, and already his presence is missed by the Talookdars' Association at Lucknow, of which he was the ruling spirit, bending the minds of the members to his will.

**A GAZETTEER FOR INDIA.**—The *Calcutta Gazette* of yesterday announces that "Mr. W. W. Hunter, LL.D., is appointed to prepare a Gazetteer for the Lower Provinces of Bengal." We learn from the *Hindoo Patriot* that Mr. Hunter's work will comprise more than the preparation of a Gazetteer of the Lower Provinces, that in fact he will superintend the preparation of the Gazetteers of all the different provinces of India, so as to secure uniformity of plan, a matter which is in the last degree desirable in an Imperial work of this character.—*Englishman*, July 29.

**LITERARY.**—The *Englishman* announces the death of Mr. W. H. Abbott, well known as "Pips." His health had been failing for some time, and with the view of restoring it he took a sea voyage, and was accompanied by Mrs. Abbott, but the voyage was without avail. He died on the 16th of July. Mr. Abbott was a sound and accomplished lawyer, and filled for many years the position of Registrar to the Diocese and Consulting Attorney to the Trade's Association. To the general body of Anglo-Indians, however, he will be best known as "Pips," as the writer of some of the best parodies and best versification which have appeared in Anglo-Indian Literature.

**CHANDA COAL.**—We understand that ten tons of Chanda coal have been sent here for trial by the G.I.P. Railway Company. A special locomotive adapted for burning Indian coals has been fitted up, and we understand the trial is to take place, under the immediate supervision of the chief commissioner, as soon as the engine arrives. Those interested in the coal explorations now being prosecuted in Chanda—and we fancy there are few of our readers who do not feel an interest therein—will be glad to learn that last week in one of the bore holes at Goughoos, about twelve miles from Chanda, an aggregate thickness of forty-five feet of coal was passed through, upwards of thirty feet being in one continuous bed.—*Central India Times*, July 24.

**FOUR PER CENT LOAN.**—The Government of India has accepted from the Maharajah of Puttiala a loan of forty lakhs of rupees, upon the conditions and as a part of the open Four per Cent. Loan. Promissory notes have been issued to the Maharajah at 2 per cent. below the market price of the 4 per cent. stock, being the profit which it is supposed the Government must have paid to contractors had this loan been raised in the open market. The Government consider it desirable to encourage native States to invest money in our securities.—*Englishman*.

**WEATHER IN UPPER INDIA.**—The news of the week is the fall of plentiful rain all over north-west India, even in Rajpootana, where famine never ceased till the speculators saw that the heavens were against them. Wheat had been selling at Ajmere at 54 seers the rupee, a rate that marks an extreme degree of misery. Now the survivors who emigrated are flocking back, and cultivation is general. We must not be too sanguine, however. Not for a few weeks will there be, as Sir W. Muir says in his last letter to the Government of India, "any decided and sure indication of the probable harvest."—*Friend of India*, July 29.

**MARCH OF FEMALE INTELLECT.**—It is after all true that two Bengali ladies are going up to the Entrance (Matriculation) Examination of the Calcutta University this year. One of them is the wife of a Master of Arts and the other of a Bachelor of Arts. This is alike honourable to the husbands as to their better halves. It appears to us that in Calcutta individuals have gone far ahead of the general mass in adopting new customs and ideas, which accounts for the strict Zenana system flourishing side by side with liberal female education. We believe there are some young ladies in Bombay also who, with a little coaching, can rival their Calcutta sisters.—*Indu-Prakash*, July 26.

**A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.**—It appears the Nagpore paper was misinformed with regard to the accident said to have befallen Mr. Malcolm Low, Commissioner Nerbudda Division. It now says:—"We have been favoured with a communication from that gentleman himself, contradicting the statement made in our last issue, and he tells us that he has not even seen a tiger since May last. He hopes, however—and so do we—that he has not been made 'to do duty' for some one who has really been mauled. We may mention that we derived our information from a report spread by a gentleman in the station, who had stated that he got the news in a letter from a relative of his at Baitool."—*Bombay Gazette*.

**AFGHANISTAN.**—The latest accounts from Turkistan are much more favourable. The enemies of the Ameer seem to be discouraged or reconciled; and the speedy arrival of General Daoud Khan with an overpowering force will make assurance double sure. Habits of anarchy are not to be forgotten in a day; but though it may be long before Turkistan is orderly and quiet in our sense, there will probably be no serious attempt at insurrection. The prestige of the Ameer indeed seems to be steadily mounting everywhere throughout Cabul. From being as it were only *primus inter pares*, somewhat the greatest among many great chiefs, he is gradually coming to be regarded as a personage apart—as king and master.

**A FRONTIER TRIBE PUNISHED.**—In November 1867 the Salarzai section of the Boneyr tribe burnt down the hamlet of Pirsui, a Sudoom village on the extreme border of Eusufai. All efforts at adjustment having failed, the Government of India sanctioned a blockade of the offending section and of their supporters, the Swatees. Accordingly, a police force, 137 strong, was stationed at seven different posts covering about fifty miles of the border, and securing the chief passes into Swat and Boneyr. After a blockade of one year the Salarzais have at last submitted, and made amends for their misconduct. The result is considered satisfactory on the whole, inasmuch as it shows the way in which these border tribes can be brought to reason. The punishment is intolerable to them, because it either deprives them altogether of the means of getting stores from the plains, or at all events materially enhances the price of such commodities.

**THE LATE CAPTAIN KNYVETT.**—According to a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* of July 31, Captain Knyvett's death occurred at Jeypore, in the dak bungalow, on the 15th inst., and under most painful circumstances. Mrs. Knyvett, with the children, had arrived at Jeypore on the morning of the 15th, and awaited in the dak bungalow the arrival of her husband, with whom she was to have gone on to Beawr, to which place he had lately been transferred from Agra, and I believe on promotion. Captain Knyvett had left Beawr on the previous day, calculating to arrive at Jeypore about the same time as his family. His dak brought him in shortly after they had reached, but it brought him, in fact, succumbing to an attack of cholera, which he had taken that morning, when about sixteen miles from Jeypore. He was helped out of the carriage ashly, convulsed, and almost inarticulate. Not half an hour elapsed before Dr. Burr, the surgeon of the Residency, was in attendance; but despite all he could do, helped by a native doctor, Captain Knyvett continued to sink fast, and died that afternoon. Dr. Burr's efforts were most unremitting, and he remained with his patient throughout his illness. Captain Knyvett's remains were interred in the cemetery close to the Agency, the whole of the residents attending, Captain Powlett, the officiating agent, reading the service. The 'farewell shot' was fired by the agent's guard."

**RAINFALL IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.**—The following figures represent the fall of rain at a few more stations in these provinces, up to July 23, 1869, compared with the fall of rain during the same period last year :—

	1868.	1869.
Meerut...	9.2	5.0
Allypurrh...	3.2	1.8
Muttra...	7.8	3.7
Furruckabad...	2.8	6.8
Mynpoory...	3.5	5.2
Jaloun...	5.5	3.5
Banda...	8.1	7.7
Humeerpore...	6.5	7.3
Azingurh...	25.8	9.7
Benares...	14.0	13.5

**SELF-ACTING PUNKAH.**—We hear from Murree that Lieutenant Turnbull, late of her Majesty's 51st, and now of the 1st battalion 6th Regiment, serving at Rawul Pindee, has set up one of his (so-called) self-acting punkahs at Rowberry's Hotel there, and that Major General Haly, C.B., and other heads of departments have inspected it with interest, and apparently with approval. The mechanism is said to be simple, and somewhat akin to that which regulates the movements of a Dutch clock, but the details at our command do not enable us to give a more specific description, and we understand the invention itself is to be exhibited here during the durbar display in January next. The authorities have, we understand, with this view allowed Mr. Turnbull 15 rupees a day for subsistence and travelling expenses, and the services of two men to assist him in the fixture and manipulation of his machinery, and from all we hear his invention is likely to effect a saving for the public, and prove a boon to the perspiring denizens of this country.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**A VESSEL DISABLED BY A SWORD-FISH.**—Some short time ago there was a trial in England as to the possibility of a sword-fish penetrating the planks of a ship, and afterwards withdrawing his horn. A somewhat similar accident has occurred to the N. G. ship *Hertha*, which is now under repair at Singapore. The vessel was lying-to in a gale of wind at night somewhere on this side of the Cape, when a violent shock was felt under the bottom; a second blow almost immediately followed, and then a third against the rudder. The captain supposed he had struck on a sunken wreck, as the last shock broke the tiller and some of the rudder pintles, and entirely disabled the rudder. After repairing damages the ship went on to Singapore leaky, and on docking it has been found that she must have been struck by a sword-fish; a considerable piece of the bone still remained in the plank, and was taken out in the presence of the surveyors. From the injuries sustained by the ship, it is supposed that her keel first struck the fish, as a considerable hollow is broken into it, that the fish then became enraged, and attacked its supposed enemy, broke off its horn, and then gave a final blow on the rudder. Had the fish's bone not been left in the hole, the captain and surveyors would have been under the impression that the injuries were caused by a sunken wreck.—*Indian Daily News.*

**THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF DACOITY.**—We do not as a rule comment on cases still pending in the Courts, and if we now break through our custom in the case of Pootee Ghazee we feel assured that our object will not be mistaken. We have no desire to prejudice or prejudice the case in any way. In fact, we shall only seize and relate some of the many stories flying about town in connection with a most unusual affair. Pootee Ghazee is a young Eurasian, named Shepherd, son of the late secretary to the Port Canning Company. He was, it is said, entrusted with the management of the Soonderbun estates of our well-known fellow-townsmen, Mr. C. Lazarus. He is the same youth who, a short time ago, challenged the men of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, at the Presidency, to a trial of skill on horseback with sword and lance. He was signally discomfited, but it was then remarked that he came attended by a large following of Sikhs. His exploit on the Joymungul river seems to have been the last of a series of dacoities, the object being in most cases to seize grain. A large quantity of the finer sorts of rice was found at the cutchery, which to the uninitiated eyes of the police seems to have presented a semi-fortified appearance. It is also whispered that Pootee Ghazee and his band were well acquainted with the secret of the wrecks in the Soonderbuns, which has of late been bruited about. The principal evidence against him is that of the Bengali Naib. Not one of all his band of up-countrymen could be induced to betray their leader, showing in this respect a spirit and fidelity worthy of the noblest cause. It is a matter for much regret that a young man like Mr. Shepherd should have allowed himself to be mixed up in a case like this, and a matter of wonder that anyone should have hoped to perpetrate dacoities on such a river as the Joymungul with impunity.—*Englishman.*

**MILITARY.**—Captain Seel, of the Rifle Brigade, spoken of as a very smart officer, is likely to be appointed to the new post of Inspector and Adjutant of the East India Railway Volunteers.—We observe it stated that the officers of the Royal Artillery are about to petition Parliament for the repeal of the invidious orders that exclude them from the privileges of the Staff Corps.—The *Delhi Gazette* announces the sudden death from heart disease of Major-General Jones, at Murree, on the 21st July. He entered the Indian Army in 1815, and more than half a century of his life-time has

been spent in India. By all those who knew him well he was much respected and beloved.—We regret to learn that Captain S. C. Walker, 19th Hussars, died suddenly of cholera on the 22nd July. He is said to have performed his regimental duties in the morning, and partaken of breakfast at mess as usual; but by five in the afternoon he was dead.—The Government of India, at the instance of the Commander-in-Chief, has ordered that cholera camps shall in no case be established in close proximity to the station where the disease may have broken out. When practicable, such camps should be formed at a distance of fifty miles from the infected station or cantonment, and within easy distance of a line of railway.—We regret to hear from Mhow that, owing to continued sickness, Major-General Adams, C.B., Commanding the Mhow Division, is obliged to proceed to England. The Major-General came out to this country in command of the 28th Regiment (the "Slashers") in 1857, and was promoted to a brigade command at Belgaum, prior to his present command, and his departure from Mhow will be much regretted by all who have the honour to serve under him.—A Court of Inquiry, composed of officers of the district, assembled on Thursday morning last, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the late brutal assault committed on the schoolmaster of the 62nd Regiment and his wife, as published in the *Lucknow Times* of Wednesday, the 21st July. Evidences were taken, and among them that of a punkah coolie, who saw the perpetrators of the outrage proceeding towards the schoolmaster's quarters and witnessed their subsequent escape. The result of the investigation has not as yet transpired, and so far the offenders have eluded the vigilance of justice and the law.—*Lucknow Times*, July 24.—A correspondent of the *Mofussilite* reports the death of the schoolmaster on the 26th July. His wife was in the hospital, lying in a very precarious state, having received several ugly cuts about the head.—The *Lucknow Times* has heard of the serious illness of Colonel Chamberlain, but trusts that medical skill will soon restore him to his former good health.—We understand that Lieutenant C. J. Durand, quartermaster and acting adjutant of the 4th Regiment N.I. at this station, has been nominated to the Pay Department, as Officiating Deputy Paymaster of the Allahabad Circle, and that he will shortly proceed to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, who is now at Cawnpore on his half-yearly tour of payments of the native pensioners there. The latter officer will then join his new appointment at Calcutta as Deputy Paymaster of the Presidency Circle. We also hear that the amalgamation of the Departments of Military Accounts in all three Presidencies into a single one, as announced some months ago, will very soon become a *fait accompli*, and will probably cause a good many changes in this branch of the service, more especially in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.—*Pioneer*, July 26.—We see it stated that on the 16th July a telegram was received from headquarters by the commanding officer of the 107th Regiment at Hazareebaugh, ordering that Lieutenant Jordan was to be allowed to rejoin his regiment at the expiration of his imprisonment. Mr. Jordan, therefore, who was released on the 14th ultimo, at once proceeded to rejoin his regiment on the receipt of the order from his commanding officer. It was for trespass in the house or compound of Mr. Elias—whose wife was mixed up in the case—that Lieutenant Jordan was sentenced.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 23. Str. Armenian, MacKintosh, Bombay; Callirhoe, Moin, Liverpool; Wolverine, Munday, Madras.—24. Kate Gregory, Lorensen, Moulmein.—25. Str. Oriental, Day, Bombay; Chanticleer, Suabye, Singapore.—26. Nicobar Isles, Bellamy, Moulmein; Lady Rawlinson, Daniels, Akyab.—27. Monmouthshire, Irvine, Mauritius.—29. Str. Scotia, Aron, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Oriental.—Asst. apothecary A. Connolly, Apothecary Masters and four children, Mr. F. V. Lewis, Mr. Wyllie.  
Per Chanticleer.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Bibia.

### DEPARTURES.

July 23. Strs. Glenartney, Moulmein.—25. Strs. Arabia, Meinam; Glenroy.—26. Str. Far East.—27. Evening Star.—28. Str. Burnmah; Czarewitch.—29. Garden Reach.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—For MARSHALLS.—Mons. Bigandet, Mr. Mong Mion, Mr. S. Bartlett, Mr. G. Saunders, Mr. W. Maestro, Mrs. Mazzucco. For Suva.—Capt. McQueen, Mr. D. Gavin, Mr. J. Mason. For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. C. A. B. Anderson.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per str. Surat.—Mrs. S. Cooper, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Speedy, Prince Alamayou, Capt. Cant, Mr. Case, Mrs. Young and infant, Miss Smith, Miss E. Ross, Mr. Bullman, Mr. Akates, Mr. Barron, Mr. Allan, Mr. McRae, Mr. R. Holmes, Mr. Oxford, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Olphuss, Mr. Mudie, Mr. Kelvey, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Mell, Mr. A. Woodward.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, July 29, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 94 0 to 94 2
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	94 8 to 94 12
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91	94 4 to 94 8
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108	103 4 to 103 8
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114	113 8 to 113 10
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 4 to 109 8

## EXCHANGE.

		On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	...	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d to 1s. 11 9-16d.	
Bills with Docts.	...	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d.	

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	Nominal.
Assam Tea Company ...	200	150 to 152
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1575 ex div.
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	60 to 62
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	550 to 560
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	460 to 460
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	82½ to 85
Ditto New Shares ...	200	to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	125 to 130
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	240 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	30 to 236
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£-0 or 218	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	190 to 192½
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	140 to 145 ex div.
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	250 to 255
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	410 to 420
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	138 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	13 to 13½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	1310 to 1330
Punjab Bank ...	200	85 to 88
Screw Company (Limited) ...	500	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500	585 to 590
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½	292 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	62 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	25 to 30

## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	Nominal.	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds	1 17 6 to 2 0 0	1 12 6 to 2 0 0
Jute	2 2 6 to 2 5 0	2 0 0 to 2 0 0
Cotton	2 5 0 to 2 0 0	2 5 0 to 2 0 0

## Madras.

**EARTHQUAKE.**—A smart shock of earthquake is reported to have been felt at Simla at ten minutes after six o'clock A.M. on Sunday, the 25th July. The vibrations lasted about fifteen seconds. The undulations were from west to east.

**MADRAS PIER.**—The repairs of the Madras pier are approaching completion, but we learn that the work will have to be partially suspended for a short time, as there is a want of iron. Some of the workmen have been dismissed, and will not be re-employed until material is procured to enable the persons in charge of the work to proceed with the repairs.

**TRACTION STEAM ENGINES.**—The meeting to form the (Bangalore) Traction Steam Engine Company, held on Tuesday, went off with the most complete success. More than the number of shares have been already subscribed for, and we understand that the list will be kept open till the end of the month, when an allotment will be made *pro rata*. We are informed that yesterday shares were actually sold at 4 per cent. premium. This speaks well for the confidence of the natives in the undertaking.—*Bangalore Herald*, July 22.

**THE ECLIPSE OF LAST YEAR.**—Lieut. Pogson, the Government astronomer at Madras, has submitted to the Madras Government a report in regard to the eclipse in August last. The Government notice with regret the great delay, amounting to eleven months, which has occurred in the submission of the report, which, they fear, with good reason, will much detract from the interest with which the results obtained will be regarded by the scientific public in Europe.

**THE LATE LIEUTENANT BROOKING.**—Mrs. Brooking, widow of the late Lieut. Brooking, who was shot by a havildar of the 35th Regiment N.I., has been granted the regulated pension of Rs. 18-10-2 per mensem from Lord Clive's Fund; and an application from H.E. the Commander-in-Chief for the special extension to the family of the above officer of the regulations relating to the grant of "Compassionate Allowances" has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India accompanied by the strong recommendation of Government.—*Madras Times*.

**SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.**—"Our announcement," says the *Madras Mail*, "that the extension of the Great Southern of India Railway was to commence at the end of the year is, we are informed, rather premature, inasmuch as the sanction of the Secretary of State to the extension has not yet been given. The ships that were said by some of our contemporaries 'down south' to have brought railway materials to Tuticorin may have been phantom ships, or they may not; but this much is certain—they did not bring materials for the extension of the Great Southern of India Railway."

**AUSTRALIAN MUTTON.**—It is stated that the Madras Government have sanctioned the purchase of 2,544 lbs. of Australian preserved mutton, tendered by Messrs. Binny and Co., of Madras, to be issued as rations to the British troops in Burmah, as an experimental measure.—*Madras Mail*.

**HINGINGHAUT COTTON.**—Some experiments in the culture of this cotton have been made in the North Arcot district, but the trials have proved unsuccessful from the want of rain, and although purposing to repeat the experiments, the Collector is of opinion that cotton can never become a staple product in that district, there being something uncongenial to its growth in the soil and climate.

**PILGRIM SHIP.**—The ship *Uttir Rachman Sirusker*, Nacoda Nusserooden, of 704 tons, under British colours, bound from a Jeddah to Calcutta with pilgrims and a cargo of salt, put into Narrakel on the 17th inst. in a leaky state. This vessel left Jeddah on the 17th June with 389 pilgrims, and seventy-two men for her crew, and during the voyage thirty-one pilgrims and one of the crew died; the vessel sprung a leak on the 10th inst., making about four feet of water per hour when she arrived off this port. The pilgrims and crew are in a most destitute and squalid condition. A full report of the circumstance has been made to Government.—*Cochin Argus*, July 23.

**COCHIN.**—The port of Narrakel seems to be rapidly rising into importance, if the fact of its having been largely resorted to by the shipping of late is any criterion. Since the commencement of the S. W. monsoon, the port has been visited by fourteen vessels, giving nearly 9,700 tons. Several ships have loaded there for Europe at the worst periods of the present monsoon, and the bark *Douglas* discharged a whole cargo of rice there within a comparatively short time, whilst communication with the shore at Cochin was quite impracticable from the state of the sea. Narrakel likewise affords facilities for repairing vessels, and the pilgrimship *Uttir Rachman Sirusker*, which made the port in a leaky condition, is now at anchor in the roads for repairs.

**MILITARY.**—Colonel Woods, the acting superintendent and agent for army clothing, is, we understand, to be appointed to the command of the Ceded districts, which is to be reduced from a divisional to a brigade command; and Captain Ross Church, now acting as presidency paymaster, is reported to be the successful applicant for the acting post of clothing agent. How the paymastership will be provided for we have not heard.—*Madras Times*.—With reference to the despatch of the Secretary of State on the reduction of army expenditure, we understand that H.E. the Commander-in-Chief has been requested to favour Government with an early expression of his views as to the practicability of reducing the military expenditure of his presidency, especially as regards the European force, and staff appointments, and establishments generally. The controller of military accounts has also been requested to draw the attention of heads of departments to any particular heads or items of charge which his official and general experience may lead him to regard as possibly susceptible of reduction.—*Athenæum*.—Colonel J. Penrose Coode, Commandant of the 8th N.I., at Trichinopoly, who has just arrived at Bangalore on sixty days' leave, has been ordered, says the *Madras Mail*, by the Commander-in-Chief, by telegram, to at once take command of the 35th N.I. at Vepery, a corps whose condition has aroused much public anxiety of late in Madras, notwithstanding the Chief's whitewashing order. We observe that Major-general L. marez has been appointed a Divisional Commander by the Governor of Madras, in succession to the late Major-general Faunce.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

July 21. Str. Asia, Paterson, Northern Ports; Wave Queen, —, London; River Indus, —, London.—22. Ceres, —, London; Maurice and Reunion, —, I. Blackwall, Corbett, Pondicherry; str. Deccan, Kellock, Calcutta.—23. V. Stewart, Cook, Bombay.—24. Latona, Hunt, Tondemanar.—27. Muscat Merchant, —, Mauritius.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Asia.—Messrs. P. Cunningham, T. H. Harris, J. Cargill, J. Cumminson, G. J. Roberts, and Longston, Mr. Halget and two children, Mr. B. May. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—Mr. Anderson, Col. and Mrs. Malleon, Messrs. A. Hughes, A. Samuel, P. and M. Settles, and Gans. For Galle.—Mr. G. Goodhall, Sir H. Robinson. For Aden.—Mr. P. J. Meah. For Suva.—Mr. P. West, Dr. Maynard. For Marseilles.—Capt. Collins, Col. Hennings, Mr. H. L. Dampier. For Southampton.—Messrs. H. Jamadar, A. Mate, Hunt, A. McGavin, Colwill, and Williams, Capt. Krik, Mr. Gair, Dr. Hutch, Mr. and Mrs. Danby, Mr. and Mrs. Standwick, Mr. J. Waring, Mr. J. Pearson, Miss Samber, Dr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Capt. Browne, Messrs. Morris, Rees, Barrett, P. H. Ketels and Pender, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and infant. Per str. Muscat Merchant.—Messrs. Wain and Juan.

## DEPARTURES.

July 21. Monmouthshire, Irvine, Calcutta; River Indus, —, London; Wave Queen, —, London.—22. Blackwall, Corbett, Pondicherry; Ceres, —, London.—23. Str. Asia, Patter, Bombay; str. Deccan, Kellock, Aden and Suez.—25. Crusader, —, London; Latona, —, Calcutta.

## Commercial.

Madras, July 27, 1869.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	2 0 7-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0
"  "  at 3 months	...	...	...	...	2 0½
"  "  at sight	...	...	...	...	1 11½

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 55 to 55½

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 14 to 14½ pm.  
 5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... 8½ pm.  
 4 per cent. ... 1832-33 ... }  
 Ditto ... 1835-36 ... 13½  
 Ditto ... 1842-43 ... }  
 Ditto ... 1854-55 ... }

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-8-0

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo, £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

## Bombay.

**LITERARY.**—Mr. A. W. Hughes, inspector of cotton for Sind, has been appointed editor of the *Sind Gazetteer*.—*Sind News*, July 22.

**NORMAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**—We hear that the wife of his Highness Dhoondleera, alias Tattacai Shiah Sangleekur, has given the sum of twelve hundred rupees to the Girls' Normal School which is shortly to be established in the city of Poona.—*Poona Observer*.

**REWARD FOR SAVING LIFE AT SEA.**—We are glad to find that Captain Hanscom, a much-respected officer, engaged in the Bombay and Suez trade, has been honoured by the French Imperial Government with a gold medal of the first-class, for saving life at sea. On the 12th December last, whilst bringing out the s.s. *Neera* to India, and when off the Scilly Islands, Captain Hanscom rescued five French seamen who had been wrecked in a French lugger called the *Auguste*. These poor men received every kindness and attention on board the *Neera* in which they came to Bombay, and the Government of the Emperor has expressed the high sense it entertains of his humanity.

**SUICIDE OF MR. EVANS, C.E.**—We regret to learn that Mr. Evans, C.E., the resident engineer G.I.P. Railway, was found shot in his bedroom at five o'clock in the morning of the 24th July. Nothing is to be gained by concealing that Mr. Evans fell by his own hand. It appears that the deceased had been suffering from the effects of a violent sunstroke, which rendered him liable to occasional fits of mental excitement, during which he lost control of his actions. In one of these paroxysms, brought on by a long exposure to the sun on the previous day, he seized a loaded gun, and fired the contents into his body. The direction of the charge was such that it missed the breast and entered the abdomen, cutting the intestines to pieces. In this condition the unfortunate gentleman lingered till the evening of the same day, when he sank from exhaustion, and died.—*Poona Observer*, July 31.

**A NATIVE PETITION.**—The following petition was some months ago addressed to one of our high Indian authorities. It affords a striking illustration, we think, of the results of educating the native mind:—"We were glad for a time to see the transference of Mr. W—, senior judge and sessions judge of R—, to the M— collectorate, for he was a man who is not endowed with powers to distribute justice with an even hand. While he was at R— he ruined many persons by his premature justice, so that every one was disgusted with his official work. On hearing the news of the departure of this fine unevenhanded judge from this place, joy pervades through the whole collectorate as well as this town. This man's justice is as a man who born at seven and a-half months; such kind of quickness. We expected more industrious able gentlemen in place of Mr. W—, but our expectations (*sic*) have been utterly dissipated because Mr. T— seems to have been married to Mrs. Sleep, and Hunting is his second and more favourite wife. We have seen him many a time come to his office with his first wife hand in hand, and neglect his office work. While the Government job is thus not cared for, he flies to his second wife with sword, pistols, guns, revolvers, knives, and spoons, and such like tools; with sepoy to bring her ornaments, tigers, bears, wolves, gadflies, &c., in order that he may win her favour more and more every day. We are quite sure that as he is wholly devoted to these two wives he cannot do justice to us. Our experience of two or three years tells us that such rascally persons is appointed to important post. Now as for Mr. N—, present collector of this place, is a person of the same stamp: he is disposed to create new taxes, such as a house-tax. It gives much pain to the people gathering the tax. In all, all are fools, nonsense, foolish, devil destructive. Mr. W— is not quiet enough to live in the belly of his mother till nine months; Mr. T— is as much bold as to kill gadflies; Mr. N— is only to be a fool throughout the whole length and breadth of the collectorate, as he proved himself much painstaking man in raising Government school at R—."—*Bombay Gazette*.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

July 29. Str. Rangoon, Baker, Suez; str. *Neera*, Hanscom, Suez; str. *Nada*, Wood, Hong Kong; Victoria, Gregory, London.—30. Victoria Cross, Cowley, Liverpool; Colonel Fytche, Boyd, Bangkok.—Aug. 1. Str. Behar, Lockie, Hong Kong.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Rangoon.—From Southampton.—Mr. Wallis, Mr. Blanchard, Capt. Walpole, Mr. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand, Messrs. Grant, Boulflower, Miller, Stephens, Brockbank, and J. Haddon. From *Marsilles*.—Mr. Mayne, Major Hunter, Hon. A. Drummond, Messrs. Ward, Haly, Abbott, and Matthews. From *Suez*.—H. E. the Ambassador to Bokhara.  
 Per B. and B. S. N. Co.'s str. *Noera*.—From *Suez*.—Mr. and Miss White, Mons. Dufresne, Capt. T. A. Davies, Mrs. N. Campbell and three children, Masters White (four), Mr. Ward, Mr. Wilcocks.

## DEPARTURES.

July 27. Str. *Nubia*, Wilkinson, Aden and Suez; Chalmette, Waite, Calcutta.—28. Barham, Phillip, Rangoon; Catherine Rankin, Peterson, Batavia.—30. Prince of Wales, O'Grady, Calcutta.—31. Str. *Kurrachee*, Cottier, *Kurrachee*; Reunion, Fernand, Bussorah; Lord Strathnairn, Reid, Java; Aleppo, Fleming, Calcutta.—Aug. 2. Anne Royden, Nicholson, Liverpool; Vice-Admiral Tegetthoff, Bonnecioth, Amherst.—3. Mail str. *Ellora*, Murray, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Surat*.—Mrs. S. Cooper, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Speedy, Prince Alamaya, Capt. Cant, Mr. Case, Mrs. Young and infant, Miss E. Ross, Mr. Bullman, Mr. Akeates, Mr. Barron, Mr. Allan, Mr. McRae, Mr. R. Holmes, Mr. Oxford, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Olpherts, Mr. Mudie, Mr. Kelvey, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Mell, Mr. A. Woodward.  
 Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Ellora*.—For *Marsilles*.—Hon. Louis Jackson, Messrs. J. H. Buchanan, W. S. Whitworth, W. Smyth, E. W. Lyell, Miss Nathan, Col. W. D. Aitken. For *Suez*.—Messrs. T. H. Moore, J. C. Bushby, G. Buchanan, H. Jones, Dr. Anderson, Mr. E. Gwyther. For *Southampton*.—Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Marshall and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Warner.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 2, 1869.

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—  
 6 months' sight, per rupee ... Is. 11 9-16d.  
 6 ditto ditto ... Is. 11½d. to Is. 11 11-16d. Credit Bills.  
 6 ditto ditto ... Is. 11½d. to Is. 11 15-16d. Docts.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —) ... 70 per share  
 Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040) ... 6600 per share  
 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ... par  
 Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250) ... 32 pm.  
 (Rs. 2,500) ... Rs. 30 pm.  
 Agra Bank (Rs. 500) ... 710  
 Mazagon Reclamation Company ... par  
 Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400) ... 1950 dis.  
 Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ... Rs. 1400  
 Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ... Rs. 150 pm.  
 Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) ... Rs. 100 pm.  
 Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ... Rs. 1000 pm.  
 Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) ... Rs. 7 dis.  
 Ditto New 420 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4) ... 2 pm.  
 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ... Rs. 600 pm.  
 Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) ... Rs. 100 pm.  
 Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ... 1100  
 Frere Land Company ... 71 per cent. pm.  
 United Victoria and Colaba Land Company ... 58 per cent. pm.  
 Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250) ... Rs. 1715 per share  
 Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) ... Rs. 14500 per share  
 Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700) ... 680 per share  
 Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667) ... Rs. 2300 pm.  
 Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) ... Rs. 500 pm.  
 Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ... Rs. 3200 per share  
 Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000) ... 1020 per share old  
 Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ... par  
 Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—  
 (A) Share (Rs. 8,000) ... 8 pm.  
 (B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...  
 Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000) ...  
 Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock  
 (220 paid up) ...

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan ... Rs. 98  
 " " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33 ... " 98  
 " " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36 ... " 94  
 " " " 1842-43 ... " 104  
 " " " 1854-55 ... " 113½  
 Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan ...  
 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ...

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10½  
 Spanish Dollars ... per 100 275  
 Mexican Dollars ... Do. 250  
 Five Franc Pieces ... per 100 pieces 205  
 Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas ... 107½  
 Sycee Silver ...  
 Gold Leaf 97 touch ... per Tola. 16 5-16  
 Gold Bars, English ... 16½  
 Ditto Pekin ... 16-8

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 10s. to £1. 15s.; Seeds, 15s. to £1.  
 To London—Cotton, nominal; Seeds, £1. 5s. to £1. 10s.

**FREE TELEGRAPHS.**—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council is hereby pleased to notify that, from the 1st August, 1869, free messages will be confined to those included in the following list; all other telegrams, of whatever description, can only be forwarded on payment of the usual charges:—1. Bulletins of public news compiled at Galle from the China and Australian newspapers, on the arrival of the China and Australian steamers, to be telegraphed to Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. 2. Reports of the arrival of European and colonial mail steamers at Galle, to be sent to Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Pondicherry; the arrivals of these steamers at Bombay to be reported to Calcutta, Madras, and Galle. 3. Reports of the arrival of the English mail steamers at Bombay to be sent to all stations. 4. Reports of the arrivals and departures of her Majesty's men-of-war at and from Galle, Trincomallee, Madras, and Bombay, to be sent to Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. 5. Meteorological reports to be sent daily to Calcutta from the following stations:—Akyab, Chittagong, Cuttack, Dacca, Madras, and Saugor Island. 6. Meteorological reports to be sent daily to Bombay, from May 1 to Oct. 31, from the following stations:—Cannanore, Carwar, Mangalore, Tuticorin, and Vingorla.





## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

**ABBOT**, Lieut., of the Bombay staff corps, to offic. as asst. to the Gov. gen.'s agent, Rajpootana, in room of Capt. Roberts. No. 1,440.

**ADAMS**, G. A., asst. mag. and coll. of Humeerpoor, is appd. to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll., with effect from the date on which Turner assumed charge of the office of mag. and coll. of Futtelpore. No. 449a.

Mr. Adams is transf. in the same capacity to Bustee. No. 714a, July 18.

**ALLOP**, J. G., to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. police, 1st grade, 2nd class, Punjab, v. O'Connor. No. 1,917, July 17.

**ALONE**, B. A., officg. dist. supt. police at Benares, is transferred in his present capacity to Bustee. No. 182a, July 17.

**ATKINSON**.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following appt. in the police dept. of the Central Province:—Mr. C. W. Atkinson, to offic. as asst. dist. supt., v. Elliot. No. 496, July 23.

**BAILS**, W., clerk, 3rd class, 2nd grade, att. to the office of the superintg. engr., Sirhind Canal, was dismissed his employment July 1.

**BERRELL**, J. M., officg. dist. supt. of police, 2nd class, in Central Provs., will revert to the grade of officg. dist. supt., 3rd class, with effect from July 4. No. 336.

**BRAMLY**.—The Govt. of India having sanctioned the tempy. appt. of an additional judge at Allypore, Mr. W. J. Bramly is appd. to the office, with effect from June 28. No. 32a.

**BRAND**, Private W. H., 2nd batt., H.M.'s 60th rifles, is appd. to P.W. department as an accountant, 4th grade, and posted to Central India. No. 198, July 20.

**BRERETON**, W., asst. conservator of forests, northern div., Central Provs., will conduct the duties of Mr. Thompson's office during his absence.

**CAMPBELL**, S. A., officg. dist. supt. of police at Bustee, is transferred in his present capacity to Benares. No. 181a, July 19.

**CODDINGTON**, J. G. T., exec. engr., 4th grade, attached to the Etawah div., Ganges Canal, is transf. to supplementary canal survey, which he joined on June 3. No. 669 I.C.

**CONOLLY**, Lieut., asst. comr., Gurdaspore, is invested with powers of a mag. in criminal dept., and with full powers in the civil and revenue depts., Punjab. No. 2,054, July 7.

**CORBETT**, Lieut., 1st grade asst. engr., is appd. to offic. temp. as exec. engr., 2nd div., Ramgunga Canal, subject to the approval of the Govt. of India. No. 715 I.C.

**COTTON**, H. J. S., asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Chooadangah. This cancels the orders of July 6, appg. him to the sub. div. of Sewan. July 27.

**COURT**, Lieut., officg. district supt. of police, Moradabad (on leave), serv. placed at disposal of Govt. of India, foreign dept. No. 166a, July 17.

**COXHEAD**, T. E., asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Sewan, in Sarun, and to exercise the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class and dep. coll. July 21.

**CRAWFORD**.—Notification No. 5 R, dated March 24 last, is cancl., and Mr. Crawford is appd. an exec. engr. 4th grade, from Feb. 18 last, and is posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway. No. 8r.

**DAVIS**, Lieut., asst. district supt. of police at Bareilly, is appd. to offic. as district supt. of police at Boolundshuhur, during absence on leave of Major Harrison. No. 158a.

**DENNIS**, Lieut. col., dep. comr., transf. from Seonee to Hoshungabad, reported his arrival and received charge of his duties from Capt. Plowden, on July 8. No. 342.

**DUFFIN**, C., an asst. supt. of 3rd grade in Telegraph dept., to hold charge of the Madras div. during absence on leave of Mr. Bailey. July 23.

**ELLIOT**, A., appd. to offic. as an asst. comr. of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dist., assu. charge of his duties on June 17. No. 1,432.

**ESCHERBACH**, Rev. A., officg. chaplain of St. Thomas' Church, services placed at disposal of Govt. of India in home dept.

**FOSTER**, G. H., sub. asst. conservator of forests, received charge of the Eastern div., Central provinces, from Mr. Jacob on July 1.

**FRASER**, Capt., dist. superin. of police, Nimar, reported his return from leave, and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. Proby on July 3. No. 336.

**GAFFNEY**—PRIOR.—The officg. chief comr. is pleased to invest the under-mentioned officers with power under Sec. 38 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session:—Dr. J. B. Gaffney, civ. surg. and asst. to dep. comr., Se-roncha, Upper Godavery dist. Mr. F. Prior, extra asst. comr., Balaghat dist. No. 345.

**GOLDNEY**, Capt. A., dist. supt. of Karnaul, to offic. as ditto of 2nd grade at Delhi, during Major Orchard's absence on leave. No. 1,830, July 8.

**GRANT**, Major H., asst. cantonment mag. at Morar, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. and judge of a court of small causes. No. 178.

Major H. Grant, apptd. asst. cantonment mag. at Morar, assumed charge of his appt. on July 7. No. 177.

**GRIFFITH**, T. W., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. Weekes. July 27.

**HARRIS**, Capt., to offic. as dist. superin. of police, 2nd grade, in Punjab, v. Menzies. No. 1,918, July 17.

**HART**, G. H. R., an officg. asst. in 5th class of the financial dept., is apptd. a probationer in the 6th class of the dept.

**HASLETT**, W., asst. dist. superin. of police, Punjab, to offic. as ditto, Mooltan, during absence of Bond. No. 1,918, July 17.

**HERDON**, J., to offic. as dist. superin. of police of 3rd grade in Punjab, v. Goldney, from such date as Major Orchard proceeds on leave, until commencement of Mr. Andrew's leave. Dated May 27 last.

**HOLBROW**, S. C., asst. dist. superin. of police, Punjab, to offic. as dist. superin. of police, Lahore, during abs. of Lieut. Tait. No. 1,918, July 17.

**HUNT**.—With reference to G.O. No. 2,620, dated June 4 last, Mr. J. S. Hunt, overseer, 2nd grade, is posted temp. to Meerut div. P.W., which he joined on June 26. No. 3,448.

**HUNTER**, W. W., LL.D., is apptd. to prepare a Gazetteer for the Lower provinces of Bengal. July 22.

**JERDON**, C. M., to officiate as sub dep. opium agent of Patna, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Cosserat, with effect from the date on which he may have assumed charge of the office. No. 809R, July 20.

**KING**, J. H., is app. a clerk of 3rd class 3rd grade, irrigation branch, P.W. dept., and posted to 1st div. Sirhind Canal. No. 1,882 E.I., July 14.

**KNIVETT**, C., officg. asst. dist. supt. of police, is posted to Cawnpore. No. 141a, July 18. [div. No. 3,457.]

**LEMON**, Serg., overseer 1st grade, has been posted to the Saharunpore Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., whose services have been placed at disposal of Govt., N.W.P., is app. to offic. as chaplain of Chunar. No. 695A.

**LUDLOW**, Lieut., assu. charge of the office of supt. of Coorg and of the Coorg Treasury from Capt. Cole, on July 2. No. 1,438.

**MACGEORGE**, H. J., asst. comr., Hoshungabad, rejoined from priv. leave and assu. charge of his duties at Hurdah, on July 4. No. 347.

**MCGUINNESS**, C. V., temp. sub engr., 3rd grade, attached to the Cawnpore div. Ganges Canal, is perm. to resign his appt. in the dept., with effect from June 13. No. 1,771I.

**McMULLIN**, R. C., officg. asst. dist. supt. of police, N.W.P., is posted to Allahabad. No. 140A, July.

**MANGLES**, A. C., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, having returned to duty on July 10, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of April 30 last, and of which he availed himself on May 10, is cancelled.

**MATTHEWS**, inspector of police, is app. to charge of police of Moradabad dist., during absence on leave of Lieut. major Court. No. 136A.

**MERCER**, H. M., received charge of Jhelum police office as officg. dist. supt. of police on June 28 last.

**NAPIER**, Lieut. the Hon. G. C., to offic. as judge Small Cause Court, Peshawar, during absence of Priestly. July 15.

**NICHOLLS**, Rev. W. W., services having been replaced at disposal of N.W.P. Govt., he is reappd. to be chaplain of the civil lines at Agra. No. 496a.

**O'CONNOR**, T. A., asst. district supt. of police, Punjab, to offic. as district supt. of police, Umritsur, during abs. of Menzies. No. 1,918, July 17.

**OUSELEY**, Lieut. col. R., comdg. the Bhopal batt., officd. as political agent at Bhopal from June 22 to July 6. No. 1,428.

**PAGE**, W. H., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Dacca. July 26.

**PETERSON**, F. W., officg. deputy assay master of the Bombay Mint, is appd. to offic. as assay master of that Mint. July.

**PLATTS**, insp. of schools, Northern Circle of Central Provs., availed himself of subsidiary leave, dated June 28, on July 5, making over charge of his office to Mr. Modehar.

**PLATFAIR**, Capt., Madras staff corps, assumed charge of the appt. of dep. supt. of Port Blair, and the Nicobars on May 5 last.

**PLUNKETT**, Lieut., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Agra div., P.W. No. 3,472, July 17.

**REES**, F. W. J., to offic. as supt. of stamps and stationery, during absence on leave of Mr. W. Cornell. July 26.

**ROBERTSON**, F., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transf. from 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawar Road, to Rawalpindia div., P.W. No. 3,720, July 8.

**ROBINSON**, N. D., exec. engr., 4th grade, N.W.P., will offic. as exec. engr. of the Cawnpore div., P.W.D., during absence on leave of Tovey.

**STEPHENSON**.—The transfer of Sergeant Stephenson, supervisor, 1st grade, from the Central Provs. to Hyderabad is cancelled. No. 197, July 17.

**STEVENS**, J. F., asst. mag. and deputy coll., to have charge of sub-div. of Hajeepore during absence on leave of Mr. Charles, or till further orders. July 27.

**STRAHAN**, Lieut., surveyor of 3rd grade, topographical branch, returned to duty on July 5. No. 225, July 21.

**STROVER**, Capt., officiating deputy comr. of 4th grade in British Burmah, to be asst. political agent at Bhamo, in the territory of H.M. the King of Burmah. No. 1,014, July 22.

**THOMPSON**, Lieut. col., officiating political agent at Bhopal, returned from Bombay and resumed charge of his office on July 6. No. 1,427, July 23.

**TREVOR**, Lieut., made over charge of the office of assistant general superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee at Hyderabad to Capt. Tweedie, officiating 1st assistant resident, on July 1. No. 1,430.

**VIVIAN**, G. W., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Tributary Mehals' div., to officiate as exec. engr. of the Dum-Dum division. No. 265, July 22.

**WEST**, Rev. W., officiating chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, services placed at disposal of Govt. of N.W.P. July 20.

**WESTLAND**.—The leave granted under orders of July 6 to Mr. Westland, then officg. magistrate and collector of Jessore, is cancelled.

**WHEELER**, Rev. C. E., officg. chaplain of Cawnpore, services placed at disposal of Govt. of Bengal, with effect from July 5. No. 700a, July 22.

**WIGGINS**, E., inspector of schools, Eastern Circle, Central Provs., made over charge of his office to Mr. K. Rao, head clerk, on July 3. No. 338.

**WYNNE**, Lieut., asst. engr., 1st grade, transf. to the Punjab in P.W.D., dated May 21, is posted to the Peshawar div., P.W. July 12.

## APPOINTMENTS—OUDE POLICE.

July 19.—No. 490.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions and appointments in the Oude police: Capt. E. M. Woodcock to be district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 25 last.

Capt. F. Maynard to be district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, with effect from Nov. 26 last.

Mr. R. Hamilton to be district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, with effect from Jan. 25 last.

Mr. N. Garstin to be district superintendent of police, 4th grade, with effect from Nov. 26 last.

Mr. J. Burton to be district superintendent of police, 4th grade, with effect from Jan. 25 last.

Mr. T. C. Speedy to be district superintendent of police, 5th grade, with effect from Nov. 26 last.

Mr. B. Stainforth, assistant district superintendent of police, to be district superintendent of police, 5th grade, with effect from Jan. 25 last.

Capt. C. F. Sharpe to be officiating district superintendent of police, 1st grade, with effect from Nov. 26 last, v. Lieut. col. De Symons Barrow, absent on furlough.

Capt. E. M. Woodcock to be officiating district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, with effect from Nov. 26 last.

Capt. M. Tweedie to be officiating district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 25 last.

Capt. M. Proctor to be officiating district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, with effect from Jan. 25 last.

Mr. J. W. Anderson to be officiating district superintendent of police, 4th grade, with effect from Jan. 25 last.

Capt. F. Maynard to be officiating district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, with effect from March 24 last, v. Capt. E. M. Woodcock, absent on furlough.

Mr. N. Garstin to be officiating district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, with effect from March 24 last.

Mr. B. Stainforth to be officiating district superintendent of police, 4th grade, with effect from March 24 last.

Mr. J. Burton to be officiating district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, with effect from April 15 last, v. Mr. R. Hamilton, absent on leave.

Mr. D. Cargill to be officiating district superintendent of police, 4th grade, with effect from April 15 last.

Mr. B. Stainforth to be officiating district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, with effect from June 6 last, v. Capt. Proctor, absent on leave.

Mr. H. Smith to be officiating district superintendent of police, 4th grade, with effect from June 6 last.

Mr. G. J. Low, officiating district superintendent of police, to be assistant district superintendent of police, with effect from Jan. 25 last.

## MAGISTERIAL POWERS.

The undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a magistrate, with effect from June 1:—Messrs. T. F. Harkness, W. T. Martin, D. M. Smeaton, M.A., H. B. Finlay, and G. E. Knox.

The undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the 1st class, with effect from June 1:—Messrs. E. Rose, M. Reade, S. F. A. Smith, E. White, J. S. Mackintosh, B.A., R. S. Whiteway, and R. D. Alexander.

Dr. E. A. Fitzgerald, civil surgeon of Jounpore, in charge of the district jail at that place, is invested with the full powers of a magistrate, to be exercised within the precincts of the jail.

The undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a deputy collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, with effect from June 1:—Messrs. C. J. Lyall, B.A., T. F. Harkness, H. F. Evans, B.A., W. E. Kinsey, W. T. Martin, J. J. D. LaTouche, D. M. Smeaton, M.A., H. B. Finlay, and A. Robinson.

The undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a deputy collector for the trial of suits under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863, with effect from June 1:—Messrs. E. Rose, J. S. Mackintosh, G. E. Knox, and M. Reade.

## MILITARY.

ABERCROMBIE.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut. Abercrombie, of the 107th foot, 2nd wing subaltern, and offic. qrmr. 7th regt. N.I. May 30, 1868. No. 773.

BEAVAN, Lieut., staff corps, whose services were recently placed at the disposal of the C. in C., is att. to the 10th N.I., at Cawnpore. July 20.

BECKETT.—The services of Capt. Beckett, Bengal staff corps, wing officer and offic. 2nd in command, 2nd Sikh infantry, are placed at the disposal of the foreign department. No. 765, July 18.

BELL.—MACNAMARA.—Cornet Bell to be lieut. in 5th lancers, without purch., v. Dennis, appd. adjt. Dated June 25 last. Cornet Macnamara to be lieut., without purch., v. Bell, a probationer for the staff corps. Dated June 25 last.

BERNARD.—TWEDELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 17, making the following appts., with effect from May 26 last, v. Capt. Robertson, appd. to another situation:—Capt. Bernard, 1st wing subaltern and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer of 31st N.I. Capt. Tweddell, att. to offic. as wing officer 31st N.I.

BUNBURY, Capt., adjt. 35th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties. July.

CAPEL, Capt., of the late 5th Eur. L.C., to offic. as doing duty officer stud dept., during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Trench. No. 769.

CHADWICK, Capt., of the Madras staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 6th regt. Madras N.I., to offic. as 2nd in command of the Erinpoorah irregular force, in the room of Capt. Jacob, on leave to Bombay. No. 214, July 22.

COLMAN, Major, 8th foot, to be lieut. col., from June 15 last (local rank).

CONOLLY, Capt., Bengal staff corps, is appd. to offic. as cantonment mag. of Ferozepore. No. 2,063, July 8.

CONOLLY.—The Punjab order dated June 12, appg. Lieut. A. Conolly to offic. as commandant, Peshawur mountain battery, in addition to his other duties, is confd. No. 271.

DURAND, Lieut., 2nd squad. subalt. 12th Bengal N.I., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., with effect from April 7.

EARLE.—Dinapore brig. order confd., dated Feb. 16 last, appgt. Lieut. col. Earle, late 24th N.I., to offic. as brig. major, v. Major Cochrane, on leave.

FORTESCUE.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 9, appgt. Lieut. and offic. adjt. Fortescue, 36th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

FRASER, Lieut. col., staff corps, asst. adjt. gen., having returned from m.c. to Europe, is posted to the Allahabad div., v. Lieut. col. Iremonger, staff corps, to Europe. Lieut. col. Fraser is directed to proceed and join forthwith. July 18.

GILCHRIST, Ens., 26th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., 8th N.I., on probation, v. Verner, app. 1st wing subalt. Dated July 8.

GOAD.—Hyderabad contingent, 3rd inf.—Lieut. Goad, of 45th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be wing subalt., on probation, v. Metcalfe, deceased. No. 772.

GREEN.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 3 last, making the following appt., v. Lieut. G. Waterhouse, 3rd squad. officer:—Lieut. J. H. Green, 1st squad. subalt., 12th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

GREENFIELD, Lieut., officg. 2nd in comd. of the Deolee irregular force, discharged the duties of adjt., in add. to his other duties, from March 3 to May 21. No. 212.

GREENAWAY, Capt., to retain the appt. of adjt., on prom. to the rank of capt. Dated July 9.

GREY.—The services of Ens. Grey, of H.M.'s 3rd buffs, are placed temp. at the disposal of Govt. of Bengal from July 2. No. 779.

MADDEN, Capt., 5th N.I., to retain the appt. of adjutant on his prom. to rank of capt. Dated July 8.

MONTGOMERIE, Capt., Bengal engrs., to be major from June 8 (local rank).

NEWBATT.—Under instructions from the horse guards, the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. Newbatt, 2nd batt. 10th foot, published in G.O. of May 29, 1868, is cancelled.

ORCHARD, Capt., is prom. to 1st class barrackmaster, v. Major Bruce, permitted to resign. July 18.

RIPLEY.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, is prom. to the rank of major, from the date specified:—Capt. E. P. W. Ripley. No. 778, July 20.

ROWCROFT.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 15, making the following appt., with effect from 14th idem, v. Lieut. col. T. Wheler, on leave:—Capt. G. C. Rowcroft, wing officer, 35th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

SADLEY.—DENNIS.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following proms. and appts.:—Lieut. F. Sadley, 5th lancers, to be capt. without purchase, v. Thackwell, dec., dated June 25; Lieut. J. Dennis to be adjt., v. Sadley, prom., dated June 25.

SHEPHERD.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 21, directing Ens. Shepherd, 2nd wing subalt., &c., 4th Punjab inf., to offic. as qrmr. in addition to his other duties, from June 10, during abs. of Gaselee on leave. No. 272.

SMITH.—The name of Lieut. M. C. Smith, Bengal staff corps, is in future to be borne in the list of the Bengal army as Lieut. M. Clementi. No. 780.

SULLIVAN.—Lahore div. order confd., dated May 31 last, appg. Capt. and local major Sullivan, 109th foot, to the duties of transport officer at Mooltan, v. Gairdner of the same regt. [June 12.]

THULLIER, Lieut., royal Bengal engrs., to be capt. (local rank), from Wilson, Lieut. F. A., R.A., appd. to offic. as adjt. of the Deolee irregular force, joined his appt. May 21. No. 210.

## HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

The following order is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:—Hazara field force order, dated Oct. 31 last, appointing the undermentioned officers of the R.E., the first, as field engineer, and the others as assistant engineers to that force, from the dates noted:—

Lieut. (now capt.) W. B. Holmes, from Aug. 14 to Oct. 26, 1868.

Lieut. H. C. Rowcroft, from Sept. 17 to Oct. 14, 1868.

Lieut. W. Broadfoot, from Aug. 18 to Oct. 22, 1868.

Lieut. M. S. Bell, from Sept. 24 to Oct. 31, 1868.

Lieut. H. H. Murphy, from Sept. 24 to Oct. 31, 1868.

## MEDICAL.

COMPIGNE.—RADDOK.—Agra station order confd., dated May 13 last, placing the services of Asst. surg. Compigne, M.D., 40th N.I., at the disposal of the Govt. N.W.P., for temp. civil employ. at Beawar, and appg. Surg. Raddock, 1st N.I., temp. to med. charge of the 40th N.I., in addition to his own duties, v. Asst. surg. Compigne, M.D.

HICKSON.—The Hazara field force order, dated Sept. 21, 1868, appg. Staff Asst. surg. Hickson to med. charge of field hospital (British troops), Abbotabad, v. Millar, is confirmed. July 19.

HUGHES.—Umritsar station order confd., dated May 5 last, appg. Staff Asst. surg. Hughes, M.D. (in med. charge of troops at Govindghur), to med. charge of garrison cells, in addition to his other duties, with effect from April 8 last.

LOCH, Surg., M.D., of the med. dept., services placed temp. at disposal of Govt. of India in N.W.P. No. 762, July 20.

MACGREGOR.—Agra station order confd., dated June 7, directing the following arrangement:—Asst. surg. MacGregor, 40th N.I., to proceed to Deolee for duty.

POWELL.—Pres. div. order confd., dated April 9, 1868, appg. Surg. Powell, M.D. (garrison asst. surg., Fort William), to med. charge of 14th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Surg. major White, M.D.

SPRY.—Agra station order confd., dated June 15, appg. Surg. Spry to med. charge of 40th N.I., v. Raddock.

WATSON.—Peshawur district order confd., dated June 19, appg. Surg. Watson, 19th Bengal cav., to med. charge of 3rd N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from July 1, v. Squire, proceeded on leave.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Simla, July 5.—No. 196.*—Serious inconvenience having occurred from remissness in an important branch of correspondence, in consequence of which the C. in C. in India has remained in ignorance of opinions given by commanding officers of stations to the civil authorities on matters of much importance, his Excellency requests close attention be paid in future to the custom according to which commanding officers of every degree are required to submit to their superiors communications on official matters received from non-military authorities.

General officers commanding divisions and districts will have the goodness to enforce this rule in all stations under their command, and they will, further, forward to army head-quarters, without delay, communications and questions of every kind which may have been submitted to them, or to those under their command, for opinion or orders by authorities not connected with the army.

Attention is called to para. 1, chapter 20, "Correspondence," of the Bengal Military Regulations, which lays down the channel through which military officers' opinions are to be conveyed to H.E. the C. in C. and to Government; to paragraph 14 of the same, which generally defines the scope of authorised correspondence with local civil authorities; and to paragraphs 19 and 20, which indicate the nature of correspondence expected from commanding officers, and the necessity of observing the prescribed channel of communication.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*July 5.—No. 197.*—The following letter from the Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, No. 911, dated March 20 last, is published for general information and guidance:—

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 1,744e, dated Feb. 15 last, and in reply to acquaint you that a medical officer in charge of a regiment appointed to officiate in a staff appointment during the absence on furlough of the permanent incumbent will not be required to vacate his regimental charge."

## RELIEFS AND MOVEMENTS—TRANSFERS—ARTILLERY.

*July 5.—No. 198.*—Instances having occurred where general officers, exercising their discretion, have authorised the movement of men from batteries of Royal Artillery to others of the same brigade at distant stations, at the hottest seasons of the year, and it having been brought to the Commander-in-Chief's notice that in some cases men have suffered most severely therefrom, his Excellency prohibits for the future any such movements between April 1 and Oct. 20, without special sanction received from army head-quarters through the quartermaster-general.

This order cancels, within the above dates, the operation of Adjutant-general's Circulars of Aug. 26, 1863, and No. 103 of July 21, 1865.

## DRESS—CLOTHING.

*July 5.—No. 199.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India has sanctioned the undermentioned change in the uniform of the native infantry; and commanding officers are requested to submit their indents to the clothing department for supply of the new pattern clothing which falls due in 1870-71—Zouave tunics with slashed cuffs and serge pyjamas.

## DRESS.

*July 5.—No. 200.*—General order No. 133, dated May 20 last, laying down the cork helmet as the future head-dress for general staff, applies to the brigade staff as well as to the divisional staff.

## CLAIMS TO ADDITIONAL PAY—CIVIL AND UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

From G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, financial department, to the Accountant-general, Bengal—(No. 1,682, dated July 2, 1869).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the Examiner of Claims, Calcutta, No. 43e, dated April 30, 1869, inquiring—

First, whether "an uncovenanted officer performing the duties of another office in addition to his own would be entitled to a moiety of the salary of the appointment in which he is officiating *plus* the full salary of his own substantive appointment, under the ruling of the financial department, No. 2,502, dated March 16, 1860 (provided that his total receipt does not exceed the salary of the more highly-paid office), or his own salary and 20 and 10 per cent. of the salary of the acting appointment."

Secondly, what rules should regulate the salaries of ministerial officers whose salaries are "graded," by which is apparently meant progressive.

Thirdly, whether a ministerial officer, who has not attained the maximum salary of his own class, should be allowed 20 per cent. of the mean salary of the class in which he is officiating "up to the limit of the minimum salary of the latter class."

Fourthly, whether a ministerial officer drawing the maximum salary of his own class should be refused deputation allowance on being appointed to officiate in a higher class, but be permitted to draw the periodical increases of salary of that class as if he were permanently appointed to it.

Fifthly, whether the officer referred to in the last question should be permitted, in the event of his being confirmed in the class in which he is officiating, to retain the annual increases which he drew during his officiating incumbency.

2. In reply to the first question, I am desired to point out that the ruling of March 16, 1860, is one of the "old rules for the granting of acting allowances to uncovenanted servants," which, as you will observe

from the order of this department, No. 308, dated the 1st ult., "have been abolished" by the order No. 122 of January 16, 1869; and to observe that, according to the last-mentioned order and the orders of this department, No. 735, dated Jan. 28, No. 1,482, dated March 5, and No. 998, dated June 14, 1869, an uncovenanted officer performing the duties of another office in addition to his own is entitled to his substantive salary and an acting allowance of 20, or 20 and 10 per cent. on the salary of the office in which he is officiating, provided his aggregate receipts do not exceed that salary, unless the Government which imposed the double duty upon him certifies that it "would have been detrimental to the public service to have made any other arrangement," in which case the proviso regarding his aggregate receipts may be waived.

3. In reply to the second and third questions, I am directed to state that the acting allowance of an uncovenanted servant officiating in an appointment, the salary of which is progressive, should be calculated at the rates stated in the preceding paragraph, on the mean salary of that appointment, provided his total receipts do not exceed its minimum salary.

4. In reply to the fourth question, I am directed to state that, when an officer on the maximum salary of his own class is officiating in a higher class, and his acting allowance calculated as prescribed above raises his total receipts to the minimum salary of the higher class, he should draw the periodical increases of salary allowed in the higher classes if he were permanently appointed to that class. I am to add, with reference to the fifth question, that he should be permitted to retain those increases in the event of his being confirmed in the higher class.

No. 1,683.—From G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to Officiating Accountant-general, British Burmah.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 241 of April 16, 1869, and in reply to state that the order of this department, No. 1,482, dated March 5, 1869, does not supersede, in the case of uncovenanted servants officiating in such posts as are never held by covenanted civil servants or military officers, the rule which denies acting allowance in departments where appointments are divided into classes and sub-divided into grades to an officer acting in a higher grade of his own class.

No. 1,684.—From G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to Accountant-general, North Western Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Deputy Accountant-general J. Eede's letter, No. 20,066 of May 15, 1869, and in pointing out that the first and second questions contained in that letter are disposed of in the orders of this department, Nos. 1,682 and 1,683 of this day's date, to state in reply to the third question, that when an uncovenanted servant officiates for another, who draws a salary and personal allowance, the acting allowance of the former should be calculated on the salary of the latter, exclusive of his personal allowance.

## THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

*Simla, July 17.—No. 759.*—H.E. the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to approve of the formation of such employes of the East Indian Railway as desire to tender their services as volunteers into a corps, to be designated "The East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps," the head quarters of which will be at Jamalpore.

2. The corps will be embodied under the operation, and subject to the provisions, of Act XXIII. of 1857, and Government General Orders Nos. 274 of 1861, 96 of 1863, and 631 of 1864.

3. For the executive duties officers and non-commissioned officers from the army, to the following extent, are sanctioned:—One captain as inspector and adjutant, with the staff salary and office allowance of a brigade major, in addition to staff corps pay; one first class and one second class sergeant inspector, in proportion of one of each class to every 150 volunteers.

4. The pay of the sergeant instructors will be determined hereafter; they will, after six months' trial, be transferred to the unattached list.

5. The non-commissioned staff will be distributed by the inspector and adjutant, under the orders of the commanding officer, and will perform all the duties of staff sergeants, keep all accounts and correspondence, prepare all returns and practice records, take charge of the arms and ammunitions, and act as instructors in every sense.

6. The sergeant instructors, as regards discipline, will be subject to the authority of the officer commanding the battalion and the inspector and adjutant only; any neglect on their part or irregularity coming to the notice of volunteer officers is to be reported for the decision of the officer commanding.

7. It will be within the power of the officer commanding the battalion, on the recommendation of the inspector and adjutant, to promote or reduce the inspectors from one class to another.

8. The entertainment of two kalassies, at Rs. 8 per mensem, for every 100 volunteers, to take care of the arms, perform fatigue duties at the ranges, &c., is also sanctioned.

9. Each company to consist of one captain, one lieutenant, and one ensign, elected by the men; one colour-sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, and one bugler, nominated by the commanding officer of the battalion; with a minimum strength of 35 and a maximum of 70 privates.

10. The men of each company need not necessarily reside at the same station.

11. Should the number of volunteers enrolled hereafter be found sufficient, a second corps will be formed.

12. The battalion will have a staff of officers consisting of one honorary colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, and one quartermaster, to be appointed by Government from among the elected commissioned officers.

13. A capitation grant of Rs. 20 per annum will be given by Government under existing regulations.

14. The funds of the corps, and the accounts connected therewith, are to be kept by the quartermaster upon the responsibility of the lieutenant-colonel of the battalion, and will be audited annually by the inspector and adjutant.

15. Wherever the head quarters of a battalion or company are fixed, or where twenty volunteers are permanently located, ranges are to be provided; their sites, to be in as close proximity to the railway station as possible, will be selected by railway engineers, in conjunction with the civil officer of the district. When railway ground is not available, a free site will be granted by the Government.

16. No range is to be brought into use until it has been approved by an inspector of musketry.

17. With a view to encourage the railway volunteers in acquiring skill in the use of their arms, annual Government prizes for matches will be granted in the proportion of Rs. 200 to every hundred effectives.

18. All matters connected with the battalion requiring the orders of Government shall be referred through the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

19. Under the orders of H.E. the C. in C., arrangements will be made for the annual inspection of the battalion, the inspecting officer forwarding his confidential report to the adjutant-general.

#### LAST PAY CERTIFICATES, C.S.

*Financial Dept., Simla, June 30.*—No. 1,717.—Read Resolution No. 409 passed in this department on the 7th ult., and appendices regarding last pay certificates to officers of the civil department.

**Resolution.**—In the resolution mentioned above, it is provided that the rate of absentee allowance admissible to a civil officer proceeding on leave shall in all cases be shown in his last pay certificate by the accountant general of his Presidency; but in the case of a covenanted civil servant or military officer in civil employ whose appointment has been changed within the three years preceding his furlough, the rate of furlough allowance will sometimes depend on the date on which he may make over charge of his office, and the accountant general of his Presidency will not be aware of that date at the time the last pay certificate is prepared if the absentee intends to embark at a port in a Presidency other than that in which he is employed, and has not to pass through the accountant general's station on his way to that port. For cases in which, for these reasons, the accountant general is unable to specify the rate of absentee allowance, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to lay down the following in lieu of the rules prescribed in the 6th paragraph of the above-mentioned resolution:—The accountant general of the absentee's Presidency must send him a document in the form A appended to this resolution, leaving the fifth, sixth, eighth, and ninth spaces on the face of the form blank, and forward a duplicate of it to the accountant general or district officer at the port at which the absentee intends to embark for Europe. Before the absentee's departure from his station the district officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay must fill up the sixth space on the face of the original form, and fill up and attest the certificate at the end of that form. The accountant general or district officer at the port at which the absentee intends to embark for Europe must act up to the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of the form, must copy the entry in the sixth space on the face of the original form, and the entries and signature in the certificate at the end of that document into the duplicate form, and must return the original form to the absentee. If he be an accountant general, he must, moreover, forward the duplicate form to the local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the accountant general of the absentee's Presidency, with a letter in the form B appended to this resolution; but if he be a district officer he must forward the duplicate form A to the accountant general of his own Presidency, who must send it on to the local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form A to the accountant general of the absentee's Presidency with a letter in the form C appended. [The forms referred to above are omitted.]

**MUNICIPAL.**—Mr. A. C. Mangles to be vice-chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Mozufferpore, with effect from July 10.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE (MILITARY).**—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Capt. Henchy, royal (Madras) artillery, commandant No. 2 horse light field battery, Hyderabad contingent; date of arrival at Bombay, June 11. Capt. Osborne, late 44th regiment of native infantry, assistant surveyor, 1st grade, revenue survey department; date of arrival at Bombay, June 22. Major Pond, Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Fort William, July 6. Capt. Stewart, royal artillery, commissary of ordnance, 2nd class; date of arrival at Bombay, July 1. Apothecary J. Hart, subordinate medical department; date of arrival at Fort William, July 13. Lieut. A. Strand, Calcutta volunteer rifle corps, reported his return to duty from leave to England on June 23.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned junior members of the Bengal civil service having obtained certificates of "high proficiency" in the languages stated opposite their respective names, have each been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000:—Messrs. W. B. Oldham, in Bengali; C. C. Quinn, in Bengali; and G. Smeaton, in Ooryah. Mr. C. Shelverton, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, attached to the Hansi division, Western Jumna Canal, has passed the examination in colloquial Hindustani prescribed. Mr. Macfarlane, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Lahore division, has passed the examination in the native language of the lower standard. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on June 7:—Lieut. the Hon. H. Marsham, and Bugler E. Munger, 3rd battalion rifle brigade.

**MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Cornet Muir, 4th hussars, to remain at Nynee Tal from

July 22 to Oct. 31, in extension of privilege leave. Asst. surg. Scott, M.D., 18th hussars, to England, overland. Lieut. Saunders, A battery, F brigade, R.H.A., to Kussowlie, from July 10 to Oct. 10, on private affairs. Lieut. Carr, E battery, 8th brigade, R.A., to Nynee Tal, from June 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Joyce, 14th brigade R.A., to England, on private affairs, for six months from date of embarkation. Paymaster Sergeant, 19th foot, to Murree, from July 31 to Aug. 31, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. Noble, 41st foot, to remain at Simla, from July 2 to Sept. 2, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. Steven, 102nd foot, instructor of musketry, to remain at Simla, from July 14 to Sept. 14, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. the Hon. H. M. Hobart, 108rd foot, from July 12 to Aug. 11, to Bombay, on preparatory leave. Lieut. FitzHerbert, rifle brigade, to England, on urgent private affairs. Capt. Hill, 1st Bengal cav., to remain at Simla, from April 12 to Oct. 15. Capt. Nott, late 4th European regt., to Darjeeling for four months, from June 16. Lieut. Massy, 2nd wing subaltern 23rd N.I., from July 3 to Dec. 3, to Calcutta, to study the native languages, as a very special case. Lieut. Campbell, 27th N.I., from July 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, to Calcutta, to study the native languages. Lieut. Toker, adjutant 18th N.I., is permitted to proceed to Calcutta, to appear before a medical board, preparatory to applying for sick leave to sea. Surg. Greenhow, of the medical department, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868. Surg. Hutchinson, M.D., of the medical department, civil, Patna, for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868. Surg. major Squire, of the medical department, for two years, under the Regulations of 1796. Lieut. Mangles, 20th hussars, to remain in England from Nov. 16, 1869, to May 15, 1870, in extension of private affairs. Lieut. Wheatley, C battery D brigade R.H.A., to England, overland, to appear before a medical board. Surg. Woods, 14th brig. R.A., to the Dalhousie Hills, from July 20 to Oct. 20, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Tarleton, 5th foot, for one month, from July 10, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Graeme, to the hills north of Dalhousie, from July 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. Chinn, 12th foot, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board. Capt. M. Thunder, 21st foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. C. Monsell, 23rd foot, to England, overland, on medical certificate. Lieut. Farmer, 60th foot, to the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs, from Sept. 20 to Oct. 14. This cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C., June 26. Lieut. col. Stafford (commandant 19th N.I.), to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, from July 5 to Nov. 1, in extension of privilege leave, under the rules of 1868. Major Cory (brigade major, Rawul Pindie), to remain at Simla, from July 2 to Oct. 1, in extension. Capt. Musgrave (2nd in command and squadron officer 15th Bengal cavalry), to Cashmere, from May 11 to Oct. 11, on medical certificate. In cancellation of the leave granted him in G.O.C.C., 4th ult. Staff assistant surgeon A. Neill, medical staff, to England, overland, on medical certificate.

**CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.**—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. D. Tremlett, assistant commissioner, Delhi, has two years' furlough to Europe, from March 20, 1870. Mr. W. Crank, professor, Lahore College, has four (not three) months' leave. Mr. H. Wade, accountant, office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is allowed six months' leave, in extension. Capt. Lockhart, 3rd Punjab infantry, has leave of absence from July 15 to Nov. 15, in extension, to remain at Calcutta and study the native languages. Capt. Menzies, district superintendent of police, Umrutsur, has two months' privilege leave of absence, from Aug. 15. Capt. Bond, district superintendent of police, Mooltan, has two months' privilege leave of absence, from Aug. 28. Lieut. Tait, district superintendent of police, Lahore, has two months' privilege leave of absence, from July 20. Leave for two months to Mr. L. Bean, executive engineer, 3rd division, Lahore and Peshawar road, with effect from July 1. Mr. C. F. Amery, assistant conservator, Fuel plantation division, Punjab, has two months' privilege leave, from Sept. 10 next. Mr. B. C. Bailey, a superintendent of the 1st grade, in the telegraph department, two months and fifteen days. Subsidiary leave for thirty days is granted to Capt. Warner, deputy commissioner, Dumoh, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his proceeding to Calcutta, and obtaining final leave to Europe. Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Major Tovey, executive engineer, Cawnpore division, public works, with effect from Aug. 1, 1869, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Privilege leave for three months is granted to Sergeant Hurst, sub engineer, Chukrata division, public works, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. H. W. FitzGibbons, overseer, attached to the Moradabad division, P.W., from such date as he may have availed himself thereof. Major Orchard, dist. supt. police, Delhi, has one month's leave, from July 1. The three months' leave to Capt. Goldney, of May 27 last, is cancelled. Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Cuttack, for fifteen days, to enable him to present himself for examination by the standard of high proficiency in Bengalee at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in October next. Capt. Bance, assistant superintendent of police (officiating superintendent, 3rd grade), British Burmah, preparatory leave for thirty days, with effect from June 19, to enable him to proceed to Madras, with a view to obtaining leave to Europe. Mr. H. Cotgrave, officiating district superintendent of police, Hyderabad assigned districts, availed himself, on June 15, of the three months' privilege leave granted to him. Major Harrison, district superintendent of police at Boolundshahr, three months' privilege leave, with effect from July 12. Lieut. M. H. Court, officiating district superintendent of police, Moradabad, has privilege leave for two months, with effect from June 10. Mr. W. P. Richardson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Bundelkund irrigation works, for five months, from June 7. Sergeant J. Williams, supervisor 2nd grade, attached to the Eastern Jumna Canal, privilege leave for two months, from June 29. Capt. H. Y. Murray, executive engineer, 3rd



grade, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. Barry, assistant magistrate and collector, Butee, privilege leave for two months, with effect from August 9. Mr. W. R. N. James, assistant commissioner, Jhansie, privilege leave for three months, with effect from August 10. The unexpired portion (one month) of the leave granted to Mr. P. Niblett, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Benares, dated Jan. 14 last, is cancelled. Surgeon H. C. Kingston, A.B., M.D., officiating assay master of the Bombay Mint, privilege leave for three months. Mr. Donzelle, executive engineer, 4th grade, Tirhoot division, for eighteen months, to proceed to Europe. The leave granted under orders of the 6th inst. to Mr. Westland, then officiating magistrate and collector of Jessore, is cancelled.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

**BOSWELL, J. A. C.**, acting coll. and mag. of Kistna district, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Masulipatam. July 27.  
**CAMPBELL—ZILLHARDT.**—Capt. J. A. Campbell, superintendent, Astagram div., and Mr. J. Zillhardt, sen., to be lay trustees of chaplaincy of Mysore.  
**CLARKE, the Hon. T.**, is permitted to resign the Madras C.S., and is admitted to an annuity from the date on which he may embark for England. July 27.  
**COELHO, I. M.**, acting tahsildar of Uppinangadi, in the same district, to act as sub-registrar of assurances of Uppinangadi. July 27.  
**MASKELL, J. M.**, barrister-at-law, and acting clerk of the Madras Court of Small Causes, to officiate as 4th judge of that court in addition to his duties as acting clerk. July 27.  
**REID, J. W.**, to act as civil and session judge of Tellicherry during employment of Mr. J. H. Master on other duty—to take effect from date on which Mr. Pelly assumes charge of civil court of Calicut. July 27.  
**SCHARLIEB, W. M.**, to act as administrator-general, Madras, during Mr. Miller's absence on leave, and on Mr. Miller's responsibility. July 27.

### MILITARY.

**ABDY, Lieut. col. C. H.**, 2nd light cav., who rejoined from priv. leave, to offic. as comdt. July 5.  
**BRERETON, Lieut.**, 2nd wing subalt. 4th N.I., to offic. as qrmr. from June 17, without prejudice to his other duties.  
**BUTLER, Capt. (brevet major)**, 1st wing subalt. 23rd light inf., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Col. Greenway, on gen. leave. July 5.  
**CHAMBERS.**—The following removal is ordered:—Capt. C. J. O. Chambers, from attached 19th N.I., to attached sappers and miners—to join.  
**CRAWFORD.**—The following order is confirmed:—By the officer comdg. 32nd N.I., apptg. Capt. J. Crawford to offic. as qrmr. from July 1, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt., v. Johnston.  
**CRAWFORD, Lieut.**, is transfd. from H to B battery, 14th brig. R.A., pending the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.  
**DICKY—MEARS.**—Major Dicky, staff corps, is apptd. officg. wing officer 38th regt. N.I. Capt. Mears, from attached 36th N.I., to officg. qrmr. 34th L.I. July 16.  
**DRUMMOND, Cornet**, 16th lancers, who arrived from England at Madras on April 19 last, is to be considered as having proceeded to join his regt. at Bangalore on duty.  
**DUN—READ.**—Lieut. col. Dun, 22nd N.I., to offic. as comdt. Major Read to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. July 5.  
**DYNELEY, Lieut. col.**, officg. comdt. 1st light cav., will, on being relieved, return to Bangalore, and do gen. duty under orders of the officer commanding Mysore division. June 24.  
**GILES, Ensign**, 76th foot, to act as asst. instructor pending Lieut. Talbot's arrival, or until further orders, v. Capt. Bartleet. July 5.  
**GORDON.**—Order confd. by the officer commanding 23rd light inf., apptg. Capt. Gordon to offic. as wing officer, with effect from June 21, without prejudice to his duties as officg. 1st wing sub., v. Major Handyside, apptd. to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. [July 5.  
**HANDYSIDE, Major**, 23rd light inf., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.  
**HAULTAIN, Lieut. col.**, will do gen. duty under orders of the officer comdg. Mysore div. until the departure of Major Playfair to join the 34th light inf. The appt. of this officer to the 30th N.I., and the transfer of Major Playfair from officg. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 30th N.I., to officg. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 34th light inf., as published in G.O.C.C. dated June 24, is to have effect from the date Lieut. col. McDougall, officg. comdt. 34th light inf., quits his regt.  
**HOYES.**—Order confd. by the officer comdg. R.A., Hyderabad subsidiary force, apptg. Capt. Hoyes, 23rd brig. R.A., to offic. as adjt. of his brig., and staff officer R.A., Hyderabad subsidiary force, during the absence on leave of McLeod. July 2.  
**HUTCHISON, Capt. (brevet lieut. col.)** de M. Hutchison, cadre 20th regt. N.I., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a capt., from Sept. 10.  
**KETCHEN.**—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank:—Capt. Ketchen, cav. gen. list, attached 3rd regt. light cav., arrived at Madras on July 16.  
**KNATCHBULL—PARKER.**—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to approve of Lieuts. Knatchbull and Parker, 2nd bat. 10th foot, joining the depot at the expiration of their leave. July 15.  
**MARSHALL, Capt.**, staff corps, the leave of absence on private affairs granted to him in G.O. March 8, is cancl. from the date he assu. charge of the clothing agency, viz., June 7.  
**MASON, Lieut. col.**, 23rd light inf., to offic. as comdt. July 5.  
**ROBERTSON.**—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 19th N.I., apptg. Capt. Robertson to offic. as qrmr., without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt., v. Bloomfield, on other duty. June 18.

**SAUNDERS, Lieut. col.**, staff corps, is removed from doing gen. duty Centre div., to offic. as wing officer 7th N.I., to join. July 10. [July 9.  
**SKINNER, Lieut.**, 76th foot, to act as instructor of musketry to the regt.  
**STUART, Capt.**, 1st wing subalt. and officg. qrmr., to offic. as wing officer without prejudice to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. Mainwaring, whose priv. leave expired on May 31, 1869.  
**SWANSTON, Capt.**, officg. qrmr. 8th N.I., to continue officg. wing officer until the arrival of Major Baillie. July 5.  
**WATTS, Lieut.**, dep. comy. gen., is app. member of the committee convened in G.O. No. 52, dated April 28, and of which Lieut. col. Falls, R.H.A., is president, v. Lieut. col. J. Elphinstone, dep. asst. comy. gen., relieved. July 8. [on m.c. July 5.  
**WYNCH, Capt.**, 31st light inf., to offic. as 1st wing subalt., v. Aitchison,

### COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

July 21.—The following promotions and appointments are made in the Commissariat Department:—

Majors B. H. W. Magrath, of the staff corps, acting assistant commissary general, 2nd class, J. C. Macdonald, of the staff corps, acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as assistant commissary general, 2nd class, and T. W. Stansfeld, of the staff corps, acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class—consequent on Major G. A. Walker, acting assistant commissary general, 1st class, having been appointed to act as examiner of commissariat, clothing and stud accounts, or until further orders.

Captains J. C. Gunning, of the staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, and W. Rowlandson, of the 17th regiment N.I., acting sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as sub assistant commissary general, 1st class—consequent on Major G. A. Walker, acting assistant commissary general, 1st class, having been appointed to act as examiner of commissariat, clothing and stud accounts, or until further orders.

Lieut. B. A. Bloomfield, quartermaster, 19th regiment N.I., to act as sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class—to complete the establishment.

### MEDICAL.

**CROKER.**—The leave of absence, on m.c., granted to Asst. surg. A. Croker, 23rd brig. R.A., doing duty at St. Thomas' Mount, in G.O.C.C. June 21, is cancelled; and that officer is to be considered as doing duty at that station for 3 months, from June 16.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned officers, &c., have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieut. Scott, R.A.—Tonghoo, June 5; Qrmr. serg. Butler, 16th N.I.—Banda, June 24. Capt. Curtois, gen. list, 2nd squad. subalt., 2nd L.C., passed the high proficiency test—Madras, July 5. Major Hinzman, 3rd batt. 60th rifles; Major Dickey, staff corps; Capt. Chambers, staff corps; Capt. Mears, staff corps—passed the higher standard examination.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS, &c.**—The following furloughs to Europe on medical certificate, and leaves of absence, have been granted, under the Rules of 1868 (unless otherwise specified):—The Hon. T. Clarke, first member of the board of revenue, preparatory leave for one month. Mr. Wallace, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tinnevely, three months' leave. Mr. Pritchard, deputy collector of Cuddapah, three months' sick leave. Mr. Gompertz, acting deputy superintendent, revenue survey, No. 3 party, Cuddapah, fifteen months' sick leave. Rev. J. McKee, chaplain of Koonoor, privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 1. Mr. Miller, administrator-general, Madras, privilege leave for three months, under section 12 of the Absentee Rules of 1855. Mr. D'Silva, principal sudder ameen of Cochin, sick leave from June 19 to Aug. 3 (new rules). Mr. Blacker, sub engineer of the 3rd grade, leave on medical certificate, retrospectively, from July 1 to Aug. 15 (new rules). Lieut. Taylor, assistant engineer of the 2nd grade, privilege leave for one month, from Aug. 12 (new rules).

**MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.**—The following furloughs to Europe, on medical certificate and leaves of absence, under the new rules, have been granted:—Capt. Knight, 19th foot, 2nd battalion, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Hoddam, 60th foot, 3rd battalion, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Weigall, 76th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. Campbell, R.A., adjutant 5th brigade, from July 12 to Sept. 30, Shevaroy Hills and Bangalore, on private affairs. Capt. O'Rorke, 60th rifles, 2nd battalion, to England, via overland route, from date of embarkation, unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. Lloyd, of the staff corps, deputy commissioner, British Burmah, for two years, and to embark from Rangoon. Lieut. Haleman, of the staff corps, quartermaster 31st regt. L.I., for two years, to embark from Madras. Surgeon major Stewart, for two years, to embark from Madras. Asst. surgeon Gibbon, 23rd brigade R.A., to England by the overland route, unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. Marshall, 20th brigade R.A., for six months from date of departure—Neilgherry or other Hills in the South of India. Capt. Bird, doing duty sappers and miners, for one month, from June 23 or date of departure, to Presidency. Lieutenant Johnston, quartermaster 32nd N.I., for one month, from June 21, or date of departure, to Bombay. Lieutenant Pearse, R.A., from June 5 to December 4, on the recommendation of a medical board. Lieut. col. Macaulay, officiating commandant 37th N.I., for six months, from date of departure, to Madras. Lieut. Spry, attached 30th N.I., for four months, from July 12, or date of departure, to Madras. Capt. Bance, staff corps, assistant superintendent of police, British Burmah, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Ens. Derman, 1st battalion 1st foot, from June 21, or date of departure, for two months. Ens. McCleverty, 45th foot, from July 2 to Sept. 2, in extension. Capt. Reid, staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 16th N.I., in continuation, until Oct. 8. Capt. Beauchamp, cadre 45th N.I., 1st wing subaltern 13th N.I., from May 25, or date of departure, to Nov. 24.

## Bombay.

## CIVIL.

BLATHWAT, C. G., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Sholapore. July 28.  
 ELLIS, J. A., acting examiner of railway accounts in Sind, reverts to his appt. at the Presidency of 3rd grade acct., from July 17, the date of his departure from Kurrachee.  
 JOHNS, G. H., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Ahmedabad. July 28.  
 JONES, A., to act as asst. district supt. of police, Ahmedabad dist. July 26.  
 LYONS, Major, cantonment mag., Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers contemplated in Act XIII. of 1859, within the cantonment of Ahmednuggur. July 28.  
 MACKENZIE, T. D., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Tanna. July 28.  
 MAULE, Rev. W., chaplain of Colaba, is prom. to rank of senior chaplain, from May 6 last, the date of retirement of Rev. C. Laing.  
 STOKES, H. J., to be 2nd asst. coll. of Sholapore, continuing to act as 1st asst. coll. of Belgaum. July 28.  
 WEST, Capt., assumed charge of his appt. as acting 2nd in command, Kolhapoor inf., and *ex officio* asst. to the political agent, on July 10, v. Capt. Westropp. [coll. of Broach. July 28.]  
 WILSON, G. H. D., to be 2nd asst. coll. of Colaba, and to act as 2nd asst. WOODWARD, W., to be 2nd asst. coll. of Nassick, and to act as 1st asst. coll. of Kaira. July 28.

## MILITARY.

APFLECK, Capt., to retain the quartermastership of 1st grenadier regt. N.I., on promotion. July 21.  
 GORDON.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, July 16 last:—Major Gordon, staff corps, brigade major Scinde frontier field force.  
 HEATHCOTE.—BRUCE.—Major Heathcote, staff corps, is placed on general duty, Bombay garrison. Major Bruce, apptd. to offic. as 2nd in command, in addition to his own duties. July 21.  
 HOGG, Lieut., staff corps, 2nd squad. officer 2nd Sind horse, to offic. as comdt. Aden troop, with effect from the date on which he assumes command, v. Myers, proceeded to Europe, on m.c.  
 JONES, Lieut., to act as interpreter to the 59th regt. July 16.  
 LOCK.—TENNANT.—GREENAWAY.—The retirement of Major Shuldham, and commission of the following officers of the 108th foot, prom. in succession, to be antedated from April 17, to Jan. 1, 1869:—Major Lock, Capt. Tennant, and Lieut. Greenaway.  
 LOUIS, Capt. Sir John, Bart., cadre 3rd European regt., is attached to do duty with 23rd N.I.I. July 16.  
 STEVENS, Capt., offic. 2nd in com., 2nd Sind horse, to perform the duties of 2nd squad. officer specially in addition to his own, v. Lieut. Hogg, directed to proceed to Aden on duty.  
 THOMAS—LYNCH.—Thomas, Lieut., from the 49th foot, to be capt., by purchase. Dated June 12. Lynch, Brig. gen., K.L.S., posted to the Ahmednuggur brig.  
 WETHERALL, Lieut., to act as adjt., 2nd batt. 1st foot, during the absence on leave of Lieut. and adjt. Brooke. July 16.  
 WILLOUGHBY, Lieut., asst. instr. of musky, to 1st batt. 21st foot. July 16.

## STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be captains from the date specified:—  
 Lieuts. W. Scott, W. S. Seton, and W. F. Sandwith; July 20.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Lieut. Hope, Madras general list, adjutant 1st regt. Madras L.C., to Europe for two years, on medical certificate. Lieut. McRae, general list, quartermaster 8th regt. N.I., to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—Cornet Berkeley, 3rd hussars, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 30, on private affairs. Ens. Lynch (attached to 14th N.I.), 95th foot, from May 25 to Sept. 21, for the purpose of studying the native languages at Bombay and Poona. Lieut. McRae, 8th N.I., thirty days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG.—At Ghazepore, July 23, wife of C. M. Armstrong, Esq., son.  
 ARTHUR.—At Sattara, July 16, wife of J. R. Arthur, Esq., son.  
 BELL.—At Calcutta, July 27, wife of Henry Bell, Esq., C.S., son.  
 BOYCE.—At Calcutta, July 28, wife of Lieut. H. A. Boyce, R.A., daughter.  
 BRUNTON.—At Benares, wife of W. A. Brunton, Esq., son.  
 CARRINGTON.—At Calcutta, July 27, wife of Mr. E. Carrington, daughter.  
 CHAMIER.—At Aurangabad, July 30, wife of Major Chamier, R.A., son.  
 CHASE.—At Allypore, July 22, wife of Harry Chase, Esq., C.S., daughter.  
 COTTON.—At Simla, wife of Gordon Cotton, C.E., son.  
 CRAVEN.—At Monghyr, June 11, wife of Mr. James Craven, son.  
 CUTTRISS.—At Baroda, July 24, wife of A. Cuttriss, daughter.  
 IRVING.—At Singapore, July 15, wife of C. J. Irving, auditor-general of the Straits Settlements, daughter.  
 JACKSON.—At Lucknow, June 20, wife of G. T. Jackson, son.  
 KAUNTZE.—At Mussoorie, July 20, wife of Capt. Kauntze, 6th Bengal cav., daughter.  
 KIRKHAM.—July 19, wife of G. F. Kirkham, quartermaster R.A., daughter.  
 LEGGATT.—At Madras, Aug. 4, wife of Major E. O. Leggatt, 35th N.I., daughter.  
 LOWIS.—At Hazareebaugh, July 25, wife of Capt. Lowis, son.

MOFFATT.—At Murree, July 16, wife of Capt. W. H. Moffatt, 1-19th Regiment, of a daughter.  
 NICOL.—At Cumballa-hill, Bombay, July 22, wife of William Nicol, Esq., daughter, prematurely. [daughter.]  
 O'NEIL.—At Byculla, July 31, wife of Mr. James O'Neil, G.I.P. Railway.  
 PLOWDEN.—At Abbottabad, Punjab, July 20, wife of Capt. T. C. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner of Kohat, twin sons.  
 SINCLAIR.—At Baroda, July 29, wife of Major A. Y. Sinclair, son.  
 THOMPSON.—At Poona, July 16, wife of Lieut. col. C. Thompson, 9th regt. N.I., son.

## MARRIAGES.

CLAY—GORDON.—At Bombay, July 22, A. O'H. Clay, Captain Madras Staff Corps, to Beatrice Anna, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. Gordon, of Joybank, Nairn, N.B.  
 COLEMAN—HAYES.—At Christ Church, Calcutta, July 21, M. McDowell, eldest son of J. G. Coleman, of Madras, to Elizabeth E. T., daughter of J. W. Hayes, of Palihully.  
 DAWSON—CATLEY.—At St. Matthias' Church, Egutpoora, July 24, R. S. Dawson, Medical Department, Madras Army, to Adelaide Ann, daughter of L. Catley, G. I. P. Railway.  
 DRYSDALE—HEDGER.—At St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, July 26, T. A. Drysdale, to Louisa, second daughter of the late T. Hedger, Bank of Madras.  
 HAMILTON—BROWNE.—At Poona, July 6, J. W. Hamilton, Government Telegraph Department, to Deborah, youngest daughter of the late A. Browne, Assistant Revenue Commissioner, N.D.  
 HARCOURT—HAWSWORTH.—At Madras, July 22, the Rev. Vincent W. Harcourt, C.M.S., to Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Hawsworth, C.M.S., of Travancore.  
 HAZLERIGG—DRUMMOND.—At Mussoorie, July 19, T. M. Hazlerigg, Esq., R.H.A., to Margaret, youngest daughter of Col. Drummond, Bengal cavalry.  
 LEICESTER—STEVENS.—At Singapore, July 6, Mr. H. E. Leicester, to Annie M., eldest daughter of the late Mr. C. C. Stevens, of Compton, England.  
 MACPHERSON—MCALMAN.—At Ambrolie, July 27, Allan Macpherson, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the late M. McAlman, Esq., of Hurlet, N.B.

## DEATHS.

ABBOTT.—At Rangoon, July 16, W. H. Abbott, Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, aged 47.  
 BARNARD.—At Etawah, A. C. Barnard, Bengal C.S.  
 COOMBE.—At Vepery, Madras, July 19, Augustus W., son of the late G. A. Coombe, of 1, Trafalgar-square, Chelsea, aged 29.  
 CUNNINGHAM.—At Bellary, Madras Presidency, June 5, Major W. Cunningham, Madras Staff Corps, and late of 28th M.N.I., aged 38.  
 DANBY.—On board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Deccan*, between Calcutta and Madras, July 21, S. Danby, of Calcutta, aged 33.  
 EVANS.—At Sholapore, British India, July 23, from the effects of a gun accident, Frederick, third son of the late C. Evans, barrister-at-law, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, aged 32.  
 FERMIER.—At Madras, July 23, Millicent, daughter of Mr. William Fermier, aged 1 year.  
 GRIFFITHS.—At Cawnpore, July 21, Wallace G. C., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Griffiths, aged 8 months and 21 days.  
 JOHNSTONE.—At Sukaisceer, Punjab, Annie Campbell, only child of Capt. J. W. H. Johnstone, dep. comr., Shahpore, aged 1 year and 3 months.  
 JONES.—At Murree, July 21, Major gen. Jones.  
 MACPHERSON.—At Calcutta, July 22, Erskine, son of the Hon. A. G. Macpherson, aged 4 years.  
 MANSON.—At Sholapore, July 29, Grace P., child of Capt. W. Manson, R.E., aged 1 year and four months. [Postmaster, aged 22.]  
 MARSTON.—At Fyzabad, July 25, Mr. W. C. Marston, Officiating Inspecting MASTER.—At Mussoorie, Godfrey K., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. C. Master, aged 1 year.  
 MATTERFACE.—At Deolalee, July 25, W. H. Matterface, son of William Matterface, Colour Sergeant H.M.'s 108th Regt., aged 6 years.  
 MAYNE.—At Vellore, July 21, of diphtheria, Helen I., daughter of Capt. Robert Mayne, aged 4.  
 MENEAUD.—At Madras, July 19, Augustus Meneaud, Esq., pensioned surveyor and draughtsman, aged 62.  
 MENEAUD.—At Madras, July 20, Mr. Francis Augustus Meneaud, eldest son of the late Augustus Meneaud, Esq., aged 31.  
 NORMAN.—At Gowhatty, July 17, of cholera, Mrs. Emma Frances, wife of J. R. Norman, Esq., aged 24.  
 OGG.—At Calcutta, July 26, Mary A. E., infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogg, aged 11 months. [R. S. Pyne, Esq., aged 23.]  
 PYNE.—At Ncelgunge Factory, Purneah, July 22, of scarlet fever, wife of ROBERTS.—At Nasseerabad, July 11, Mr. H. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Rajpootana, of effusion of blood to the heart.  
 SHERIDAN.—At Soory, Beerbhoom, July 24, of pulmonary consumption, J. Francis, the second son of Dr. Sheridan, civil surgeon, Beerbhoom, aged 21.  
 SHINDAN.—At Beerbhoom, July 24, Joseph F., son of Dr. Shindan, Civil Surgeon, Beerbhoom, aged 21.  
 TEED.—At Jaulnah, Deccan, July 24, Capt. H. J. E. Teed, Madras Staff Corps, and second in command 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.  
 VINCENT.—At Calcutta, June 15, Major G. F. Vincent, late 30th regt. Bengal army, eldest son of the late Lieut. col. G. F. Vincent, of the Bengal army, and of Bath, aged 44.  
 WALKER.—At Benares, July 22, Capt. S. C. Walker, 19th hussars.  
 WEEKES.—At Chupra, July 19, of cholera, H. E. Arthur, son of Arthur Weekes, C.S., aged 1 year and 2 months.  
 YEATTS.—At Kussowlie, July 17, Catherine, daughter of Qrmr. A. Yeatts, 92nd Gordon highlanders, aged 10 months.

## Home.

### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The general proceedings on Friday, August 20, to some of which we referred last week, were in several instances interesting, and the sections were all well attended.

In section E (Geography), Sir Bartle Frere, the president of the section, began the proceedings by a dissertation on the district known as the "Runn of Cutch." In a very taking conversational manner, the president narrated that the place so called forms part of a district lying between the Valley of the Indus and Guzerat, which is divided by geographers into the Great Indian Desert and the Runn of Cutch, which is supposed to consist of marshes and bogs not traversable. Speaking from personal observation, Sir Bartle was able to say that the so-called desert was a district about the size of Great Britain, one portion of which was inhabited by a nearly civilised, very peculiar, and ancient people, proud of their origin, and having a city which might be called celebrated, who cultivated the land, at least in places, possessed cattle, and were governed by members of a Rajpoot dynasty of 1,200 years' duration. The whole district was surrounded by ridges of sand, which were not accumulated by the action of the wind, but were of volcanic origin, some of which had comparatively recently been thrown up by an earthquake. As to the Runn of Cutch proper, so far from its being a morass or bog, it was a hard, level plain, so smooth and even, and so unbroken by landmarks, that in the mirage which prevailed there the bones of a camel lying on the ground would assume gigantic proportions, and form themselves into the likeness of a large city. So complete was the absence of landmarks that it was dangerous, if not impossible, to travel over the Runn by daylight; but at those seasons of the year when the plain was dry transit was carried on at night by the guidance of the stars and the aid of a beacon-fire kept alight by Mahomedan devotees, who one at a time lived in this region, and in succession undertook this duty. At another season of the year, the plain, being below the level of the sea, was entirely flooded with water much more salt than that of the ocean.

In the same section, the most important paper read was one by M. de Tchikatchef, of St. Petersburg, "On Central Asia." The author had excellent command of the English language, and commenced by mentioning the intended publication of a new and corrected edition of Baron Humboldt's "Asie Centrale." With regard to Central Asia, the truth was, that as long as our knowledge of Central Asia was scanty and vague, that mysterious country must have appeared, not only to the ignorant crowd, but also to many of the most enlightened and sagacious statesmen, as the natural battlefield where sooner or later England and Russia had to meet in an exterminating dogged struggle. The danger seemed so unavoidable and so urgent that no expense, no sacrifices were spared in order to postpone this disastrous crisis. Now, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of men like Montgomery, Walker, Johnson, Godwin-Austen, Schlagintweit, Swerzow, and many other recent explorers, whose important labours will be discussed in the supplementary volume of Humboldt's "Asie Centrale," the ominous crisis so positively prophesied, and so unanimously feared, turns out to be nothing more than a fantastic dream; for surely nothing could be more fantastic, nothing sadder to remind us of the stories of the Thousand and One Nights, than to see a large army with heavy artillery, not only hover like ghosts over dense clouds and eternal snows, but even after such perilous gymnastics descend into the country of the enemy and defeat the English troops who were quietly and comfortably expecting the curious visitors. Well, this was precisely that which must be admitted by the advocate of a Russian invasion of India, for we now possess numerous trustworthy documents, which prove most positively that whatever may be the starting point of a Russian army intended to reach the Punjab, no less than two, and perhaps even three, months must be spent amid snowy mountains before such an army is allowed to put their frost-bitten feet on English territory. He was far from denying that among the advocates of Russian invasion there are men of deep science and of unquestionable good faith; but they all start either from the one or the other of the two hypotheses—viz., that what has been done once may be done again, or that what is now impossible may become possible. In support of the first hypothesis, the numerous invasions of India, ascertained by history, have been quoted, and a learned French Orientalist, M. Antextremere, endeavoured even to prove that the lofty mountains which formed the northern boundary of Cashmere, and which hitherto had been considered as not having at any time yielded a passage to a military expedition, had been traversed more than once as late as in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries by considerable armies, which starting from Kashgar and Yarkand, reaching the Punjab across Thibet and Cashmere. But what did such facts prove? Only one thing, that those armies, conducted by Eastern generals, and directed against Eastern populations, were more or less placed in the same conditions under which similar expeditions had been successfully performed by Alexander the Great and the Mongol conquerors—conditions widely different from those which would be imposed upon a Russian or any other invading army, not only because Asiatic adventurers, as well as Macedonian or Roman conquerors were not encumbered by the troublesome bulk of artillery, indispensable to European troops, but because they possessed over their enemies an overwhelming superiority either of moral or of material strength, whereas, now-a-days, no invading army would enjoy this advantage. A European army might succeed in dragging its ponderous artillery over large, snowy, mountainous tracts, as the admirable expedition of Abyssinia had so brilliantly proved, but only under the express condition of having to deal with Abyssinians or any other Asiatic population, for even if that country or Magdala alone had been occupied by French, Russian, or

Prussian troops, instead of by those of Theodorus, the issue of the glorious expedition might have been a disastrous one. As for those who put an unlimited confidence in the progress of engineering science, believing that after all the marvels witnessed by our age, there is no reason why the highest and the most extensive known mountains of our globe, like those of Central Asia, may not be crossed by railways and pierced by tunnels, the answer to these sanguine expectations is easy. Even granting (what certainly is an enormous exaggeration) that there is no limit whatever to the conquests of man over nature, we must not forget that the most splendid triumphs of this kind—such, for instance, as the almost finished tunnel and the mountain railway of Mount Cenis, or the gigantic American railway joining the Atlantic to the Pacific, are mere trifles in comparison with works required by the mountainous systems which separate Turkestan from India; indeed, to carry steam waggons up immense vertical surfaces, or across stupendous glaciers, or to scoop out tunnels running many hundred miles is almost as difficult as to employ balloons for the sake of such marvellous travels, and if really a time may come when peculiar steam-engines or rapid and manageable balloons shall be invented, no doubt this time is so far from us that the civilising task of England and of Russia in Asia will have been fulfilled long ago. The now barbarous populations will be perfectly able to defend themselves at that time; and the newly invented marvellous engines will be used for the transport of travellers and merchandise, and not for military expeditions. In one word, the more we contemplate the real state of things such as has been revealed to us by the recent explorations of Central Asia, the more we must admit that the phantom of a Russian invasion in India is a worn-out bugbear, and the day may not be far distant when people will smile at such prophecies, and when the inhabitants of Bombay will be as little afraid of the appearance of Russian soldiers as the inhabitants of London are of the arrival of French troops.

The paper was listened to with rapt attention, and its reading was interrupted by loud applause.

"The Irrigation of India" was the subject of a paper read by Mr. Login in the Mechanical Section; it was full of useful information on this important question. A paper on "The Vital Statistics of Bombay," and one by Mr. Hyde Clarke on "The Distinction between Rent and Land Tax in India," were also read.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE INDIAN CABLE.**—The *Great Eastern* is to leave the Medway on the 10th of November with the Indian cable on board, for laying down between Aden and Bombay. The shipment of the cable commenced last week, and by Saturday afternoon close upon 300 miles had been taken in. The cable is similar to that just laid down between France and America, excepting some slight adaptation to the higher temperature of the water in which it will be laid.

**AN IMPROVED MITRAILLEUR.**—Major Fosberry, V.C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, who has made several improvements upon the Montigny gun, will have a trial with the weapon in a few days, in competition with other guns, and which is expected to produce most wonderful effects. Major Fosberry is sanguine that he can, at 1,000 yards distance and upwards, strike an object of small dimensions with certainty, and so annoy an enemy in advancing as to cause him fearful loss. When it is considered that 370 rifle-bullets can be discharged from the "mitrailleuse" in a minute, the destruction caused by such a terrific fire upon an opposing force would create sad havoc in the ranks, and must ultimately lead to an alteration in the present tactics of war.

**A COURAGEOUS STUDENT.**—In the early part of last year a young Hindoo, of Calcutta, a youth of very high caste and a medical student, animated with a craving for a wider career than seemed possible to him as he was, threw his caste and his nobility to the winds and embarked for England. He arrived in July, and immediately went down to the Edinburgh University medical classes, where in a few months he took his degree of M.D. with honours. Bearing an introduction from a Scottish clergyman to a brother clergyman here, he returned to London, and lived during the winter in the house of the latter, studying for the Indian medical service. He went into the examination in April last, and his talents and acquirements were such that his friends never dreamt of his not being successful. He passed easily in the oral examination, but did not do well in the written examination, from sheer manual inability to write fast enough to cover the ground. His distress was pitiable when he learnt his failure, and, but for a good Samaritan, he might have succumbed to the blow. Our countryman, Mr. Dougall, the gunmaker, of St. James's-street, who had become aware of the circumstances, took the poor forlorn lad to the India-office, and obtained an interview with the Marquis of Lorne, the private secretary of his father, the Duke of Argyll, Secretary for India. The heart of the young Scottish nobleman was touched; and although Mr. Dougall's request that the Baboo should be maintained at the public expense till the August examination was altogether irregular, Mr. Callum More's son promised he would see what could be done. In the course of a few days the young Hindoo was apprised by the India-office that his case had been considered by the Cabinet, and that £100 had been placed to his credit, with the condition that he should compete again in August. Last week the examination was held, and lo! the young Baboo had come out sixth upon the list. It is indicative of Mr. Bright's thirst after information, from whatever source, that he

sent for the young Hindoo, and pumped him dry; and it is no less a tribute to his generosity and warmth of heart that, with real delicacy, he offered him a considerable present. The young man firmly declined the proffered assistance, but his gratitude, we may be sure, was none the less.—*London Scotsman*.

**THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.**—CONDITIONS OF TRAFFIC.—The Suez Canal Company have issued, in London, officially, the terms and conditions upon which vessels will be allowed to navigate the Canal in passing from one sea to the other, in compliance with the Act of Concession, dated Jan. 5, 1856. There are altogether eleven articles. By the first the navigation of the Canal is open to vessels of all nations, provided they do not exceed a certain draught of water. Special conditions are imposed upon steamers; and as to speed, upon all vessels; and provision is made for the employment of the company's pilots, whose directions are to be followed, but the captain's responsibility for the conduct and movement of his vessel remains. Certain forms have to be gone through at the offices of Port Said or Suez on ships' arrival; and every vessel is to observe certain rules during the passage, one of which relates to lights during night time. The rules as to vessels meeting seem to be clear and definite; and if they are carefully observed, accidents at such times are apparently impossible. Provision is made for cases where vessels from any cause may be detained in the Canal; and commanders, among other requirements, are forbidden to anchor unless upon superior order, or upon the request of the pilot, or to cast into the water any filth, ashes, rubbish, or indeed, any object whatever. If any article does happen to fall into the canal, a declaration to that effect is to be at once made to the pilot, who must transmit it to the agent at the nearest station; and the commander of the vessel is prohibited from searching for the object without the direct sanction of the company's agents, and the salvage, however it may be effected, is always to be made at the expense of the ship to which the recovered article will be restored. The dues payable are to be calculated on the real tonnage of the ship, which will be determined according to the ship's papers; and it will be 10*l*. per ton, and 10*l*. per passenger. Towage 2*l*. per ton. Pilotage according to draught of water. If the pilot is detained, he is to be paid 20*l*. per day; but vessels anchoring are to have a reduction of 25 per cent. upon the pilotage dues. Such are the principal rules, which seem to include every contingency to which the navigation is exposed.

**ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—A numerous meeting of the shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company was held at the offices on Saturday, at which a resolution was unanimously passed that the concern should be registered under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act of 1862. This course was adopted in order that the shareholders, at a future meeting, might have the power to decide that the company should be wound-up voluntarily rather than be allowed to go into Chancery. Mr. Price, one of the provisional official liquidators, read a lengthened report, giving a history of the company's transactions from its formation in 1838 to the present time. A discussion took place, in the course of which much information was elicited respecting the compensation given to the officials belonging to the various undertakings which have been absorbed by the Albert, and it appeared that about twenty-five or twenty-six persons had in this way received sums varying from £150 to £15,000. Although no formal resolution was come to, a general feeling was expressed in favour of some such scheme of reconstruction as that which has been placed before the public. The *Daily News* points out that Mr. Price's report to the shareholders on Saturday justifies what that journal has said about the mismanagement of the Albert, though the document is not that detailed exposure which the public, and especially the policy-holders and annuitants, have a right to expect and demand. For seven years the company was steadily losing money until the total reached £1,298,333, and yet during all those years the Albert was held forth to assurers as the best and most successful of offices, and to keep up the delusion, dividends and bonuses were distributed to the amount of more than £90,000. A circular was issued to certain of the recipients of bonuses in 1863, in which extraordinary credit is claimed for the scrupulous care with which the distribution of bonuses is kept within safe limits. "Some offices," it is said, "have gone to extremes in reference to bonuses, and have vied with each other as though it were of more importance that an office should declare a large bonus than that it should be well able to meet its claims by death, thereby perverting the real object of life assurance. The Albert will not be dragged into this undue competition, but will secure business safely, and in spite of it." Thus were bonuses proclaimed and losses concealed; and so it has come to happen that prudent heads of families, who thought that in an Albert policy they had a valid security available for their children after death, now open their strong box to find that they have only one of Mr. Kirby's "kites." Ten companies were either amalgamated with or transferred to the Albert between the years 1856—1865. For four years before the latter date the Albert had ceased to make any profit, and yet during those three years the Albert paid £42,116 for the business of other companies. For the business of the ten companies the Albert gave in one form or another £283,011, which is £170,000 more than the whole profit made by the Albert since 1854—two years before the time it began to absorb other companies—until 1861, when it left off making

profit altogether. Mr. Price adds that a balance of £85,538 in respect of assets, which has taken place since 1855, has arisen almost wholly upon those taken over from the amalgamated companies. To the question why was this disastrous business so recklessly and perseveringly carried on? the answer must be—Because it suited the purpose of the late manager. While the policy-holders, annuitants, and shareholders were being undone, Mr. G. G. Kirby was taking handsome percentages and buying freehold estates. Mr. Kirby was the original projector of the company; under its various titles it was always his company. He prescribed the deed of settlement which made him managing director for life, which a right to £5 per cent. upon all premiums received, besides minor advantages, such as a salary of £400 a-year, and a residence in Waterloo-place. The *Daily News* goes on to specify Mr. Kirby's various pickings. We hope there will be no more of that ilk in the new management.

## India Office.

Aug. 21 and 28, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. R. Smith, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. P. Cumming, Staff Corps; Surg. H. M. Greenhow, Med. Estab.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. R. A. Cole, Staff Corps; Capt. H. O. Graham, Staff Corps; Capt. J. Beatty, Engrs.; Lieut. E. Persse, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Sub Conductor P. Leonard, Commissariat Dept.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major G. Price, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major H. D. Battye, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Capt. E. R. Cox, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. B. Douglas, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Major T. Sweet, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. J. D. S. Bennett, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. T. Gillilan, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. L. Grant, 12th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. T. Chapman, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. P. D. Henderson, Cav., 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. C. Thomson, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Major T. Leith, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major A. E. Osborn, Staff Corps; Capt. A. F. Jones, Inf.; Lieut. E. J. Webber, Inf.; Asst. surg. J. W. Johnston, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. J. E. Willows, Staff Corps; Major B. G. Vandergucht, Staff Corps; Major J. B. Cox, Staff Corps; Major B. T. Stafford, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. E. Buller, 91st Foot.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. F. H. Scott, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. W. T. Eden, Staff Corps; Capt. T. F. Dowden, Engrs.; Asst. surg. R. A. Alleyne, Med. Estab.; Asst. surg. B. Keelan, Med. Estab.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. A. H. Gordon, Inf.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**DUFFERIN**—The Lady Dufferin, of a daughter, at the Castle Killyreagh, Aug. 24.  
**FARQUHAR**—The wife of Surgeon major T. Farquhar, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter, at Rubislaw-terrace, Aberdeen, Aug. 22.  
**GAITSKELL**—The wife of Lieut. colonel J. G. Gaitskell, of a son, at Cheltenham, Aug. 20.  
**HEWLETT**—The wife of Thomas G. Hewlett, Esq., Surgeon, Bombay Army, of a son, at Brook-cottage, Sunninghill, Aug. 23.  
**MACAULAY**—The wife of Major George W. Macaulay, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at 19, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde-park, Aug. 25.  
**WIGRAM**—The wife of R. Wigram, Esq., of a daughter, at 9, New Burlington-street, Aug. 27.

### MARRIAGES.

**MONAHAN**—**FAGAN**.—The Rev. James H. Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin, to Margaret A., daughter of the late C. W. Fagan, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and granddaughter of the late General Christopher Fagan, Adjutant general of the Bengal Army, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Torquay, Aug. 19.  
**PIERSON**—**THOMAS**.—Captain William H. Pierson, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to Laura Charlotte, daughter of Richard Thomas, Esq., of Eythorne-house, near Maidstone, at Hollingbourne, Aug. 24.

### DEATHS.

**FRASER**—General James Stuart Fraser, H.M.'s Madras Army, for many years Resident at Hyderabad, at Twickenham-park, Aug. 22.  
**GRANGE**—Robert Grange, Esq., Captain H.M.'s Bengal Army, and Adjutant 4th Battalion Hampshire Rifle Volunteers, suddenly in Cumberland-place, Southampton, Aug. 24.



GRAND, Mr. C. G. Halsey, Mr. D. A. Starling, Mr. F. S. Silkefort, Mr. Spank,  
and Hogg, Mr. W. J. Halsey, Mr. A. M. Starling, Mr. F. S. Silkefort, Mr. J. J.  
Spankie, Mr. W. C. Fyfe, Mr. M. D. Chalmers, Mr. F. L. Charles, Mr. J. J.

bell, Mrs. MARRAS, Miss Mattland, Mr. F. Baker, Mr. E. J. Stinson, Major J. D. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leach, Mr. F. O. Dankes, and Mrs. Lopez Pereira.

SUES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. W. E. Blyth, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. S. Robertson, Miss Robertson, and Mr. Archibald Rogers.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. Wilson.

SUES TO CEYLON.—Mr. J. H. Chespe.

MARSHALLS TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. John Fraser.

SUES TO PENANG.—Miss Napier.

MARSHALLS TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. G. Cousmaker.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Brownlow Knox.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### ADVICE TO ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS.

The *Spectator* shows that the effect of the proposal for reconstruction which has been put forth is that the policy-holders are to forego twenty-five per cent. of their claims; are to form a new insurance company out of their own money, as shareholders, with all shareholders' risks; are to buy the business of the Albert, which is in suspension, and are to pay for the high privilege of obtaining that business one-fifth of their own profits, and pay it to the very company which has reduced them to this position. What right have the shareholders to a shilling, let alone a shilling and full exemption from any obligation to pay off their just debts? One would think from this programme that to take premiums for years and then not pay the policies was an act of virtue, for which the premium-takers ought not only to be rewarded, but rewarded at the expense of the premium-payers. The utter absurdity, not to say the impudence of the proposal from the policy-holders' point of view, will be best seen by considering the effect of its rejection. The policy-holders, if they reject it, will get their share of all saved out of the wreck, will get their chance of anything Chancery may extract from the shareholders—Overend-Gurney's creditors have received 19s. in the pound—and may then form a Mutual Assurance Society of their own, with no taint of the old management in it, no obligation to pay away 20 per cent. of their profits, and no reduction upon their premiums except the proportional one for increased age, which in the case of the Anglo-Indians, will certainly be less than the one-fifth they are requested to throw into the gutter. What does the Albert offer them in return for all their concessions? As far as the *Spectator* can see, absolutely nothing, except the privilege of alleviating the sufferings of Albert shareholders.

The *Economist* is of opinion that it will be very wise on the part of policy-holders to accept the proposed scheme. The main objection to the proposal is that a discredited company cannot hope to retain the business, though it is assumed the scheme will not suffer by policies lapsing. The policies which will lapse will be the youngest—the best from the view of an insurance office—and this will be fatal to the scheme. Nor are the holders of the policies to be blamed for their distrust. What an insurer must look to above all is security, and no insurer can have thorough confidence in a concern which has failed like the Albert. It will be better for all concerned to "cut their loss," and make the best they can of matters by insuring elsewhere. Those whose lives are now uninsurable will no doubt suffer, but they can hardly mend matters by going on to subscribe as formerly with a doubtful company for only a portion of the original benefit.

### THE KHEDIVE AND HIS MASTER.

The *Saturday Review* remarks that the Sultan and his vassal are brothers in arms, borrowers leagued together against the great, foolish, despicable world of Christian lenders. One good turn deserves another, and the Viceroy understands that just at this juncture he must not spoil sport. His august chief, the Lord of the Faithful, the real legitimate owner of gunboats and ironclads, the possessor of the one true theory of the relation of luxury to civilisation, is going into the market for more money. It would be perfectly monstrous if the Khedive stood in the way. Who is he that he should stop a good wholesale borrowing from the infidels? Has not he, the Sultan's dog, had his day, and an uncommonly good day too? The Sultan is now going to suggest to placid, credulous, forgiving, benighted Europe a loan of twelve millions more. He is willing, in his magnificence, to borrow at a price which will force him to pay about 12 per cent. interest. This seems heavy, but why should he mind? There will be a little cash in hand, and as he, in the height of his wisdom, is sure to have promoted civilisation, why then should he not enjoy the luxury which is its legitimate fruit? The Sultan will have his little spell of luxury, and the grand rhetoricians who pen his despatches will enjoy a little gilded hour of sunshine, and then there will be the interest to pay. But why should not the interest be paid by new loans, if in no other way? Meanwhile the Khedive will have demanded his turn. The great and splendid revenues of Egypt will surely bear a little more dipping, and what a great point may be made of the Khedive having abandoned all ambitious designs, having abjured gunboats, and having discerned that civilisation ought to precede luxury! Nothing could suit the Mahomedan Powers better. The Sultan will get money because he has got gunboats, and the Khedive will get money because he has not got gunboats, and is too high-principled to get them.

Some time or other the inevitable collapse will come; but it is only fair to acknowledge that, if both Turkey and Egypt play their cards well, the day of reckoning may be a distant one.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi- dends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	...	96	96
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	...	96	96
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	...	96	96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	...	In sterling taking	92½ 92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1843-44 ...	...	Co.'s Rs.	92½ 92½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	...	1,000 as equiva- lent to	100 101
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	...	£100.	105½ 108
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	...		110½ 111
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	...		
10th 4 per Cent. of 1858-59 ...	...		
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	...		

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
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AUGUST 28, 1869.

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Potted Beef ... 6 6          " Ham ... 6 6          " Tongue ... 6 6          " Strasburg Meat ... 6 6</p> <p><b>ANGLO-SWISS MILK</b>, per doz.          In tins to make 5 pints of Milk... 11 6</p> <p><b>VEGETABLES</b>, per lb.          Carrots ... 0 3½</p> <p><b>GAME</b>          Roast Partridges each 2 3          Roast Grouse ... 3 6          Jugged Hare ... per lb. 0 11</p> <p><b>OPENING KNIVES</b>          Small ... per doz. 3 8          Large and strong ... 7 6</p> <p><b>JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE</b>, In 1 lb. stone jars or 1 lb. tins, per doz.          Orange Marmalade... 6 6          Greengage Jam ... 7 0          Black Currant Jam... 7 0          Damson Jam ... 7 9          Raspberry Jam ... 8 0          Strawberry Jam ... 8 6          Black Currant Jelly... 8 6          Red Currant Jelly... 9 6</p> <p><b>BOTTLED TART FRUITS</b>, per doz.          Gooseberries ... 5 6          Damsons ... 7 0          Rhubarb ... 5 6          Black Currants ... 8 0          Red Currants ... 8 0          Apples ... 8 0</p> <p><b>SUPERIOR CANDIED PEEL</b>—In 2 lb. jars.          Orange Peel, per doz. 17 5          Lemon Peel, ... 18 5</p> <p><b>CRYSTALLISED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN BRANDY</b>, per doz.          Green gages, Crystallised 22 9          Apricots ... 22 6          Mixed Fruits ... 22 6          French Plums in Brandy 26 0          Cherries ... 18 9          Apricots ... 34 0          Stewed Peas, in 2 lb. tins 14 0          Apricots in syrup in 1 lb. tins ... 15 6</p>	<p><b>PICKLES</b>—Imperial pints.          Mixed Pickles } per doz. 5 8          Onions }          Piccalilly }          Gherkins }          Walnuts }</p> <p><b>CAPERS</b>, per doz.          French Capers, ½ pints 4 0</p> <p><b>OLIVES</b>, pints 8 6          French Olives, ... 8 6          Spanish do. ... 6 9</p> <p><b>GENUINE VINEGAR</b>, quarts, per doz.          Superior Table Vinegar 4 3          Crystal, ditto ... 4 11          Raspberry Vinegar, ½ pints ... per doz. 4 3</p> <p><b>FINE SALAD OIL</b>—½ pints, per doz. ... 4 4</p> <p><b>COD LIVER OIL</b>—½ pints, per doz. ... 4 7</p> <p><b>FINE HAIR OIL</b> ½-pints.          Perfumed ... per doz. 4 4</p> <p><b>ESSENCE OF COFFEE</b> (Smith's) ... per doz. 8 7          11d. per doz. extra for less than 1 gross.</p> <p><b>ESSENCES OF SPICES, HERBS, &amp;c.</b>          In 1 oz. bottles, per doz.          Essence of Vanilla ... 4 3          " Lemon ... 4 3          " Almonds ... 4 3          " Peppermint ... 4 3          " Ginger ... 4 3</p> <p><b>LOZENGES</b>, In ½ lb. Stoppered Bottles, per doz.          Peppermint Lozenges... 5 5          Scotch Mixture ... 5 3          Sugared Almonds ... 5 7</p> <p><b>ALMONDS AND RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, PLUMS, &amp;c.</b>, in 2 lb. Stoppered Bottles, per doz.          Almonds and Raisins... 28 6          Figs ... 17 9          Cossques ... 12 0          Fine Currants ... 10 6          Eleme Raisins ... 13 0          Muscatel Raisins ... 22 9          Sultana Raisins ... 15 9          Imp. French Plums... 30 0          Sweet Shell Almonds... 12 0          Sweet Jordan Almonds 31 9          Barcelona Nuts ... 7 10          Walnuts, kiln dried ... 0 0          Normandy Pippins ... 15 3</p> <p><b>MINCEMEAT FOR MINCE PIES</b>—1 lb. tins ... per doz. 12 0</p> <p><b>CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS</b>—2 lb. tins ... per doz. 20 0</p>	<p><b>RICH SAUCES</b>, ½ pints, per doz.          Mushroom Catsup 3 3          Harvey Sauce ½ pints, 3 8          Reading ditto 3 8          Lea and Perrin's per doz. 9 4½          Worcester Sauce ... 9 4½</p> <p><b>ANCHOVY PASTE, &amp;c.</b>, per doz.          White pota. ... 5 6          Anchovy Paste ... 5 6          Blonster Paste ... 4 2          Pate au diable ... 4 2</p> <p><b>FINEST BRITISH TABLE SALT</b>, per doz.          2 lb. bottles ... 2 9</p> <p><b>MUSTARD</b>, per doz.          Colman's Finest quality ½ lb. ... 6 11</p> <p><b>MAILLE'S FRENCH MUSTARD</b>, Small Jars ... per doz. 5 0</p> <p><b>DRIED HERBS</b>, per doz.          Mint ½ pints... 4 4          Mixed Herbs " 4 4          Marjoram " 4 6          Celery Seed " 5 11</p> <p>In 2 lb. stoppered bottles, per doz.          OATMEAL, Fine Scotch 7 6          Pearl Barley ... 8 3          Flour—Fine Kiln-dried 7 3          Fine Pearl Sago ... 8 4          Fine Tapioca ... 9 6          Arrowroot—West India 9 1</p> <p><b>ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS</b>, per doz.          In 1 lb. canisters, soldered 6 8</p> <p><b>BROWN &amp; POLSON'S CORN FLOUR</b>, per doz.          In 1 lb. tins, soldered 7 11</p> <p><b>MACCARONI &amp; VERMICELLI</b>, per lb.          In 4 lb. or 7 lb. Tins ... 0 0½</p> <p><b>GENUINE ISINGLASS</b>—1 oz. tins.          Brazil Isinglass, per doz. 7 6          Russian ditto " 12 3</p> <p><b>NELSON'S GELATINE</b>, 1 oz. tins.          Opaque Gelatine, per doz. 3 3</p> <p><b>SPICES</b>, ½ pint bottles, per doz.          Cinnamon ... 7 7          Nutmegs... 8 4          Mace ... 8 4          Pimento ... 2 9          Cloves ... 2 7          Ground Mixed Spice ... 4 3          " Ginger... 4 0          " Pepper, Black 3 8          " White 4 0          " Cayenne Pepper 4 5</p>	<p><b>MOORE'S COCOA &amp; MILK</b>          ½ lbs. ... per doz. 6 8          Moore's Chocolate and Milk... per doz. 8 0</p> <p><b>EPP'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA</b>, per lb.          In ½ lb. and 1 lb. packets 1 0½          ½d. per lb. extra for less than 1 cwt.</p> <p><b>COFFEE</b>, Roasted and Ground, In 1 lb. stoppered bottles, per lb.          Pure Coffee ... 1 3</p> <p><b>TEA</b>, in 1 lb. tins, per lb.          Black Tea, Congou ... 1 11½          " Souchong ... 2 4          Green Tea, Young Hyson 1 11</p> <p><b>MACKENZIE AND MACKENZIE'S ALBERT BISCUITS</b>, In 2 lb. tins ... per doz. 22 6</p> <p><b>HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S READING BISCUITS</b>, In tins containing about 1 lb. each, per doz.          Mixed Biscuits, 18 kinds 14 8          Mixed Dessert, 18 kinds 19 0          Abernethy, small ... 9 6          Captain's, small ... 9 6          Ginger Nuts ... 11 11          Macaroons &amp; Rafafas 17 1          Ginger Wafer ... 19 0          Caraway Wafer ... 19 0          Orange Dessert ... 9 6</p> <p><b>CHLORODYNE</b>, per doz.          Dr. J. Collis Browne's 8 6</p> <p>In 1 lb. bottles, per doz.          CREAM OF TARTAR... 13 1          Tartaric Acid ... 20 2          Sal-Aeratus ... 4 5          Epsom Salts ... 2 10          Bi-Carbonate of Soda... 4 5</p> <p><b>SCENTED SOAPS</b>—In 1 lb. Packets.          Brown Windsor Soap per lb.          White Windsor " 0 5½          Assorted Fancy " 0 5½          Honey ... 0 5½          Glycerine ... 0 5½          Toilet Marine " 0 5½</p> <p><b>YELLOW SOAP</b>, per cwt.          Fine Primrose Soap ... 36 0</p> <p><b>BLACKING</b> (Day and Martin's), per doz.          Liquid, in ½-pint bottles 2 7          Paste, in small tin boxes 2 7</p> <p><b>CANDLES</b>, per lb.          Price's Belmont Sperm 0 8½</p>
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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, August 10; Agra, August 7; Calcutta, August 6; Madras, August 4.

The Indian papers are not over-burdened with news. From Bombay we get long reports of the second general meeting of the shareholders in the new Bank of Bombay. Of course the aggressive conduct of the Bank of Bengal came in for abundant notice in the chairman's speech. A good deal of discussion followed the proposal to pay a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. only out of profits said to equal nearly 13 per cent. Prudence however carried the day in favour of keeping a large balance in reserve. Another question, as to the disposal of the unallotted shares, provoked a still sharper debate, and was left for settlement to another meeting.

THE Court of Inquiry into the stranding of the *Alexandra* on the eastern coast of Madras gave its verdict on the 28th of July. The captain was blamed for not coming up on deck on two occasions named; but on account of his indifferent health, his certificate has been suspended for three months only. That of the chief officer, Mr. Robson, was suspended for six months, because he made no casts of the lead, took no bearings of the light visible on shore, and failed to see that a good look out was kept. The second officer gets a caution against placing too much faith in the skipper's management, and keeping too timidly to his orders. The Court also condemns the practice of employing boys of sixteen to keep a look-out. We should have thought that young eyes within certain limits were the best adapted to that kind of duty; but a Court of seafaring judges must be supposed to know its own business.

THE idea of working the telegraph lines between military stations by means of soldiers duly trained, is at length on the point of being carried into practice. Colonel Robinson's scheme for this purpose has now been sanctioned by the Indian

Government. A branch office superintended by the Brigademajor, Assistant Quartermaster-general, or some such responsible officer, will be set up in every cantonment. The soldiers employed as telegraphers will receive from two to four annas on each message sent or received correctly, provided always that they shall get no more than Rs. 20 a month in all. Orders have been already issued for beginning work at eleven of the most important European stations in British India.

THE Elphinstone Land Company had their meeting on the 5th August, but only for the purpose of postponing for another fortnight the question of accepting the offer made by the Government. Time was needed, it seems, to bring down the accounts to June, and to acquaint the shareholders with all the particulars of the proffered bargain.

EMBOLDENED by the arrangements thus proposed to the Bombay Company, the Port Canning shareholders are apparently trying to induce the Bengal Government to offer similar terms for their advantage. Much is made of the pleasing impression which a visit to the place left on Lord Mayo's mind, and it is possible that Port Canning, under fair treatment, might yet become what Dalhousie meant it to be. But it is not quite clear that Government could offer such terms as shareholders not quite in extremities would care to accept. Meanwhile, the new directors are already at issue with the shareholders on some points of privilege claimed by the former. A committee of three has been named to revise the articles of association.

MR. HICKEY's apparatus for extracting gas from sewage has again been successfully tried at Darjeeling, where the experiments were carried out on a larger scale than in Calcutta. The gas burned brightly in a full stream for more than an hour without any smell, thus meeting one strong objection to its use. The stuff in the retort seems to give out no worse smell than that of a brickkiln. It is urged that a beginning so successful should be followed up by an early application of the process to one or more of the larger Indian cities. We recommend the idea of thus utilising solid excreta to some of our own gas companies, who have not shown themselves particular as to the purity or sweetness of their goods.

No wonder that the prospects of a grand durbar at Agra grows less and less visible, if it be true that four-fifths of the cattle in the States of Scrohi, Marwar, Meywar, Kishenghur, and Mairwarra have perished from famine. In spite of the rain that has lately fallen in Rajpootana and the North-West Provinces, there is little reason to hope that the coming crops will do more than mitigate the evil consequences of past drought.

ACCORDING to the *Pall Mall Gazette* letters have arrived in England from Dr. Cayley, announcing the successful issue of Messrs. Shaw and Hayward's adventurous journey to Yarkand. Mr. Hayward reappeared at Leh, the capital of Ladakh, on the 14th July, and Mr. Shaw was expected to reach the same place a week later. These gentlemen are the first Englishmen and nearly the first Europeans who have made their way to Yarkand and Kashgar in modern times. More fortunate than poor Adolphe von Schlagentweit, they have lived to come home again. Mr. Shaw was the first to reach Yarkand, whither his companion, after a brief detention at Shadullah, near the Tibetan frontier, was allowed to follow but not to join him. No violence seems to have been offered them, but official jealousies kept them

apart. In this way they were passed on to Kashgar, where Yakoob Khooshbeghi was then staying. With that strong-handed ruler each had a private interview. Mr. Hayward was pleased with his strong sense and enlightened conversation. His rule is described as just, liberal, and very popular. His subjects are reported prosperous, his chief cities, Yarkand and Kashgar, are large and wealthy, and the country round Yarkand is very fertile and well-cultivated. His independence of China seems to be thoroughly established; but he dreads the advance of Russia, whose outpost on the Narain is unpleasantly near him. The Khooshbeghi was induced to sanction Mr. Shaw's scheme of establishing a trade in tea between Kangra and Eastern Turkistan. A large caravan was about to leave Yarkand for Cashmere, in good time for the approaching fair at Peshawar. As for Mr. Hayward, although he was prevented from exploring the Pameer Plateau and the Chitral Valley on his way home, he has nevertheless enlarged our geographical knowledge of the country he passed through. Mr. Shaw against his own will had to come home by the Karakorum, but Mr. Hayward, being less incumbered, took his own way by the Karakah River and the Changchenmoo Pass.

ACCORDING to a writer in the *Bombay Gazette* arrangements are already in progress for supplying India with Australian horses—"Walers," as they are colloquially called. It seems that Colonel Ross has been despatched from South Australia by Sir James Fergusson to consult with Lord Mayo about the regular shipment of Australian horses for the use of the Indian cavalry and artillery. In fact, the colonel left India by the last Bombay Mail for England. It is proposed to make over to the Indian Government a large piece of Australian ground in the neighbourhood of Port Darwin, to the south of Melville Island, for the establishment of a depot and grazing-ground. There the advantages of good soil and pasture are combined with abundance of fresh water. If the Indian Government will engage to buy a certain number of these "Walers" yearly at a fixed rate, the South Australian Government are ready to deliver at Port Darwin as many as shall from time to time be required. So rapidly have these children of English sires spread over Australia, that horses are being actually shot down for the sake of their skins. They are harder than English and larger than Arab horses. If they prove to be anything like as strong and healthy as these latter, it would certainly be worth the while of the Indian Government to buy up animals which can be landed in Calcutta for about 250 rupees, or little more than half the price at which Gulf Arabs used to be landed at Bombay, or stud-bred horses reared at Saharunpore. For stoutness, good temper, health, and general usefulness, it is probable that nothing can surpass the Arab; but if really good "Walers," warranted to stand the climate, can be had at much lower prices, there should be no reason to sacrifice economy to use and wont.

A WRITER in the *Times of India* has lately been analysing some of the cases of hardship to which Colonel de Salis among others drew attention, in respect to the supersession of Imperial colonels by those of the Indian army. The results confirm what we pointed out some time back as to the general absence of real hardship in the long run. The superseded English colonels are generally younger in the service by many years than their Indian rivals. Compare for instance Major-general Galwey and Colonel Thesiger. The former, an ensign of 1835, gained his company in 1847. Colonel Thesiger, an ensign of 1844, got his in 1850, just half the time. In five years more he was a major, whereas Captain Galwey took ten years to gain the same rank. In 1857 Major Thesiger was a lieutenant-colonel, while Galwey was still waiting for his majority. The latter's lieutenant-colonelcy dates from 1860, three years after the other. Both became colonels in 1863, but even then Colonel Thesiger had a month's start of Colonel Galwey. Last year the latter became a major-general after thirty-three years' service. If Colonel Thesiger has to wait a little longer for his promotion, he has certainly had the best of the game so far. Again, Colonel Torrens, an ensign of 1849, has been superseded by Brigadier-general Stock, an ensign of 1826, when Colonel Torrens was yet unborn. The one got his company in fifteen, the other in five years; and in 1859, the year of Torrens's lieutenant-colonelcy, Stock was still a major, destined to remain so for two years more. Not much of hard-

ship here for the English officer. General Norman we allow has outstripped a senior in the Imperial army; but he was sixteen years in getting his company, and his luck after all has been less than that of Colonel Thesiger. On the other hand, his army senior, Colonel Maxwell, has been far more fortunate than his Indian senior by ten years. Major-general Hamilton, who gained his majority in twenty-six years, just a month after Colonel Maxwell had gained his. If Indian colonels are having their turn of luck now, their comrades of the other service have little right to complain of a result which partially redresses an old inequality. And we cannot think it fair to stop the promotion of Indian officers on so slight a pretext.

IF the merchants of Calcutta are not a little more alive to their true interests, they will run a very near chance of losing for India a steadily growing trade. Ever since the Russian war the demand for Indian jute has largely superseded the old trade in Russian hemp. We are not in the way of seeing the *Dundee Advertiser*, but a dim rumour of the complaints made by Dundee manufacturers as to the quality of the jute lately received from Calcutta did reach our ears some months ago. Now however we learn from the Dundee paper, as quoted by the *Indian Daily News*, that "there is no doubt whatever that a great quantity of rubbish has been shipped from Calcutta under the name of jute—not in all cases knowingly, perhaps, but from the desire to ship largely, let the stuff be good or bad." In explanation of so grave a charge a Calcutta gentleman, writing in the *Daily News*, declares that many of the orders from Scotland "were peremptory for immediate shipment of the new jute of 1868;" that new jute, shipped as this was in the rainy season, loses weight on the voyage; that new jute shipped at any season is liable to sweat and so deteriorate; and that jute being "as much a perishable article as beer, hams, or cheese," the shipper is clearly not responsible for the condition in which it reaches Dundee. According to this writer the home manufacturers must be a very unreasonable lot, for "nearly every Calcutta merchant who shipped jute to England and Scotland in 1868 has received heavy claims from his correspondents for short weight, wastage, and deterioration." It is anyhow curious that the same complaint should come from so many different quarters. The explanation from Calcutta has merely provoked a fresh attack from a correspondent in the Dundee journal. According to this writer most of the unsound jute was shipped in October, November, and December, in fulfilment of orders sent by telegraph, without reference to any particular date of shipment. Moreover some parcels of new jute were sound and of full weight, while others sent in the same ship, professedly from the same district, were unsound, and wanting from twenty to thirty pounds of their proper weight per bale. The full-weight bales were "generally all sound," whereas the light bales were "invariably unsound." It is also notorious, we are told, that much of last season's jute was screwed in a damp state, for which the shipper is clearly responsible, especially as he is ordered and paid to ship the jute sound and of full weight. What further answer can be made to these statements we must wait to see. Meanwhile, as the *Indian Daily News* frankly admits, there must have been lax dealing somewhere; and the sooner those concerned in it mend their ways, and look a little more carefully into the condition and quality of what they send home the less danger will there be of a good business passing into other hands, if not into other countries.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'S FORCES.—Lieut. C. T. Harrison, R.E., at Barrackpore, Aug. 4.  
BENGAL.—Gen. Harris, commanding the Allahabad district, at Allahabad, of cholera, July 31; Capt. B. J. Bomor, R.A., at Bombay of dysentery, Aug. 8; Mr. A. C. Burnard, Bengal Civil Service, at Etawah, of rheumatic gout.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per str. Delhi.—From Calcutta.—Mr. J. H. Rantenberg, Lieut. col. Iremonger, Mrs. Baker and infant. From Madras.—Mr. Thompson. From Singapore.—Mr. Baumgarten, son, and three children, Mr. Leore. From Bombay.—Mr. Mellor, Mr. F. A. Chapman, Mr. J. Milne, Hon. Mr. Roberts, Mr. G. Sneed.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Delta, Sept. 12.—From Singapore.—Capt. Beven, Mr. W. F. Wright, Mrs. Hallows. From Penang.—Major Georges, Mrs. and two Misses Scott, Lieut. James. From Calcutta.—Mr. Poolhouse, Mrs. Robinson and three children, Lieut. G. C. Cheape, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and infant, Asst. surg. Macpherson, Asst. surg. Atkinson. From Madras.—Col. Pollard, Col. and Mrs. McDougal, Rev. W. J. Rawson, Mrs. Gale, Miss Van Somerson, Dr. S. W. Steward, Mr. Coliamore. From Galle.—Mr. Carry, Dr. and Mrs. Hume and two children. From Bombay.—Lieut. Bead, Asst. commissary gen. Ross, Capt. Hon. H. Hobart, Dr. and Mrs. Elliott. From Suva.—Capt. Vine Hall.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, September 8, 1869.

## INDIA IN 1867-8.

AFTER treating of Indian Jails and Post-offices, the Report on the Moral and Material Progress of India takes up in separate order each of the eleven provinces ruled directly or indirectly by British officers. Lower Bengal naturally comes first, with its population of more than 41 millions and a-half spread over an area of 240,462 square miles. This gives an average density of about 173 to the square mile, or only two-fifths of the average for the North-Western Provinces, which exceeds that for England and Wales, to say nothing of the whole United Kingdom. In Calcutta however the density doubles that of London, being as much as 47,240 to the square mile. Lower Bengal moreover includes a large surface of thinly-peopled country along the borders of the Bay of Bengal and the valley of the Brahmapootra.

The growth of the native element in the Civil Service has been quickened by the counsels which the late Viceroy, himself doubtless urged on by the home authorities, sought to impress on the Bengal Government. At any rate, in 1868 we find that out of 486 appointments in that service, 363 were held by natives and 40 by East Indians. In the Education Department the natives held 102 out of 129, the highest posts being still of necessity reserved for Europeans. Even in the upper ranks of the police service natives have lately made their way, one being now a district superintendent, while five are assistant superintendents, and four are special assistants in the detective branch. So troublesome of late years has been the rush of applicants, both English and native, for berths in the Uncovenanted Service, that a scheme was at length adopted for selecting candidates by competitive examination at the rate of one out of every three nominated by the Lieutenant-governor.

Among the exemptions from the Licence Tax, it is rather strange to see the class of professional courtezans, female dancers and singers, coupled with priests and missionaries. Are we to suppose that in the fiscal world extremes meet, and that people of the highest and the lowest morals may claim exactly the same right of exemption from an impost which persons of ordinary character must bear without murmuring? Or is it their common poverty that ensures their freedom from the common lot of taxpaying mortals? The latter explanation would ignore the fact that neither priests nor courtezans are necessarily poor; so we must leave the puzzle to be made out by some shrewder *Edipus*. It is not even certain that the morals of some Indian priests are very superior to those of the ladies who live near their sacred shrines.

In 1867-8 the number of schools and colleges in Lower Bengal increased from 2,908 to 3,411, and that of scholars from 121,480 to 145,142. There were also 2,196 schools unaided by the State, frequented by 65,212 pupils, or more than 20,000 in excess of the previous year. About three-fifths of the outlay on the Educational Department were contributed by the State, at an average cost of £1. 2s. 10d. for each pupil. Out of 1,507 candidates for the University, 814 passed the entrance examination. Of these latter 302 came from Government schools. These figures show decided progress on former years. In respect of girl-pupils also an improvement has begun. Two thousand girls now attend the village patschalas for purposes of instruction. It was in the year under review that the Indian Government first set aside £1,200 a-year for five years in aid of Miss Carpenter's scheme for starting a female normal school in Calcutta. The challenge offered by a native gentleman of Rampore Bauleah, who promised to contribute £150 a-year if Government would provide twice that sum for a smaller normal school in that place, has also been accepted. Some other benefactors to the cause of education came forward in the same year. The late Mr. Williamson of Assam bequeathed the Government £10,000 for the diffusion of school-learning and industrial knowledge in that province. Baboo Doorga Churn Laha of Calcutta presented £5,000 towards founding university scholarships and exhibitions in the Government schools and colleges of Calcutta and Hooghly. Another native gentleman has helped to endow the aided girls' school at Bauleah, and two others have done the same for the schools of their respective villages. In the North-West Provinces the amount of Government grants in aid have also increased with the growth of local subscriptions. There it seems that one boy in every hundred attends a Government school, and that one in every 2,500 learns English. The prevalence of sickness in the Punjab has told its tale in the diminished number of schools and scholars for that year; but the Punjab came out well in the reports of Calcutta University, where forty-four out of seventy-three passed the entrance examination, four out of seven took their B.A. degree, and five out of eleven got through the first Arts examination. In Oudh, on the other hand, only seventeen candidates went up for matriculation, but fifteen passed in. Female schools in this province still suffer for want of qualified teachers, but their number has risen from six, in 1863, to twenty-four in the year under notice.

The Central Provinces, with only nine million people, have shown peculiar forwardness in the work of education. Nearly three per cent. of the people go to school, and the number of schools rose, in 1867-8, to 1,615, with an average daily attendance of 67,490. In the isolated Oorya district of Sumbulpore there are now 249 schools, with 13,276 scholars, as compared with the four schools and ninety-five scholars of six years before. Bombay, however, with its 2,089 schools and 137,587 scholars, seems to keep ahead of all the other provinces in respect of educational progress.

Lower Bengal in 1867-8 spent more than a million sterling on public works. Of that sum nearly a-half was laid out on high roads, some of which had been heavily injured by the great Ganges flood of September, 1867. Military buildings swallowed up £131,000, and civil buildings £161,000, while £120,000 went as a loan to the East India Irrigation Company. The military works in the Punjab cost more than £360,000, and nearly £286,000 was laid out on the roads. In the Central Provinces want of labour, the result of the lower prices of food in the coast districts, materially checked the progress of the Godavery Navigation Works. Everything was done however to open out the river as far as the second barrier at Enchampilly. A hundred miles of the Wurdah river were also surveyed, as well as a line of road from Chandah to the third barrier. Bombay spent on public works no less than £1,366,188, or half-a-million more than Madras. The outlay on military works in Oudh came up to £116,517. In the North-West Provinces irrigation works seem to form the chief source both of outlay and of income, on the part of the Government. These works involve an outlay of something more precious

than mere money. Colonel Dyas is mentioned as "the third chief engineer of irrigation of these provinces in succession, who within the last seven years has succumbed in the prime of life to the effects of climate, toil, and exposure, endured without sufficient break or relaxation." Men like Baird-Smith, Turnbull, and Dyas are not to be picked up at any moment, but the good results of their strenuous energy and informing intellects remain behind to keep their successors and subordinates up to the mark. A better school for engineering ability and zeal in the public service could not easily be found than that which these men have trained under their own eyes.

Matters concerning land revenue are sure to form a conspicuous feature in these yearly reports. The terms of a new ten-year settlement for Assam were arranged in the year under review. The increased assessment was fixed at two shillings a *beegah*—about a third of an acre—on garden land, from nine to fifteenpence on low rice land, and from sixpence to a shilling on other kinds of land. In the North-West Provinces the principle of a permanent settlement for all estates that yield a certain steady profit is being gradually carried out. More than 13,000 square miles have already been thus settled, while above 58,000 square miles have been settled for thirty years and upwards, besides nearly 7,000 miles settled for a shorter period. The rate of assessment on the cultivated land in these provinces averages about three and threepence an acre, the standard of assessment being now 55 per cent. of the assets. In Oudh the rate per acre of cultivated land is a fraction over four shillings. Hitherto the grants of waste land in Oudh have brought profit only to the native settlers, the climate in some districts having told heavily against European speculators. In the Gondah district however the white settlers have fared better, thanks to a kinder climate and its natural consequence, a more plentiful supply of labour. Places which but a few years ago were dense jungle have already become marts for European goods. Latterly the spread of railways has made the Government averse from granting wooded lands which might furnish fuel for the lines.

Settlement surveys are progressing in the Punjab. Only 174 square miles have been settled permanently, but the land settled for 30 years and upwards amounts to 26,710 square miles, that settled for 10 to 30 years to 40,166 square miles, while 18,328 square miles have been settled for shorter periods. On cultivated land the rate per acre is about two shillings. Of about 61½ million acres already surveyed and assessed little more than 6,000,000 are under irrigation, nearly 15,000,000 of land being worked by other means. In the Central Provinces 5 out of 18 districts had still to be re-settled. In Burmah, where the land is mostly tilled by its owners, the people have hitherto been slow to accept Government leases for 5 or 10 years in preference to the old system of yearly settlements at a fixed rate. They are beginning however to see the advantage of a plan which saves trouble to all concerned. About 44 per cent. of all the land in Berar is reported as under cultivation.

The reports of work done by the Forest Department are interesting and generally hopeful. The great *sāl* forests of Bengal contain plenty of young trees, but they will hardly bear cutting for the next thirty or forty years, except in one place, where timber enough for forty or fifty thousand sleepers may still be had. The forests in British Sikkim are hard to get at. Even the tropical forests in the Western Doorgs of Bhotan could furnish but a limited quantity for present use. Those of the North-West Provinces continue to yield a net profit of about £20,000. In the Punjab, where the Forest Department seems only now settling into proper order, nearly £60,000 was realised by the sale of 1,569 deodars. Several forests of good teak have been discovered and reserved in the Central Provinces, where the Government officers have to keep special watch against the danger of summer fires, caused by the parching heats that sometimes set the grass ablaze. In one tract the danger was forestalled by setting fire to the grass while it was yet green. With regard to the unreserved forests, every care is taken not to let them fall into the hands of mere speculators,

and to adjust the dues to the means and necessities of the poorer millions. From Madras we learn that the system of forest-conservancy has been much improved, and that a new lease for ninety-nine years has been secured of the valuable teak forests in South Malabar. In Mysore the Forest Department was unusually successful, if a net outcome of £27,352 be accepted as evidence to the point. Bombay reports itself fairly satisfied with a net profit some ten thousand pounds less. But after all the true advantage of a forest conservancy is not to be reckoned by rupees and annas. Throughout a large part of India, from Berar up to the Punjab, the quantity of land which has been or is being reduced to barrenness by the disappearance of forest timber in past days is enormous. In this, as in so many other directions, it was Lord Dalhousie who first showed the way of deliverance from a growing evil. His famous minute about planting trees all over the waste places of the Punjab heralded the efforts which have since been made both there and in other provinces to repair the mischief caused by past neglect of the simple rule that in all dry countries trees are the best safeguard against utter drought. Since the development of railways and manufactures in a comparatively coal-less country, the temptation to cut down trees has become many times stronger. It is for the Forest Department to insist, as far as it can, on the absolute need of taking all feasible measures not only to keep up the present supplies of timber, but to make all possible amends for the sterility produced by former carelessness.

## Notices of Books.

*Institutes of Hindu Law; or the Ordinances of Menu, according to the Gloss of Calluca: Comprising the Indian System of Duties, Religious and Civil.* Verbally translated from the Original, with a Preface, by Sir W. Jones. Collated with the Sanscrit Text by G. C. Haughton. Third Edition, with Preface and Index, by Standish Grove Grady, Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Gravesend, Reader on Hindu, Mahomedan, and Indian Law to the Inns of Court, Author of "The Hindu Law of Inheritance," and of "The Mahomedan Law of Inheritance and Contract." London: W. H. Allen and Co.

The rapidity with which the editor of the Third Edition of "Menu" has made his name known as an Indian lawyer is only equalled by the rapidity with which he presents the Indian public with the results of his studies. The "Institutes of Menu" comprise, as Sir W. Jones says, "that system of duties, religious and civil, and of law in all its branches, which the Hindus venerate as having been promulgated in the beginning of time by Menu, son of Brahma;" certain it is that "The Institutes" may be regarded as the fountain of Hindu law. Its utterances have never been doubted or overruled, and it is of as great weight and authority now in all our Courts of Law in India and the Privy Council at home, as it was considered by the Hindus when it was first propounded by Menu to the Divine sages more than 880 years before the birth of our Saviour. The work has been some time out of print, and has been selling at a very high price; the late edition was, moreover, in a very cumbersome form; and as the editor has made it one of the Class-books for study in the Inns of Court, with the sanction of the Council of Legal Education, he conceived it to be his duty, for the benefit of students, to publish a cheap edition, which will not be altogether unacceptable to the judge and the practical lawyer. He has added to the work a very full Index, which it much needed, as there was great difficulty, particularly among English students, in finding any passage which was required, and consequent loss of time in searching for it. To the lawyer the utility of the Index will be at once perceptible, for a law book is like a sealed book without a good and copious Index, with plenty of cross references. This is what the editor has just given to the profession, and it cannot fail to enhance greatly the value of the work. The price of it is also a matter of importance.

JUDICIAL.—A telegram from Bombay announces, on the authority of the *Times of India*, that Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice, has been appointed Chief Justice for Calcutta, and Mr. Justice Westropp Chief Justice for Bombay.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### HOUSES IN CALCUTTA.

The *Englishman* deems it a most serious thing for a community to find themselves saddled with a class of houses wholly unsuited to their wants. It is growing daily more evident that this is the case with us English in Calcutta. We have changed so much during the last thirty or forty years that the houses of our predecessors have become intolerable burdens to us, and burdens apparently which we cannot get rid of. The question, What shall we do with them? would be ordinarily one for landlords rather than for tenants. Elsewhere, if a man cannot afford to pay for a dear house, some one is sure to have a cheap one to offer him; but here it appears to be no one's business, or no one's interest, to build houses of moderate dimensions, for the only class willing to invest in bricks and mortar would add greatly to their troubles by doing anything likely to cheapen the big houses which they have already built. Calcutta was made a city of palaces when the people of Calcutta were princes; and there is no one left to build for us, and very little space left to build on, now that we are all men of moderate means. It is evident we cannot look to natives to furnish us with suitable dwellings at moderate rents, or even to reduce the rents of the palaces which we are obliged to take, though we do not want them. It is equally evident that house-rent paid for room one does not need has become a source of enormous and lamentable waste, already well-nigh intolerable. We must put our own shoulders to the wheel if anything is to be done; and this we can only do by collective effort. Individually, we are more than ever birds of passage. If Europeans did not build houses forty years ago, when they looked upon India somewhat as a home, there is very little chance of their doing so now that their main object is to get away from India as fast as possible. Whether or not there is any probability of a company undertaking the work of building houses adapted for men of moderate means, there is certainly very little chance of its being done in any other way. The times, we fear, are against even this. Who is likely to venture on taking even a small share of such a risk, while the effect of the opening of the railway to Bombay is still unknown? Where, moreover, is the ground to be obtained within a reasonable distance of the business part of the town? Whenever the houses are built we sincerely trust they will not take the abominable form of rows of buildings. Nothing could be less adapted to the climate or the domestic peculiarities of Indian life. If we could all vacate the place for a few days with our goods and chattels, and hire an earthquake or some other convulsion of Nature to destroy Chowringhee, it would be an unmixed benefit to all but the owners of the houses. No more ordinary or unsensational solution of the problem seems within the bounds of probability. In the meantime we must go on paying the penalty of former greatness, a fate all the more bitter that the greatness was one in which we had no share.

### BONUS COMPENSATION.

The *Madras Times* thinks there ought to have been no great difficulty in a committee of officers carrying out Lord Salisbury's liberal intentions. For instance, Colonel A., of the 50th Regiment N.I., desires to retire from the service, and claims ten thousand rupees, which, under the Company's Government, he paid for purchase of steps in his regiment. He is prepared to make oath that he borrowed this money from banks or sowcars at high interest, and that in accordance with the customs of regiments under the old *regime* the sum claimed was duly paid away in *douceurs* to senior officers, who retired from the service under such inducements. Does he obtain the sum claimed, or one-half, one-third, nay, even one twentieth part of it? Very likely not, for the committee, whether from choice or necessity, will not regard the claim from a broad, or liberal point of view, but consider it as a professional actuary or accountant would entertain it; and even if it should admit such a sum ever having been paid, it balances the personal advantages obtained by more rapid promotion, &c., against the sum claimed in such a manner as to cause the claimant to consider himself lucky if he is not actually proved to fill the position of a debtor instead of a creditor of the Government at the end of its discussion! But this is not all. The claim is of course disputed by the committee until it is proved, and proofs are by no means easy to be obtained. It is many years since the transfer of India from the Company to the Crown occurred. "Step accounts" in regiments have been destroyed or lost as worthless paper. "Step secretaries" are dead, or retired from the service, or have forgotten the circumstances at issue. There are a thousand difficulties in the way, in short, of an officer attempting to prove the justice of his claim as the committee would have him prove it, and the consequence is that officers despair of obtaining compensation from the committees appointed to award it them. Now, we consider, for the sake of Lord Salisbury's honour, as well as for the credit of Government, a public inquiry should be made into the manner in which these compensation committees have discharged the duties entrusted to them when acting under the instructions of the Indian Go-

vernment. There can be no mistake about Lord Salisbury's intentions in the matter, his lordship having plainly stated in Parliament that this bonus question was one of the grievances of Indian officers, for which he had made especial and liberal provision, and he went on further to say that he trusted Indian officers would cease to petition the House further in the matter, as this, among other grievances, had been liberally provided for. The officers concerned accepted the promise given them by the Indian Secretary of that period, but that promise has not been kept, and the grievance remains the same as ever. We have no doubt Lord Salisbury's intentions were liberal, and that if carried out in their integrity they would have satisfied all concerned, but they have been misconstrued, and the consequence has been that a grievance, which was allowed by the Government and the House to be a real one, has remained unredressed, to the discredit of the authorities and the heavy loss of their veteran servants. We trust that the matter may again be brought before the House without delay, and that returns may be called for the various claims settled or quashed by the compensation committees, together with explanations of the decision arrived at in each case.

### OUR RELATIONS WITH BURMAH.

The *Englishman* points out that those who hold that the annexation of Upper Burmah is advisable, hold that it is expedient, because it would result immediately in a vast development of trade, and in the opening up of that communication with Western China about which so much has been said and written. They further contend that the British advance would give unmixed satisfaction to the Burmese, who, as a people, would be only too glad to emancipate themselves from the grinding reign of favourites and sycophants under which they now groan. British rule would secure for the Burmese people a stable and assured peace, and an unrestricted field for the development of their industry and energy. Instead of living at the mercy of governors, whose principal thought is to amass riches ere they can be supplanted, they would cultivate their fields without fear of oppression, and without fear of injustice on the part of the officials. These advantages are said to be so well appreciated, that to obtain them the Burmese would willingly accept a foreign yoke, and willingly be rid of the capricious tyranny of the descendants of Alompra. On the other hand, it is urged that the king is not unpopular, nor is his rule hated with that thoroughness which would make any change welcome, even a foreign rule. The people have still a singular reverence for the Royal Family, and especially for the king, and we are told to remark that the efforts to raise a popular rebellion by various scions of the Royal stock have invariably failed. They would scarcely have failed so signally had the people been anxious to rid themselves of the king and his system. Then, again, so far from the reverence for the person of the king having died out, we find, on going into the matter, that even in our own provinces the people yet retain feelings of affection and regret for the king reigning at Mandalay. Recent processions at Rangoon show that they still keep up amongst themselves the remembrance of the old Royal customs. But while we admit that the probable commercial results of the annexation of Upper Burmah would be such as to startle the most doubting, the political bearings of the question lead to the conclusion that the annexation would be a great mistake—the pear is not ripe; the people are not, so far as the evidence before us can be relied on, prepared, as yet, to accept an English Commissioner in the place of the king. But besides the popular feeling, we should have to consider how France, from her out-look at Saigon, would view such a stride on the part of England, and what relations it would entail on us in regard to Siamese, Shans, Karens, Khakhyens, Tibetans, and Chinese. In the north, we should have to push the frontier further and further until we reached Upper Assam, and this would bring us into hostile contact with the jealous and unfriendly officials of Tibet, and would complicate our relations with such rude tribes as the Kookies, Shindoes, and Nagas to an extent which cannot now be estimated. It would also entail upon us a large addition to our military strength and a series of frontier troubles to which those at the other extremity of the Empire would be nothing. Lastly, to push our frontier just now up to the borders of China, where a Mahomedan power just emerged from a state of rebellion is still struggling for existence, would inevitably lead England into new quarrels with the Central Government of China, and open up questions which the Home Government are in no humour to entertain. The British boundary could scarcely march with the Panthay frontier without raising questions of the recognition of the Mahomedan power not only difficult in themselves, but involving issues which the Government of India could neither discuss nor decide. On this ground alone then we think that Government is to be congratulated on its having succeeded in overcoming a difficulty with Mandalay, which, with less firmness and less moderation, might have developed into one of the most important wars it has ever waged.

### THE PROFESSION OF CATTLE POISONING.

The *Englishman* observes:—The startling revelations of Captain Hedayat Ali, following as they have done upon the discovery that at Mymensingh cattle poisoning has been systematically pursued by the

## Bengal.

## STATION TALK.

LUCKNOW, July 31.—Major Chamberlain, I am sorry to say, is very ill, and although he has leave to go to the hills, great care will be necessary in respect to his mode of transit. We all deeply regret his illness, and heartily hope that he may, ere long, be restored to his wonted health and strength. The gallant officer has uniformly given satisfaction to the numerous attendants upon his court, and the memory of him will continue green. The matter of Mr. Bickers and his domestic troubles goes into another court, and some time must elapse ere an adjustment of these worries can be arrived at; it is a very great pity that such cases come before our public tribunals. I defer any comments for the present, as we still hope that amicable arrangements may be arrived at, and a house divided against itself yet be re-united. I understand Mr. Currie (Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner) takes the City Magistracy, and Major Macgregor reverts to cantonments as magistrate there.

*mochees*, ought to attract the careful attention of the Government. In India a drought tells with twofold severity on the people; it destroys their crops, and it destroys the cattle. By destroying the cattle it cripples their efforts to recover themselves, and prevents them from turning to full account the return of favourable seasons. Without his cattle a ryot is a comparatively helpless being, a man whose energies are paralysed, and whose industry is robbed of half its fruits. If then it could be proved that cattle poisoning is a trade, no punishment would be too severe for the villains who follow such an atrocious livelihood. Now that Mr. Westland has joined the Bengal Office the matter might, perhaps, be taken up with advantage. He might be able to tell the Government the facts connected with the trade of cattle poisoning, as carried on in the Jessore district. We believe there are at the present moment nearly a dozen men imprisoned in the Jessore Jail for cattle poisoning. This alone would seem to show its prevalence. The poisoners, as a rule, seem to be *chamars*. These men have certain sirdars, who parcel out a district amongst themselves, and monopolise the trade in skins within the limits they have assigned themselves. They seem to receive advances for skins from Calcutta, and to thrive greatly as a rule. Their *modus operandi* is in itself suspicious. Certain diseases are very common amongst the cattle of Lower Bengal, partly from climatic influences and partly from the habitual neglect from which the cattle suffer. Should one or two head of cattle in a village be attacked by *gootie*, the ryots are startled by the appearance amongst them of a small colony of *chamars*; and speedily by a liberal use of arsenical balls the pestilence, rinderpest, cattle plague, or whatever it may be called, sweeps through the herds, carrying dismay and despair to the hearts of many a poor villager. With the machinery at the disposal of the Government, it ought not to be a matter of very great difficulty to discover and stamp out an offence of this sort. It certainly presents no such difficulties as encompassed the suppression of the Thugs. Pending a full inquiry into the whole matter, the Government might deal a fatal blow at the illegal trade in skins, and at the profits of the poisoners by issuing orders to all magistrates to prevent the sale of the skins of cattle which are known to have died of disease in any shape. The bodies of such animals might be burnt or otherwise disposed of. If this cannot be done, the skin might be cut in such a way as to make it worthless. The ryots will not complain of these orders, as they get nothing for the skins of the dead cattle. The body is thrown out of the village or hamlet, and is then left to the *chamars* and the vultures.

IRRIGATION IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—Too much praise cannot be given to the Irrigation Department of the North-Western Provinces. Last year the Ganges, Eastern Jumna and Rohilkund Canals irrigated 1,425,702 acres, or 89 per cent. more than in the preceding year, and 96 per cent. more than in the famine years of 1860-61. The Lieutenant Governor remarks that it would be hardly possible to over-estimate the blessings conferred upon these Provinces by this extended irrigation. The money value to the State is estimated at nearly the third of a million sterling, at the rate of Rs. 2-2 per acre. But gratifying as this is, far more remains to be done. To say nothing of fertile waste not yet under the plough, there are still nearly eleven millions of acres which depend on the heavens alone for their cultivation.

## MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of September will be as follows, viz. :—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, August 7 and 21, and September 4 and 18.

VIA MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, August 13 and 27, and September 10 and 24.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA &amp; CEYLON.

LETTERS.  
Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.  
Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.  
Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d.  
each additional 4 oz., 6d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s.  
each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of September the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings July 8th, August 6th, September 2nd, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

GULMURG, CASHMERE, July 25.—For a poetical description of Gulmurg, vide "Ince," page 163, para. 6, and may the Lord forgive him! This is perhaps the most thoroughly forsaken place on the face of the wide world; picture to yourself the Currah inhabited by blacks, and you have a faint idea of Gulmurg. A cloud settled over the devoted spot five days ago. A second deluge has ceaselessly poured down on us ever since, exhaustless as the widow's curse! Who? What brought us unhappy wretches to this inferno? Surely the devil, who, as Sancho Panza remarks, never sleeps. The fashionable amusement is lying in bed; for myself I never get up—in consequence have become mouldy. Here come more kilters toiling up the valley, evidently more fools rushing into the trap! Presently I shall, with Quilp-like satisfaction, see the poor things trying to find a dry place to pitch their miserably-soddened tents. Vain search! However, bad as this place is, Sreenuggur is even worse; the "Piffers" could not stand it; thermometer 90 degs., swarms of flies, and myriads of mosquitoes. Now, when people accustomed to ardent lime-kilns, by courtesy called stations, such as Kohat, Bunnoo, &c., &c., find a place too warm, you may take your oath there is something wrong with the climate. Not even the fascinations of the *demi-monde* can make the wildest Lothario tarry in Sreenuggur. Apropos of these ladies, I expected on my first arrival to meet a Noor-Mahal or Lalla Rookh at every turn of the road. I was disappointed. A plainer-headed lot I have never seen; to their little native peculiarities they add every European vice; they swear roundly in four languages, viz., English, French, Cashmeree, and Hindustani; they drink the fire-water like Red Indians; they sing English songs of doubtful tendency; and cheat grandly at cards! I have heard of one very young gentleman losing a considerable sum to a third-bridge "Lais" at "Beggar my neighbour." Now an afternoon spent in the bazaar playing "Beggar my neighbour," with a negress Traviata, although doubtless amusing, cannot be an elevating or improving pastime. It is somewhat curious that the leaders of the *demi monde* in Paris and Sreenuggur should bear the same name: "Cora Pearl," of Paris, the "Royal Pearl," of Sreenuggur, both very decent people in their way. We have no literature up here whatsoever, except a few unreadable shilling volumes. Why will people lug about rotten books? It puts an utter stop to all exchange of reading. What in return do I get for one of my standard works, such as "Pendennis" or "Adam Bede?" Three hundred pages or so of miserable trash, in a thunder-and-lightning cover, the letter-press beneath the criticism of a plough-boy. Every one seems to have given up shooting; they live on the reminiscences of past sport; some of these, if strictly according to fact, are somewhat startling. It is strange, but true, that the duration of hand-to-hand fights with bears, &c., &c., and the ferocity displayed by the animals is in exact proportion to the amount of alcohol imbibed by the narrators of these marvellous tales. Up to glass No. 3 of gin and water the bears are comparatively well behaved, indeed rather friendly than otherwise. At No. 4 they begin to show signs of temper by gnawing a few coolies and otherwise making themselves generally obnoxious. No. 5, look out! Bears desperately wounded, begin a light lunch off gun-barrels, shikarries, and anything they can lay hold of!! No. 6 generally closes the horrible tale. A phalanx of remorseless and cruel ibex reinforce the bears! dauntless hunter driven at last to the pinnacle of the beetling crag. They charge, they charge! habet! he totters! he falls from the giddy cliff and his chair at the same instant, grasping an imaginary rifle in one hand, and a real tumbler in the other! Notwithstanding all that has been said and sung to the contrary, Cashmere is decidedly the most unhealthy part of India, everybody more or less seedy; never mind, the 15th of October must come at last!—Pioneer Correspondent.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING.—The *Indian Daily News* says an annual loss of revenue of sixty lakhs of rupees is entailed on Government by the smuggling of Malwa opium. The Government of Bombay is about strengthening its preventive police on the Kattywar coast to stop the export of smuggled opium.



## Miscellaneous.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—Mr. Thomas Hyde has been chosen by the Secretary of State from a large number of candidates for the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Kidderpore Dockyard and Surveyor of Steam-vessels to the Government of India.—*Pioneer*.

**MR. MAINE** leaves India by the mail steamer of the 9th October, and matters are likely to be so arranged that Mr. FitzJames Stephen will not leave for India until some nine or ten days after Mr. Maine's arrival in England. It is considered desirable that the honourable gentlemen should have an opportunity of conferring with one another.

**THE NEW FILTER.**—A very extended trial, says the *Pioneer*, is to be given to the filter designed by Dr. Macnamara for the use of troops. They are to be supplied to a regiment or battery at Allahabad, Meerut, and Meeran Meer, and at all the stations in the presidency division where there are British troops. The material employed is animal charcoal.

**A RUMOURD LAW SUIT.**—We hear that a Mr. John Kuott, who was private secretary to the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, soon after his quarrel with Rajah Prosunno Narain Deb and Colonel Mackenzie, has instituted proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench for the recovery from the Nawab of a sum of ten lakhs of rupees.—*Englishman*.

**AN INNOVATION.**—The Soonee Mussulmans of Calcutta have broken through an old custom. They lately buried the body of Moulvie Khader Hossein, Second Arabic Professor of the Calcutta Madrasah, in a wooden coffin, not, as usual, in a mere sheet that dust may at once return to dust. Some five hundred Moulvies were present.—*Friend of India*.

**RAJPOOTANA.**—The latest reports from Ajmere and Rajpootana are cheering. During the week ending July 23 rain had fallen plentifully and generally throughout the entire tract of country. In Ajmere itself the fall was two inches. The weather was still cloudy, and more rain was expected. Ploughing and sowing were in active progress everywhere. The price of cattle had risen considerably, the best proof, perhaps, of returning agricultural activity.—*Pioneer*.

**CENTRAL PROVINCES.**—Owing to the favourable weather, the crops in the Central Provinces are reported to be most flourishing, and cholera and small-pox had in a great measure disappeared. Both diseases, however, still continued to rage in the Sangor district with the most fatal results. In Belaspore dysentery was said to be carrying off a number of the weakly people, and numbers of the cattle had died from the constant wet weather.—*Englishman*, August 5.

**THE FOREIGN-OFFICE.**—We hear from Simla that the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Seton-Karr, goes home for two years, leaving India in October next. It is added that he is not likely to return, but whether this be on account of his health, or that he aspires to Parliamentary honours, or is otherwise affected by "the infirmity of noble minds," we know not as yet. If he should not return, Mr. Aitchison will probably have the "pucka" appointment.

**ANTIQUITIES FROM GWALIOR.**—The metal images recently dug up in the fortress of Gwalior were made over to Maharajah Scindhia on the application of the Gwalior vakeel, but his Highness has generously returned them to the political agent, on learning that the Government wished to preserve them. As these bronze Buddhistic images are apparently of great antiquity, and consequently of interest to archaeological science, the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to present them to the Indian Museum, where they are to be deposited.

**CIVIL.**—We are sorry to see that Mr. A. C. Barnard, C.S., died at Etawah of rheumatic gout.—We hear from Lucknow that it is probable Mr. Charles Currie will officiate for Colonel Barrow, C.B., as Financial Commissioner of Oudh, should the latter avail himself of privilege leave, as he intends at present. Major MacAndrew would in that case officiate as Commissioner, and Mr. Quinton as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. The changes, if any, which will take place consequent on Sir George Couper's leave are not yet known, but it is generally understood that Mr. Currie will carry on the current duties of the office during the two months during which the Judicial Commissioner will be absent.—*Pioneer*.

**BOKHARA.**—The troops of the King of Bokhara in occupation of Shereabad have been recalled to Bokhara, it is said, because the King is preparing himself for one more struggle against Russia. It is reported at Cabul that the Russian General at Samarcand has required the co-operation of the King of Bokhara in an invasion which he projects of the Shuhr-i-Subz district, declaring that in case of the King's refusal he would himself be treated as an enemy to Russia. The adherents of the King are consequently attempting in a half-hearted way to preach a *jehad* against the infidels. This is a thing, however, which cannot be done in a whisper or with reservation, and it is not likely to produce any general rising. On the other hand, we do not believe that the Russians contemplate any immediate invasion of the Shuhr-i-Subz. This pretence of aggression is probably assumed as a measure of defence. While in apprehension themselves of attack, the people of Southern Bokhara will not be likely to incommode the Russians in their more urgent work of restoring their domination in the north.—*Pioneer*.

**SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—We have to report the loss of the *Jurnita*, a N. G. ship, 1,146 tons, which left Akyab with 142,100 baskets of rice. She sprung a leak shortly after leaving that port, and while off the Island of Cheduba went down. The whole crew, with the exception of four men, appear to have been lost; these landed at Kyook Phoo, and two had arrived in Akyab. The four men are said to have been thirteen days nearly starved, and enduring all the inclemencies of the weather.

**OUR PRESTIGE ON THE FRONTIER.**—A circumstance connected with the late abortive raid in Huzara may be held significant of our improved prestige on the frontier. The Huz-unzis, hitherto always consistently rude in their communications, have, on this occasion, volunteered an exculpatory statement denying all complicity in the aggression. They add that though they have ventured several times to petition for the release of the Khan of Agrore, yet that they acknowledge it to remain entirely within the right and power of the British Government to do as seemeth it good in the matter.—*Pioneer*.

**BURMAH.**—The news from Mandalay is still satisfactory. The new court had not been opened when the last mail left, for Major Sladen was about to take sick leave, and Captain Strover, his successor, had not arrived. Major Sladen's report on the Momein expedition has been sent to Government, with an elaborate review of the question of routes to Western China by General Fyche. We trust the Government of India will publish both in this country, with its "resolution" on the subject. The question is almost purely commercial, and, after Captain Bowers' report, there is no need to wait for the action of the Secretary of State. If Major Sladen is able to return to his duties soon, the next cold season ought not to be lost.

**THE CHANDA COALFIELD.**—Since the last news of the Chanda Coalfield was published, borings have been made, says the *Pioneer*, at different spots with good success. A seam of coal, 101 feet below the surface, was reached at a boring within two miles of the town of Chanda itself. But about twelve miles from Chanda, near Goooons, an unusually large bed of coal has been discovered at a depth of eighty-eight feet six inches. This deposit contains a thickness of twenty-eight feet in workable condition. Mr. Fryar, the mining geologist, deputed by the Geological Survey, reports that the comparatively small depth at which this thick coal-bed is found, at a comparatively great distance from the spot where it crops up to the surface, shows that it is in a nearly horizontal position, "a circumstance which not only adds to the facility of working the coal, but shows that the bed is within easy depth in all parts of the field." This Goooons coalfield is separated from the main Chanda bed by a tongue of talcheen rocks. By itself, however, it fills two square miles on the British side of the Wurdah River, and is estimated to contain at least eighteen millions of tons.

**DR. PETTENKOFER'S CHOLERA THEORY.**—The local governments and administrations have been instructed to institute experiments for testing, in some well-selected civil stations, Dr. Pettenkofer's theory regarding the origin and propagation of cholera. This theory is that the infecting matter of cholera is developed from a germ, which, as long as it remains a germ, is powerless to produce disease, but which is developed into infecting matter in the sub soil, if this affords a suitable nidus. After development (if the superincumbent layers are permeable) the infecting matter ascends and the disease is evolved. The infecting matter may enter water and poison it, but the germ cannot be developed in water. The conditions in the sub soil which produce the infecting matter are a certain degree of moisture (a soil may be either too dry or too wet to favour the development of the germ, and thus increase or decrease of moisture, as the case may be, will produce the same result), and the presence of organic matter, which washes down through any permeable soil, and accumulates in the sub-soil water. The chief point to be observed in testing this theory is the association of the occurrence of cholera in any locality with a change in the amount of sub soil moisture. The mode of testing the increase or decrease of this is by ascertaining the variations of the water-level in wells reserved exclusively *ad hoc*, and this is easily done by means of a simple apparatus. This information has been officially communicated to the press.

**TELEGRAPH EXTENSION TO MILITARY STATIONS.**—Last year the Government of India approved generally of the principle of connecting the chief military stations and commercial cities in India by branch lines with the main wires of the Indian telegraph system, and of instructing soldiers in telegraphy, with a view to the more economical working of the branch offices. The Government has now sanctioned a scheme submitted by Colonel Robinson for working the telegraph at military stations by military agency. The scheme is a simple one, and involves very little expense. At all cantonments there is to be a branch office under the superintendence either of the Assistant Quartermaster-general or the Brigade-major, or some other responsible officer. The only accommodation required is a table, on which to place the instrument, and a chair; the battery, if one is used, being in the verandah or under the table. The soldiers are to receive from two to four annas, according to the local traffic, for every message they send or receive correctly, but the maximum of their earnings is not to exceed Rs. 20 a month. The duty of the staff officer will consist merely in seeing that the soldiers do their

duty properly, and in posting the returns to be sent to Calcutta. The Government will thus receive twelve annas for each message, and this will cover the cost of the battery, wear and tear of instruments, and interest on capital. Orders have been issued for commencing operations at the following stations—viz., Kamptee, Nowshera, Meera Meer, Roorkee, Sealkote, Dugshai, Subathoo, Kussowlie, Peshawur, Attock, and Jhelum. The above is official information communicated to the press by the Government of India.

**THE DROUGHT IN THE NORTH-WEST.**—Had rain not fallen in time in the North-Western Provinces this season it would have proved a calamity as serious perhaps as that of 1866 in Orissa; for not only was the last season impoverishing, but the stocks have been expended. It is gratifying, therefore, to learn from the last official report on the subject—dated the 24th July—that rain has been vouchsafed sufficient to remove for the present all apprehension of agricultural failure. The districts, for which anxiety was before expressed, have been refreshed by a general fall adequate for the purposes of ploughing and sowing; and there is every prospect of the continuance of favourable weather. The Jhansi Division, the worst conditioned, has had plentiful showers, and on the 16th a heavy storm passed over Ajmere (likewise suffering from drought), filling the tanks and saturating the soil. Some apprehension is still entertained as to whether the rain in Rohilkund is sufficient for the rice-sowings generally; but present appearances justify the expectation that the deficiency will shortly be made good. Locusts are still reported in several districts. Some injury to indigo is attributed to them in Jounpore, and to the young cotton in Bundelkund; but, ordinarily, little loss appears to follow their visits. Notwithstanding the improving prospects of the season, there has been a simultaneous rise in distant parts of the country, indicative of short stocks, and showing what a calamity was impending had there been any failure in the monsoon. The scarcity and dearth are now telling severely on the non-agricultural population. In Bareilly, for example, where there was no special distress before, the Collector has been obliged to open out seven relief-houses in the district. It has been proposed, therefore, that the embankments of the Rohilkund Railway might be commenced at an early date. The works of the left Ganges Canal in the Moradabad district afford labour to six or seven thousand destitute persons. Writing on the 19th from Jhansie, the Commissioner, Colonel Lloyd, says:—"Ploughing and sowing are going on everywhere; and prospects of a khureef now seem good: an unspeakable relief. But still the distress is, and will continue for some time to be, very severe; especially it is felt by women and children, who now crowd to the works and poor-houses, while the men go to work in the fields." And until the autumnal crops provide the poorer classes with a fresh supply of the cheaper grains, the stock of which is now quite exhausted, we must be prepared for this state of things.—*Indian Daily News*, July 31.

**MILITARY.**—The promotion of Colonel Hamilton to the rank of major-general creates a vacancy in the brigade command, to which, we understand, Colonel Woods succeeds; his appointment is expected to appear in the next *Gazette*, but it is uncertain as yet whether it is to be to the command of Bellary, Malabar, and Canara, or Trichinopoly. The last is said to be sought for.—*Madras Athenæum*.—We see that Dr. J. Dougall, of the Madras Medical Service, has been appointed to the political agency at Mandalay as medical officer.—The head-quarters and 200 men of the 23rd Punjab Infantry (Pioneers) have been detached, says a contemporary, for employment on the Murree and Abbottabad road during the present season. It is reported from Deyrah that Colonel Clarkson has been ordered to Agra, to act as secretary in connection with the forthcoming Soldiers' Exhibition, to be held there at the time of the great durbur. The 58th Regiment, with the exception of a small detachment to be left to garrison the fort, has been ordered to move from Allahabad to Etawah at once. Capt. Gregson has gone to the latter station to provide accommodation.—*Delhi Gazette*.—A committee, we are told, is about to be named, with Major-general Troup as president, to visit Delhra, and report whether there is convenient ground available at that station for the lines of a regiment of British cavalry should the Government consider it desirable to place one there.—*Pioneer*.—The *Delhi Gazette* hears from Mhow that, finding no change for the better, the medical authorities have ordered Major-general Adams, C.B., commanding the Malwa division, to proceed to Poona for change of air, and if he should not be benefited within a short time to proceed on to England. The major-general was to leave Mhow by doolee dak to Khundwah, an apothecary accompanying him. Colonel Longden, of the Royal Artillery, was to assume command of the station.—Cholera is reported to have made its appearance in H.M.'s 14th Regiment at Cawnpore, nine men having been carried off in three days. Hardly any of those attacked have survived. The affected companies have been sent into camp several miles from the station. The epidemic does not appear to have prevailed in any degree among the native population.—Our Nusseerabad correspondent's letter of the 26th ult., says the *Delhi Gazette*, mentions the fact of a portion of one of the new barracks there occupied by troops having fallen; and the dangerous condition of other similar buildings. Great indeed is the P.W.D. of India! It sets honour, honesty, common sense, public opinion, and the Government of India at defiance.—We regret to have still to report the continuance of cholera in the 62nd Regiment, although

so far it has nothing of an epidemic character. We have been informed that yesterday no less than nine persons fell victims to diarrhetic cholera, all belonging to the 62nd Regiment, and among them the hospital sergeant. Orders have been issued for the removal under canvas of two more companies, and it is more than probable that the whole regiment will before many days receive orders to march into camp, perhaps at Alumbagh.—*Lucknow Times*, August 4.—We regret to observe the death announced of Lieut. C. T. Harison, R.A., at Barrackpore, of brain fever, on the 4th August.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 31. British Statesman, Tulloch, London.—Aug. 1. Ganges, Quinn, Calcutta; Wilshere, Smith, Liverpool.—2. Str. India, Baxter, Singapore; Ismail, Gones, —; Roma, Russell, Tondemamar; Le Saint Philibert, Bermier, Pondicherry.—3. Str. Clan Alpine, Hutchison, Hong Kong; H. M.'s str. Arracan, Barrow, Port Blair; Water Witch, Combe, Colombo; Latona, Hunt, Tondemamar; Florence, Houston, South Shields.—4. Clydesdale, Taylor, Liverpool; Ironside, Vaux, London; Saint Kilda, Whittom, Liverpool; Latona, Murdoch, Liverpool.—5. City of Seringapatam, Robertson, Glasgow.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Florence.—Mr. G. Adams.  
Per str. Clan Alpine.—From HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Kirby. From SINGAPORE.—Hon. W. J. Shaw, Mrs. Allen.

### DEPARTURES.

July 30. Strs. Rangoon and United Service; Robert Seddon, Aboukir, Lake Lemon, China, James Wishart.—31. Ganges, Knight Companion, Bolton Abbey, Tennyson.—2. Armada, Talavera.—3. Str. Candia; Chinsurah, Alexandria, Coringa, Cossipore.—5. Varuna.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. and Miss Palmer, Mrs. Perry, Mr. J. A. Counsell, Major N. G. Campbell. For SEIZ.—Mr. C. E. Browning, Rev. and Mrs. Lehmann and two children. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. M. Baker, Lieut. col. Tremonger, Mrs. Haeger, Mr. Porthouse. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. W. A. Robinson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevenson and infant, Lieut. G. C. Cheape, Mr. J. T. Thompson, Mr. J. W. Sander, Asst. surg. R. N. Macpherson, Staff Asst. surg. Atkinson, Mr. J. C. Robertson.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 5, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 94 4 to 94 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 91	91 10 to 91 12
4 per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 91	94 10 to 94 12
5 per Cent. P.W. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 108	103 8 to 104 0
5½ per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 114	113 12 to 114 0
5 per Cent., 56-57 ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 4 to 109 8

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d to 1s. 11 9-16d.	
Bills with Docts. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d.	

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ... ..	200	150 to 155
Bank of Bengal ... ..	1000	1575 ex div.
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ... ..	50	60 to 62
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ... ..	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ... ..	445	550 to 560
Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200	90 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	500	to —
Calcutta Docking Company ... ..	700	450 to 460
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ... ..	—	to —
Central Assam Tea Company ... ..	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ... ..	200	to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ... ..	250	150 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ... ..	100	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218	240 to —
East India Tea Company ... ..	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	80	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ... ..	100	30 to 236
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ... ..	£10 or 218	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company ... ..	250	190 to 192½
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ... ..	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ... ..	250	145 to 150
Howrah Docking Company ... ..	500	250 to 255
India General Steam Navigation Company ... ..	1000	415 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ... ..	125	138 to 139
New Fort Gloster Company ... ..	640	to —
Oriental Gas Company ... ..	10	13 to 13½
Peoples Bank of India ... ..	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ... ..	1300	315 to —
Punjab Bank ... ..	100	85 to 88
Screwing Company (Limited) ... ..	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ... ..	500	590 to —
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ... ..	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ... ..	200	52 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ... ..	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ... ..	£10	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ... ..	Nominal.	Nominal.
Sugar ... ..	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ... ..	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds ... ..	1 17 6 to 2 0 0	1 12 6 to 0 0 0
Jute ... ..	2 2 6 to 2 5 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ... ..	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

**REAPPEARANCE OF THE BORER.**—The *Neilgherry Excelsior* says that that bore of the planter, the coffee borer, has again made its appearance in the Wynad and Neddiwuttum, and is committing great ravages. Out of a patch of five thousand trees, 12 per cent. were destroyed in the course of ten days, and had to be uprooted. This is only a case in point.—*Madras Athenæum*.

## Madras.

MR. WALTER HECTOR MASKELL, of the Middle Temple, has been admitted and enrolled as an advocate of the Madras High Court.

**OOTACAMUND.**—The medical men of Ootacamund are languishing of ennui from having no work to do. Their position is truly lamentable, for on all sides they hear of nothing but mutual congratulations on the exceptional healthiness of the station, and their eyes are saddened by the sight alone of round and rosy cheeks and sparkling happy eyes. At Coonoor it is no better, every one is healthy, and the weather is delightful, while all vegetation is a-glow with spring tints.—*Madras Mail*.

**QUESTIONABLE CONVERTS.**—A correspondent of the *Bangalore Spectator* writes:—"You'll doubtless remember that some four or five Europeans joined the Mahomedan faith about the beginning of this year, and the exodus of two of their number to Hyderabad. Well, one of these worthies, Abdool Rehman, *alias* Thomas Larkin, has been prowling about Trimulgherry for the past few days, and on the plea that he is tired of the Mussulman faith, tried to re-enlist into one of the European regiments. It has not been our misfortune to come across a purer type of the rambling vagrant than Abdool."

**RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.**—The Madras Presidency has not been so fortunate as Bengal in its railway contractors; the contract system there has repeatedly and utterly broken down. The consulting engineer, after an inspection of the North-West line of the Madras railway, reports that on several sections it has been necessary to take the work out of the contractor's hands. On this side of India we have found the contract system, if expensive, yet compensatory, from the rapidity and punctuality of execution it ensured. But in Madras it is in speed, even more than in economy or quality of work, that contractors have proved a failure.—*Pioneer*.

**MILITARY.**—It is reported that H.M.'s 2nd Battalion 19th Foot will be sent from Bangalore to Fort William, and the 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers will come from Kurrachee and garrison Bangalore. The F Company Sappers and Miners will be sent from Bangalore to Port Blair, and the E Company from Port Blair will take the place of the former. H.M.'s 90th Foot will be sent to Bombay by rail from Kamptee to Bombay, and embark in one of H.M.'s Indian troopships on the 1st of October next. The 35th Regiment Madras Native Infantry located at Vepery will be sent to garrison Palaveram in the beginning of next year, as the military authorities consider two regiments of Native Infantry sufficient to garrison Madras.—*Madras Mail*, July 29.

**CURIOUS SUPERSTITIONS.**—Belshazzar was "weighed in the balances and found wanting."—not so the Maharajah of Travancore, who, according to a time-honoured custom, has now proposed to perform the ceremony of Thooloparam. This costly ceremony, according to the *Western Star*, is performed by his Highness being placed in one scale, with an equal weight of gold in the other. The gold thus obtained is afterwards distributed among the Brahmins according to each one's privilege, and it is only after the performance of this ceremony that his Highness is supposed to be sanctified. There is another ceremony, which consists in his Highness passing through the belly of a cow of gold; this is termed Erniagherpum. This, it is proposed, to celebrate next year. All these costly ceremonies, combined with the coming Moorajebum will, our contemporary believes, absorb a good portion of the surplus revenue of the State, as the Sirkar itself does not wish it to lie idle in its coffers. It is a suggestive circumstance that the Rajahs of Travancore have not long survived the performance of these ceremonies. Royalty in the State is short-lived, and the Brahmins are the gainers thereby. It is much to be regretted that Travancore still retains relics of barbarism but little in harmony with its enlightened administration.—*Madras Mail*.

**AMMONIA FOR CHOLERA.**—Dr. Young, at Bellary, writes to us as follows:—"To avoid misconception, I reply to the broad hint contained in the letter from the irrepressible 'Jones,' which appeared in your issue of July 27. The plan adopted was simply to inject about eight drops of fluid ammonia under the skin, on the back of the hand, with an ordinary hypodermic syringe. At the time of injection, the man spoken of was almost completely comatose, and his pulse could be felt, with difficulty, only as a small thin wave. Without the injection, this man would have died, as I have seen many other die under similar circumstances. Three hours after it he was out of danger, except from the fever which usually attends convalescence in such cases. In this instance there was no secondary fever, but it would be rash to attribute this freedom to the remedy employed, without further experience. Ordinary measures, which it is needless to detail, but of which every medical man is cognisant, were employed, subsequent to the injection, to remove cerebral congestion and to restore healthy secretions. The only inconvenience that arose from using the ammonia in this way was caused by its caustic action, resulting in destruction of the skin and superficial tissues, at the point of injection, and leaving a wound about the size of a rupee, which took about three weeks to close.

I do not call this a 'cure for cholera.' 'Jones' is responsible here, but I consider it useful as a powerful stimulant in extreme cases, when other means have failed. Judging from the result, in this solitary instance, I believe it likely to be beneficial, not only in the last stage of cholera, but also in other cases of rabid blood poisoning, such as snake bite." We think Dr. Young has done well to make his treatment of the above case public. If it was not a cure, we can only say it looks uncommonly like one.—*Madras Mail*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 28. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Calcutta.—29. Bleng, Logan, Gopaulpore.—30. P. and O. str. Surat, Greaves, Galle.—Aug. 1. Str. Ethiopia, McCallum, Bombay.—2. York, Abernethy, London; Elizabeth Graham, Briggs, Sunderland.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. G. Byron, Capt. and Mrs. Gilled, Mr. and Mrs. McIsaac. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Pelly, Major and Mrs. Bowen and infant.

### DEPARTURES.

July 29. Prince Alfred, —, London; str. Meinam, —, Galle.—31. Mary Scott, Wilson, Gopaulpore.—Aug. 4. Muscat Merchant, —, Covelong.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Vally and three children, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Webster and three children, Capt. S. F. Dudd, Rev. Mr. Bonquet, Mr. C. Sice.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

**MALWA, July 30.**—We have had strange kind of weather this season; up to the present the fall of rain in this province has been scanty, not more than five or six inches having fallen in some places, while under ordinary circumstances we should have had at least fifteen. The crops however, though backward, look well, and should the rains prove favourable next month, there is every prospect of a good harvest. The new road between Neemuch and Mhow is progressing, though slowly. This I believe is not the fault of the executive officers, but of Government, which doles out the funds parsimoniously; so that I question whether it will be possible to run a mail-cart on it for another ten years. The unfortunate Marwarrees are truly to be pitied; they fled from their famine-stricken homes at the close of the last rains, and after undergoing no end of hardships, most of those who survived ventured back during the hot season; but, alas, their cup of tribulation was not yet full, and as they are now streaming back once more with ranks sadly thinned, the old, the weak, the children, with nearly all their cattle, have been swept away. Exposure to the weather, starvation, fever, and cholera have done their work silently but effectually; and yet the poor creatures do not repine at the bitter calamity that has befallen them. I hear his Highness Holkar is seriously ill, and that he has deputed one hundred Brahmins to Oonkernath and seventy to Adjein, to offer up prayers for his recovery. His lilliputian Highness of Dhar, I hear, is not driving his "state coach" in the tracks laid down for him by his political sponsors, and consequently it has been found necessary to depute an officer to Dhar to enter a mild protest against such reckless conduct; but I am afraid it will not have much effect, as he is said to be rather wanting in his upper regions. During the late severe visitation of cholera at Dhar, Rs. 7,000 were expended in tying ropes, with garlands attached, across the several streets of the town, feeding Brahmins, and similar absurdities. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, I hear, is living rather too fast; her mamma's mantle does not appear to have fallen on her shoulders, and the politicals are sadly perplexed as to what course they should pursue with her Highness. She is too old to be dry-nursed, but I have no doubt the present able agent to the Governor-general will hit on some expedient to bring the young lady to a proper sense of her duty.

**KOTREE, Aug. 2.**—The floating dock at Kotree has at last been completed, floated, and practically tested, and the result is a success surpassing the most sanguine expectations of all. It was originally designed by Edwin Clark, the well known engineer, and being sent out to this country in pieces, it has been put together again under the superintendence of Mr. Jacobs. To give all possible *clat* to the interesting occasion, Captain John Wood, the agent, invited the principal members of the Sind Railway and Indus Flotilla to luncheon on board the steamer *John Jacob* on the 31st ultimo; and to enable those in Kurrachee to be present, a special train was provided for their conveyance to Kotree. On the 29th ultimo, the Mammoth, as the dock is familiarly named, was floated and moored close to the company's jetty! Its capabilities were then apparent to every one; and by its construction there will be no longer any necessity for keeping up a separate dockyard at Keemaree, which has been hitherto the case, and which entailed not only the maintenance of two separate establishments—one at Kotree, and the other at Keemaree, but caused great trouble in bringing vessels for repair a considerable distance, and involved a great loss of time. After the dock (which is 300 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 12½ feet

deep) had been minutely inspected, and its appliances admired for their mechanical ingenuity and originality, the company adjourned on board the steamer *John Jacob*, which had been tastefully decorated with flags and flowers, where they did ample justice to a sumptuous collation. Captain Wood occupied the chair, and did the honours of the day with that courtesy and kind heartedness for which he is so favourably known. In proposing the health of Mr. W. M. Andrew, the chairman of the united companies, he alluded to the large number of the employes present on the occasion—the thews, sinews and brains, as he aptly termed them, of the undertaking, and briefly alluded to the “forging of the missing link,” which was, he said, the only means that would give that large increase of traffic which was confidently looked for by all who were intimately acquainted with the resources of the surrounding provinces.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**ARRIVALS.**—The following passengers arrived on August 6 per steamer *Asia*, Capt. Paterson, from Calcutta:—Capt. and Mrs. Rowkins, Mr. G. J. Roberts.

**STEAM TO COCHIN.**—We learn that the B. I. S. N. Company intend to run steamers to Cochin and the Malabar Coast during the N.E. monsoon. The first steamer was to leave Bombay on September 7.

**G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKS.**—We believe, says the *Jubbulpore Chronicle*, that the Nerbudda bridge is sufficiently far advanced to admit of a locomotive going over it.

**THE INDO-TURKISH TELEGRAPH.**—It seems that although in May last Mr. H. J. Walton, the director of the Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph, reported there was every probability of the extension line from Guadar to Jask being completed by the end of the following month, it is not likely that the work can be finished before the end of the present month. The delay is owing to the large mortality amongst the constructors' camels, and to the intense heat of the season.—*Times of India*.

**KURRACHEE.**—We learn that the Political Superintendent and Commandant-in-Chief, Sind Frontier Field Force, Jacobabad, has found it necessary to suspend the whole of his office establishment; and that two of the senior clerks have been made prisoners, pending an investigation into the charges brought against them; and which, we are informed, are of a very serious nature.—*Sind News*, August 2.—Mr. John Barron, chief clerk, is elsewhere named as one of the alleged culprits.

**RAJCOTE.**—We learn from Rajcote that there was a breach of the peace committed a few days ago by a party of schoolboys, who mobbed and pelted the missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, located there, and his catechist, a converted Banian named Khimjee. The case was tried before the Station Magistrate on the 3rd August, and the instigator of the assault was fined in the sum of Rs. 15. We also hear that the weather has cleared up since the last week, sowing operations are being vigorously proceeded with, and that there is every prospect of a good harvest.

**IMPORTATION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.**—We understand that Colonel Dalrymple Ross arrived at Poona on Wednesday last, for the purpose of laying before his Excellency the Governor the advantages that might be gained from the establishment of a regimental depot in Australia. Colonel Ross, we believe, has been sent by the Australian Government to confer with the Viceroy and the Governors of Madras and Bombay on the subject of remounting the cavalry in India with Australian horses, and has come provided with the fullest particulars on the subject, and, we understand, gave evidence before General Troup's committee at Simla. Colonel Ross is now on his way back to England, and will leave Bombay by Tuesday's steamer.—*Poona Observer*.

**TRADE AT KURRACHEE.**—There are at present five vessels in harbour, namely, the *Ma'ta*, *Summer Cloud*, *Channel Light*, *Delhi*, and *Glencol*. Of these no less than four will sail from port in a week or so; so that in a short space of time we shall not have a single English-rigged vessel in our harbour. Stagnation in trade has prevented vessels from making this port since the last few months; and in proof of this we may mention that towards the end of next month we need expect only four of them to arrive here with general cargo. These are the *Morning Glory*, *Sultana*, *Parana*, and *Mountain Laurel*, which sailed from England on the 3rd, 12th, and 15th May, and 5th June respectively. The ship *Beth Sham*, of 663 tons, was loading in the London Docks for Kurrachee when our last English mail left.

**BRITISH AND INDIAN COLONELS.**—“To the Editor of the *Times of India*. Sir,—I wish to goodness all this fuss about ‘British and Indian Colonels’ had not taken place at the present time, as I, an old officer of upwards of forty-two years’ service, seem certain to be victimised if the promotion from colonel to major-general in the Indian army is temporarily stopped. A British colonel, writing in your paper of the 5th inst., states: ‘I might adduce several more cases, such as Colonels McMahon and Waiters, who are still commanding their regiments against Colonels Brown and Vaughan, very much their juniors, who are now brigade-generals.’ The Colonel

quite forgets that brigade and divisional commands allotted to the British and Indian colonels are quite distinct, and the senior colonel of either service must, if competent, be promoted to the rank of brigadier-general or major-general to fill a vacancy.—A LOCAL COLONEL.”

**JUDICIAL.**—The following arrangements have been made, which will provide for the administration of justice in Kurrachee for a short time, till a judge can arrive from England to take charge permanently, we earnestly hope, of the duties of judge of the Sudder Court. Captain Grant will leave Hyderabad at once, and take up the office of judge of the District Court, Major Widdicombe acting as judge of the Sudder Court. Captain Boulton, the deputy collector and magistrate of Mahomed Khan's Tanda, will take Captain Grant's place at Hyderabad, Mr. Forbes thus gaining a step. On the departure of Colonel Lambert, on furlough, about the end of next month, Major Lionel Dunsterville, the collector of, Shikarpore, will act for him. Captain Gillespie, the deputy collector of Kotree, will be posted to Shikarpore as collector; Mr. Tyndall, at present in charge of Halla, acting as first-class deputy collector of Kotree.—*Our Paper*.

**THE SIND RAILWAY.**—The following, which we take from a Kurrachee paper, is the official account of the recent damage done to the railway:—“The agent of the Sind Railway states, under date 22nd July, 1869, that he, in company with the chief engineer and consulting engineer of railways, proceeded as far as the Mulleer on a pilot engine to inspect the damage caused by the heavy rain. They found the embankment approaches to Mulleer bridge had sunk considerably, and to such an extent as to render it unsafe. Between Landi and Joongshai further reports of similar damage has been received, hence I have thought it advisable to stop the traffic for two or three days in order that all necessary repairs may be effected. Passengers by this morning's trains will be conveyed back again, and pending the resumption of the usual train, the best co-operative arrangements with the Post-office will be made for the conveyance of the mails between Kurrachee and Joongshai by trolley. The resumption of traffic will be duly notified.”

**A TRIFLING MISTAKE.**—Do many of our English readers find their home letters sometimes take a trip to Banbury before coming out to Bombay? The military letter which should have reached us last week did this, not by any fault of its own, for “Bombay” was plain and big at the bottom of the address, “Marseilles” equally plain in a corner at the top, and postage to the value of two shillings and twopence in the other corner. The same thing happened two or three months ago, causing us then, as it has done in this instance, a good deal of disappointment, and a loss besides which can be estimated in rupees. It may not matter much whether the Duke of Argyll or Mr. Grant Duff has a full or a thin House to listen to his Indian Budget, but it is surely reasonable to insist that the English Post-office should recognise the geographical fact that there is a place called Bombay, and that it is not in Oxfordshire. We are glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging the care and accuracy with which the onerous work of “sorting” appears to be performed on the steamers between Suez and Bombay. We have not had one occasion to complain, and others, we are sure, will agree with us in pronouncing the system of “sea-sorting” a decided success.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 3. Balkana, Poole, London.—1. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Bussorah.—6. Str. Carnatic, Jones, Suez; str. Asia, Paterson, Calcutta; Cordillera, Berry, London.—7. Dominion, Nacoda, Shabadi; Persia, Gardner, Jeddah.—9. Sunda, Overgawow, Cardiff.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. G. D. MacCallum, Mr. R. F. Stock, Capt. W. Stretton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Shoebridge. From Marseilles.—Major Hastings Fraser, Lieut. col. de S. Barrow, Capt. C. Way, Mr. C. Gaudon, Mr. F. C. Harris, Mr. Walpole, Mr. B. Wood, Mr. E. Wood, Mr. G. Bishop, Mr. C. Wallis, Capt. G. Hutchison, Mr. R. Chaloner, Mr. C. W. Joseph. From Suez.—Mr. J. Aven.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 3. Str. Ellora, Murray, Aden and Suez.—4. William Prowse, Hole, Calcutta via Tondemamar; Jeannie Douglas, Hollywood, Liverpool; Compta, O'Connor, Madras; City of Tanjore, Leslie, Calcutta; British Admiral, Carwell, Liverpool.—5. Hooghly, Longford, Calcutta; Stormoway, Everett, Callao.—6. Str. Columbian, Hyde, China; str. Catherine Apear, Swanson, Calcutta; Lalla Rookh, Willis, Calcutta.—7. Str. Comorin, Turner, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Grand Duchess, Callao.—8. Str. Annie Fleming, Garrick, Java; Marietta, Evans, Callao.—9. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Calcutta; Richard Cobden, Perry, Liverpool; Lydia Scholfield, Scholfield, Galle; Rudston, Anderson, Mauritius; Dorothy, Fraser, Liverpool; Nagpore, Trevellick, Bassem; Mogul, Blyth, Rangoon; Celestial Empire, Purdon, Singapore via Tuticorin.—10. Mail str. Salsotto, Tomlin, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Salsotto.—For MARSEILLES.—Hon. Mr. Roberts, Mr. J. Milne, Dr. and Mrs. Elliott, Capt. Forsyth. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Asst. commanding gen. R. D. Ross, Capt. H. M. Hobart. For Suez.—Mr. Mellor, Dr. Meredith, Major Macdonald, Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. Blascheck. For ADEN.—Ismail Khan.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Mr. Child, furlough to Europe for one year, with subsidiary leave for one month. Mr. Dalrymple, master attendant, Madras, privilege leave for three months, under section 16 of the revised uncovenanted service absentee rules. Mr. A. DeMonte, deputy registrar, military department, Government office, has privilege leave of absence for two months from August 5.





# Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

### CIVIL.

**BARRY.**—With reference to Govt. of India's notification No. 193, dated July 12, Mr. J. Barry, overseer of the 1st grade, is posted to the Lower Sirhind division. No. 3,864, July 21.

**BLAIR, Capt.**, officg. asst. superint. of the 2nd grade in Mysore, to officiate as dep. superint. of the Kadoor dist., of the Nagar div., till relieved by Mr. P. K. Rao. No. 1,461, July 28.

**BURNS, J. H.**, extra asst. comr. of the 2nd class, officd. in charge of the treasury at Akolah, and as asst. comr. of paper currency in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Davies. No. 1,457, July 24.

**BURNEY, B. T.**, officg. dep. comr. of Multan, is invested with powers described in section 415a of Act VIII. of 1869. No. 1,000, July 22.

**BURROWS, Lieut.**, district superint. of police, having reported his return from leave on July 16, is posted to the Bhundara district during absence of Mr. Nedham. No. 348, July 19.

**BURTON, J. E.**, officg. district superint., 4th grade, in Oude police, officd. for two months as dist. superint., 3rd grade, with effect from July 28, during absence of Capt. Proctor, on privilege leave. No. 523, July 29.

**COTTON, H. J. S.**, asst. mag. and deputy coll., to have charge of the subdivision of Chooadangah.

**COXHEAD, T. E.**, asst. mag. and deputy coll., to have charge of the subdivision of Sowam, in Sarun, and to exercise the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class and deputy coll. Mr. Coxhead is further empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the court of session or the high court.

**CAOSTHWAIT, T. P. S.**, exec. engr., 4th grade, is transferred from the 1st div., Sirhind Canal, to Delhi div., for special duty. No. 3,931, July 27.

**CURTIS, Lieut.**, 25th foot, has been removed to 2nd battalion of his regt.

**DAVIES, C. A. W.**, extra asst. comr. in Hyderabad assigned districts, received charge on May 3 of the central jail at Akolah from Porter, proceeding on leave.

**EACHELBACH, Rev. A.**, officg. chaplain of St. Thomas' Church, services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home dept.

**FORBES, B. L.**, received charge of the office of asst. to the dep. comr. of paper currency at Kurrachee from Mr. W. A. Ingle, on June 18. No. 2,302.

**GARSTIN—BELL.**—Capt. E. C. Garstin, S.C., exec. engr., from the 2nd to the 1st div., Baree Doab Canal; Lieut. M. S. Bell, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, from the 1st div., Baree Doab Canal, to the 1st div., Sirhind Canal. No. 1,925 E-I. July 21.

**GRIBBLE, T. W.**, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun, during absence, on leave, of Mr. A. Weekes. No. 266, July 27.

**HARCOURT, Capt. A. F. P.**, asst. comr., in charge of the Kullu div. of the Kangra district, is empowered to hear appeals from the orders of sub. mags. exercising jurisdiction within the said Kullu div. of the Kangra district. No. 1,008, July 24.

**HUNTER, W. W., LL.D.**, is appd. to prepare a gazetteer for the Lower Provinces of Bengal. July 28.

**JARDON, C. M.**, to offic. as sub. dep. opium agent of Patna, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Cosserrat, with effect from the date on which he may have assumed charge of the office. July 20. [2,192, July 22.

**LEIGHBRIDGE, Rev. W. M.**, is appd. chaplain of Dera Ismail Khan. No. 1,993 E-I.

**MCATKINSON, H.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Lower Sutlej and Chananab div., Inundation Canals, on July 12. No. 1,993 E-I.

**MATTLAND, Lieut. F. H.**, H.M.'s 4th hussars (a probationer in the Bengal staff corps), appointed to officiate as boundary settlement officer in Bundelcund, assumed charge of his duties on April 27. No. 1,463.

**MANGLES, A. C.**, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, having returned to duty on July 10, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of April 30 last, and of which he availed himself on May 10, is cancelled.

**MARCAL, Lieut. F.**, asst. engr. 2nd div., Baree Doab Canal, availed himself of leave on May 27, and rejoined June 13. Remainder of leave cancelled. No. 1,928 E-I.

**MUMFORD, Inspector**, Oude police, is app. to officiate as an asst. district superint. of police in that province. No. 512, July 27.

**PARKER, Lieut. W. J.**, asst. comr., transferred from the Bannu to the Lahore district. No. 2,211, July 24.

**PERMBERTON, Lieut. E. A.**, offic. asst. comr. 2nd class, is app. to officiate as registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court during absence on leave of Mr. T. Drysdale. No. 358.

**PREST, D. G.**, asst. district superint. of police, retransferred from Nimar to Nagpore, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties on July 17. No. 353.

**QUARRY, W.**, asst. engr., special works division, Baree Doab Canal, will officiate as exec. engr. during absence of Lieut. R. H. Palmer. July 24.

**REES, F. W. J.**, to officiate as superint. of stamps and stationery during absence on leave of W. Cornell. July 26.

**RICHARDSON, G. S.**, inspector of police 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned districts, officiated for one month as district superint. 3rd grade from May 11 last, v. N. B. Cumberlege. No. 533.

**STEVENS, J. F.**, asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of sub div. of Hajepore, during abs. on leave of Charles. July 26.

**TAIT, Lieut.**, to offic. as a district supt. on Rs. 700, v. Capt. Harris, with effect from June 8, and until Major Orchard returns from leave.

**VIVIAN, G. W.**, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Tributary Mehals' div., to offic. as exec. engr. of Dum-Dum div. No. 265.

**WEST.**—The services of Rev. W. West, officg. chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, are placed at disposal of Govt. of N.W. Provs. July 20.

**WESTLAND.**—The leave granted under orders of July 6 to Mr. J. Westland, then officg. mag. and coll. of Jessore, is cancelled.

**WODEHOUSE, Capt.**, late officg. asst. comr., Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to offic. as judge of the small cause court at Khamsaon, with effect from June 14, v. Lieut. Grant, on leave. No. 1,054.

### OFFICIATING APPOINTMENTS, PUNJAB.

By the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

(From the Punjab Government Gazette of July 15, 1869.)

Errors having occurred in the lists of officiating appointments for the months of November and December, notified in Punjab orders No. 3,474, dated Dec. 22, 1868, and No. 486, dated Feb. 13, 1869, resulting from the non-receipt of intimation of officers' return to duty, and other causes incidental to the working of the new and complicated system of granting officiating allowances, the above-mentioned notifications are hereby cancelled, and the following officiating appointments are announced up to Nov. 30, 1868:—

Consequent on return from leave of Mr. A. R. Bulman, with effect from Nov. 1, 1868:—

**BULMAN, A. R.**, asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 1st class.

**HAWKINS, C. R.**, officg. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to 2nd class.

**ROBERTS, Lieut. A. S.**, officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.

Consequent on departure on leave of Major J. E. B. Parsons, from Nov. 1, 1868:—

**SMYTH, J. W.**, officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.

**PURSER, W. E.**, officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

**RIDDELL, Capt.**, asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. as asst. comr., 2nd class.

Consequent on return from leave of Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B., from Nov. 1, 1868:—

**MAXWELL, Major P.**, officg. comr., officd. as additional comr., Jul-lundhur div.

Consequent on return from leave of Mr. P. H. Egerton, from Nov. 4, 1868: **FARRINGTON, Lieut. col. O. J. McL.**, officg. comr., officd. as additional comr., Umballa div.

Consequent on return from leave of Capt. Grey, from Nov. 4, 1868:—

**O'BRIEN, E.**, officg. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to 2nd class.

**HARRISON, E. H.**, officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.

Consequent on return from leave of Major C. A. McMahon, from Nov. 4, 1868:—

**MCMAHON, Major C. A.**, dep. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.

**KNOX, G.**, officg. dep. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.

**FITZPATRICK, D.**, officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to asst. comr., 1st class.

**SMYTH, G.**, officg. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to 2nd class.

**PRIESTLEY, H.**, officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.

Consequent on appointment of Mr. W. Coldstream, officg. asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as secretary to financial comr., from Nov. 7, 1868:—

**HARCOURT, Capt. A. F. P.**, asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.

**ARMSTRONG, Lieut. R. S.**, asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.

Consequent on return from furl. of Mr. A. Brandreth, from Nov. 9, 1868:—

**BRANDRETH, A. C.S.**, officd. as dep. comr. 1st class.

**MERCER, Lt. col. T. W.**, officg. dep. comr. 1st class, reverted to 2nd class.

**BABBAGE, Major H. P.**, officg. dep. comr. 2nd cl., rvtrd. to asst. comr. 1st cl.

**ROBERTS, T.**, officg. asst. comr. 1st class, reverted to 2nd class.

**ARMSTRONG, Lieut. R. S.**, officg. asst. comr. 2nd class, rvtrd. to 3rd class.

**MAXWELL, Major P.**, officg. add. comr., reverted to dep. comr. 1st class from Nov. 11, 1868.

**ELLIOTT, C. P.**, officg. dep. comr. 1st class, reverted to 2nd class.

**SMYTH, J. W.**, officg. dep. comr. 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.

Consequent on return from leave of Maj. F. M. Birch, from Nov. 13, 1868:—

**BIRCH, Major F. M.**, asst. comr. 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.

**YOUNG, W. M.**, officg. asst. comr. 1st class, reverted to 2nd class.

**TRAFFORD, R. W.**, officg. asst. comr. 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.

Consequent on return from leave of Capt. R. G. Sandeman, from Nov. 14, 1868:—

**OGILVIE, G. M.**, officg. dep. comr. 3rd class, rvtrd. to asst. comr. 2nd class.

**STODDON, A. W.**, officg. asst. comr. 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.

Consequent on transfer of charge of Amritsar district from Mr. Griffin to Mr. Fitzpatrick, from Nov. 14, 1868:—

**FITZPATRICK, D.**, asst. comr. 1st class, officd. as dep. comr. 3rd class.

**GRIFFIN, L. H.**, officg. dep. comr. 3rd cl., rvtrd. to asst. comr. 1st cl.

Consequent on return from leave of Lt. C. McNeile, from Nov. 14, 1868:—

**MCNEILE, Lieut. C.**, asst. comr. 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.

**THORBURN, S. S.**, officg. asst. comr. 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.

Consequent on return from leave of Major J. E. B. Parsons, from Nov. 16, 1868:—

**FERRIS, Major R. J. D.**, officg. dep. comr. 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.

**PURSER, W. E.**, officg. dep. comr. 3rd class, rvtrd. to asst. comr. 3rd class.

Consequent on Major P. Maxwell assuming charge of the Ferozepore district from Nov. 24, 1868:—

**KNOX, G.**, officg. dep. comr. 3rd class, reverted to asst. comr. 1st class.

**FRIZELLE, J.**, asst. comr. 1st class, reverted to 2nd class.

**ARMSTRONG, Lieut. C. E.**, officg. asst. comr. 2nd class, rvtrd. to 3rd class.

Consequent on appointment of C. R. Hawkins, officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr. of paper currency, from Nov. 24, 1868 :—  
**ARMSTRONG**, Lieut. C. E., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
 Consequent on return from leave of Major R. J. D. Ferris, from Nov. 27, 1868 :—  
**PASKE**, Major W., officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to asst. comr.,  
**BULMAN**, A. R., officg. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to 2nd class.  
**ARMSTRONG**, Lt. C. E., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.  
 The following officg. appts. are announced up to Dec. 31, 1868 :—  
 Consequent on departure on leave of Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, with effect from Dec. 1, 1868 :—  
**ARMSTRONG**, Lieut. C. E., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
 Consequent on appt. of Lieut. col. J. E. Cracroft, to be additional comr., Peshawar, from Dec. 1, 1868 :—  
**URMSTON**, Major H. B., officg. addtl. comr., reverted to officg. dep. comr.,  
**FENDALL**, Major J., officg. dep. comr., 1st class, reverted to 2nd class.  
**FORSTER**, Major T. F., officg. dep. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.  
 Consequent on Major H. R. Urmston assuming charge of Rawalpindi district, from Dec. 2, 1868 :—  
**BURNEY**, R. T., offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to asst. comr., 1st class.  
**HARCOURT**, Capt. A. F. P., officg. asst. comr., 1st class, revtd. to 2nd class.  
**ARMSTRONG**, Lieut. C. E., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, revtd. to 3rd class.  
 Consequent on return from leave of Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, from Dec. 14, 1868 :—  
**STEEL**, H. W., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.  
 Consequent on departure on leave of Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, from Dec. 24, 1868 :—  
**STEEL**, H. W., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
 Consequent on return from leave of Mr. J. A. E. Miller, from Dec. 25, 1868 :—  
**COLDSTREAM**, W., officg. secy. to financial comr., reverted to officg. asst. comr.,  
**NISBET**, Lieut. R. P., officg. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to 2nd class.  
**STEEL**, H. W., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.  
 Consequent on departure on leave of Major H. P. Babbage, from Dec. 28, 1868 :—  
**NISBET**, Lieut. R. P., asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.  
**STEEL**, H. W., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
 The following officg. appts. are announced up to Jan. 31, 1869 :—  
 Consequent on return from leave of Major H. P. Babbage, with effect from Jan. 6, 1869 :—  
**NISBET**, Lieut. R. P., officg. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to 2nd class.  
**STEEL**, H. W., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.  
 Consequent on return from leave of Mr. J. W. Gardiner, from Jan. 16, 1869 :—  
**GARDINER**, J. W., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
**BECKETT**, H. B., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.  
 Consequent on appt. of Capt. C. Beadon, cantonment mag., to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class, from Jan. 22, 1869 :—  
**COLDSTREAM**, W., officg. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to 2nd class.  
**BULLOCK**, F. D., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.  
 Consequent on departure on leave of Major C. V. Jenkins, from Jan. 22, 1869 :—  
**THORBURN**, S. S., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class.  
 Consequent on Capt. E. P. Gurdon assuming charge of Small Cause Court at Ludianah, from Jan. 29, 1869 :—  
**TOLBORT**, T. W. H., officg. judge Small Cause Court, officd. as asst. comr., 2nd class.  
**RIDDELL**, Capt. H. V., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.  
 The following officg. appts. are announced up to Feb. 28, 1869 :—  
 Consequent on Mr. B. T. Forbes assuming charge of paper currency office, with effect from Feb. 1, 1869 :—  
**HAWKINS**, C. R., officg. asst. comr. of paper currency, officd. as asst. comr., 2nd class.  
**MARSHALL**, Lieut. C. H. T., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.  
**GURDON**, Capt. E. P., asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class, on Feb. 2, 1869.  
**BEADON**, Capt. C., officg. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to the 2nd class,  
**MCNEILE**, Lieut. C., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class, on Feb. 2, 1869.  
 Consequent on promotion of Mr. T. W. Smyth, officg. registrar Chief Court, to substantive appt. of judge Small Cause Court, 2nd class, from Feb. 2, 1869 :—  
**WOODWARD**, W. P., judge Small Cause Court, 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
 Consequent on departure on leave of Major P. Maxwell, from Feb. 4, 1869 :—  
**FENDALL**, Major J., dep. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.  
**FORSTER**, Major T. F., officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
**WAKEFIELD**, G. E., officg. dep. comr., 1st class, officd. as dep. comr. 3rd class.  
**BEADON**, Capt. C., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.  
**HARRISON**, E. H., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
 Consequent on departure on leave of Lieut. R. T. M. Lang, from Feb. 5, 1869 :—  
**COLDSTREAM**, W., asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.  
**RIDDELL**, Capt. H. V., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
 Consequent on departure on leave of Mr. J. H. Penn, from Feb. 8, 1869 :—  
**POWELL**, B. H., judge Small Cause Court, 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.  
**ARMSTRONG**, Lieut. C. E., judge Small Cause Court, 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
**RYALL**, J. G., judge Small Cause Court, 4th class, officd. in 3rd class.  
**MCNEILE**, Lieut. C., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. as judge Small Cause Court, 4th class.  
**KNOX**, G., asst. comr., 1st class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class, from  
**WAKEFIELD**, G. E., officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to asst. comr., 1st class.

Consequent on the return from leave of Major C. V. Jenkins, from Feb. 24, 1869 :—  
**THORBURN**, S. S., officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to asst. comr.,  
**RIDDELL**, Capt. H. V., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.  
 The following officg. appts. are announced up to March 31, 1869 :—  
 Consequent on transfer of Mr. A. Brandreth to Mooltan, from March 2 last :—  
**BABBAGE**, Major H. P., asst. comr., 1st class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd  
**NISBET**, Lieut. R. P., asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.  
**RIDDELL**, Capt. H. V., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
 Consequent on departure on leave of Lieut. col. J. M. Cripps, from March 6, 1869 :—  
**ELLIOTT**, Lieut. col. W. R., dep. comr., 1st class, officd. as comr.  
**ELLIOTT**, C. P., dep. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.  
**FERRIS**, Major R. J. D., officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
**MACAULIFFE**, M., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class.  
**BULLOCK**, F. D., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
 Consequent on departure on special duty of Capt. R. G. Sandeman, from March 8, 1869 :—  
**SHORTT**, Major J. R. G. G., asst. comr., 1st class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class.  
**HARCOURT**, Capt. A. F. P., asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.  
**BECKETT**, H. B., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
 Consequent on departure on leave of Major Hall, from March 10, 1869 :—  
**SHORTT**, Major J. R. G. G., officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
**HARCOURT**, Capt. A. F. P., officg. asst. comr., 1st class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class.  
**BULMAN**, A. R., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.  
**STEEL**, H. W., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
**BRANDRETH**, A., dep. comr., 1st class, officd. as comr., from March 11, 1869.  
**ELLIOTT**, Lieut. col. W. R., officg. comr., reverted to dep. comr., 1st class, on March 11, 1869.  
**ELLIOTT**, C. P., officg. dep. comr., 1st class, reverted to dep. comr., 2nd class, on March 11, 1869.  
**FERRIS**, Major R. J. D., officg. dep. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class, on March 11, 1869.  
**MACAULIFFE**, M., officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to asst. comr., 2nd class, on March 11, 1869.  
**STEEL**, H. W., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class, on March 11, 1869.  
 Consequent on departure on leave of Lieut. col. T. W. Mercer, on March 14, 1869 :—  
**FERRIS**, Major R. J. D., officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
**MILLAR**, Capt. F. J., asst. comr., 1st class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class.  
**TOLBORT**, T. W. H., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.  
**STEEL**, H. W., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
 Consequent on departure on special duty of Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, on March 15, 1869 :—  
**COLDSTREAM**, W., officg. asst. comr., 1st class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class.  
**FRIZELLE**, J., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.  
**BENTON**, A. H., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.  
**BIRCH**, Major F. M., officg. 1st comr., 1st class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class, from March 17, 1869.  
**COLDSTREAM**, W., officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to asst. comr., 1st class, from March 17, 1869.  
**NAPIER**, Lieut. the Hon. G. C., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. as judge of Small Cause Court, 4th class, from Jan. 24 to March 21, 1869.  
**PRIESTLEY**, H., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. as judge of Small Cause Court, 4th class, with effect from March 22, 1869.

## RAJPOOTANA AGENCY.

No. 1,495.—In consequence of the death of Capt. A. M. Bruce, political agent in Harowtee, Rajpootana, Col. G. Jackson, commanding the 2nd Bengal cavalry at Deolce, assumed charge of the Harowtee Agency, as a temporary measure, on June 8.

Lieut. W. J. W. Muir, assistant agent to the Gov. gen. in Rajpootana, and political superintd. of Serohi, apptd. to officiate as political agent in Harowtee, received charge of the agency from Col. Jackson on June 25.

Capt. C. A. Baylay, officg. asst. agent to the Gov. gen., Rajpootana, apptd. to officiate as political superintd. of Serohi, received charge of the superintendency from Lieut. Muir on June 14.

## APPOINTMENTS.—ACCOUNTANTS' DEPARTMENT.

July 29.—No. 2,354.—Mr. G. Fitzgerald to officiate as first assistant comptroller general of accounts.

Mr. G. W. Bagley to be assistant to the deputy commissioner of paper currency at Allahabad, and to officiate temporarily in the 4th class of the financial department.

Mr. T. G. Trevor to be examiner of claims, Bombay; Mr. Trevor will officiate temporarily in the 4th class of the financial department.

Mr. E. W. S. Login to officiate as assistant comptroller general of accounts.

Mr. H. Cowie is appointed assistant accountant general N.W.P.

July 30.—No. 2,363.—Mr. F. de H. Larpent is apptd. a probationer in 6th class of financial dept., but to offic. in 5th class as asst. accountant general, Punjab.

No. 2,386.—Mr. B. L. Forbes is apptd. a probationer in 6th class of financial dept., but will continue to offic. in 5th class as asst. to the dep. comr. of paper currency, Kurrachee.

No. 2,395.—The following is substituted for the specification contained in the schedule annexed to the resolution No. 1,705, passed in this department on the 9th inst., the offices to be ordinarily included in 5th class of financial department :—

"Three of the assts. to dep. comrs. of paper currency at Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, and Kurrachee; controllers of the money order offices in Madras and Bombay; two assts., financial secretariat; three assts., comptroller gen. of accounts; one asst., accountant gen., Madras; one asst., accountant gen., Bombay; two assts., accountant gen., Bengal; one asst., accountant gen., N.W. Provs.; one asst., accountant gen., Punjab; one asst., accountant gen., British Burmah."

## MILITARY.

BURTON.—Scepre station order confirmed, dated June 21, apptg. Lieut. F. C. Burton, 1st Bengal cav., to be station staff, v. Ens. H. St. G. Ord, 93rd foot, who resigns.

HALLETT.—Addendum.—To G.O.C.C. of June 16 last, apptg. Ens. J. D. Hallett, 2nd wing subalt. 40th N.I., and to continue to act as qmr., add—"in addition to his other duties."

HARDY.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Capt. J. B. Hardy, R.A. (Bombay), to be major from June 8.

SHOWERS.—The services of Col. C. L. Showers, Bengal staff corps, are replaced at disposal of military dept. July 29.

## PROMOTIONS, &amp;c.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by her Majesty:—

107th Foot.—Ens. H. W. Allen to be lieutenant, v. Beresford, appointed a probationer for the staff corps, dated July 12.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments: 9th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. J. L. N. Willis, 2nd squadron subaltern, 19th Bengal cavalry, to be 2nd squadron subaltern, v. Gall, who has been permitted to resign his position as a probationer for the staff corps, dated July 12.

19th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. G. M. Abbott, staff corps, attached to the regiment, to be 2nd squadron subaltern, v. Willis, transferred to the 9th Bengal cavalry, dated July 12.

43rd Native Infantry.—Lieut. G. W. Beresford, 107th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern, on probation, v. Reid, appointed 1st wing subaltern, dated July 12.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Staff assistant surgeon V. Johnson, M.D., to do duty with the Kussowlie convalescent depot, v. Assistant surgeon A. Doig, 79th foot, who is directed to proceed and assume medical charge of his regiment at Roorkee.

Capt. J. V. Hesse, 58th foot, has been permitted, at his own request, to resign his acting appointment of A.D.C. to Major gen. W. F. Beatson, commanding Sirhind division, from March 28 last.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified opposite their names, provided the State is put to no expense by the arrangement:—

5th Foot.—Capt. H. Walpole, 1st batt.; Capt. E. J. Oldfield, 2nd batt.

Orders confirmed:—

5th Lancers.—Regimental order dated May 14 last, appointing Lieut. B. Chambers to officiate as adjutant, with effect from 15th idem, v. Lieut. and adjt. F. Sedley, proceeding on leave.

88th Foot.—Regimental order dated June 15, appointing Lieut. A. A. Owen to act as paymaster during the absence on leave of Honorary major and paymaster W. Macdonnell, and on the responsibility of that officer.

107th Foot.—Regimental order dated June 25, making the following appointments:—

Lieut. F. W. Robertson to officiate as instructor of musketry until the arrival of Lieut. W. M. Playfair, v. Capt. H. W. Franks.

Capt. H. W. Franks to act as instructor of musketry, in addition to his other duties, until the return from the temporary leave of Lieut. F. W. Robertson.

15th N.I.—Regimental order dated April 8 last, appointing Capt. D. W. Inglis to officiate as adjutant.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 805.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. H. P. W. Wynch; July 28.

No. 806.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of capt., from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. H. W. Pitcher, v.c., and H. W. Webster; July 26.

No. 807.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Ens. T. G. Thomson, of the 101st foot, 2nd wing subaltern, 34th (the Futehgurh) regt. of N.I.; July 18, 1868.

No. 808.—Ens. T. G. Thomson, of the 101st foot, 2nd wing subaltern, 34th (the Futehgurh) regt. N.I., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 807 of this date, will rank as lieutenant in that corps, under the operations of paragraph 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from July 18, 1868, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 785.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. H. M. Evans, of the 104th foot, 1st wing subaltern, 41st (the Gwalior) Regt. N.I.; May 7, 1868.

## MEDICAL.

MACKENZIE.—The services of Asst. surg. F. M. Mackenzie, officg. 2nd asst. surg., Presidency General Hospital, are placed temporarily at disposal of Govt. of Bengal, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties. No. 811.

MAINGAT, Asst. surg. A., M.D., supt. of Rangoon Central Jail, conducted the current duties of the office of inspector-gen. of prisons in British Burmah, from April 20 to June 10. No. 1,093.

MATURIN.—Oude div. order confirmed, dated June 2, apptg. Staff Asst. surg. J. Maturin, doing duty with 102nd foot, to med. charge of depot 55th foot, at Roy Bareilly, v. Tyrrell, 102nd foot, directed to join regt. head quarters.

RAYE.—Meerut div. order confirmed, dated July 2, directing Asst. surg. D. O'C. Raye, M.D., 17th N.I., to remain in med. charge of the regt. until relieved.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## CHAPLAINS.—TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

July 21.—No. 2,141.—The following extract from an ecclesiastical despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 11, dated May 20 last, is published for general information:—"I desire that in this and every case of a chaplain who may receive, while out of Europe, his nomination to her Majesty's Indian service, his personal travelling expenses to the station to which he may first be posted on appointment be defrayed by Government."

## LEAVE TO ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS.

July 23.—No. 2,195.—Read extract from proceedings of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 3, dated May 1 last, recommending certain rules for granting leave to Roman Catholic chaplains.

Office memorandum from Home Department, No. 329, dated July 14 last.

Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council observes that in a despatch from the Court of Directors, dated Jan. 14, 1853, it was remarked "that as Roman Catholic priests form no part of the public establishment \* \* the general rule must be maintained inviolate that they are to receive no stipends from your Government except for services actually rendered to the troops."

In view of these orders, which in principle appear correct, H.E. in Council thinks that it would be objectionable to prescribe any rules recognising a right to privilege or other leave on the part of Roman Catholic chaplains. But so long as the sanction of the brigadier commanding is obtained to the absence of a Roman Catholic chaplain, and arrangements are made for the performance of his duties during his absence, the Gov. gen. in Council is of opinion that no objection should be taken to the passing of the sanctioned allowances. Any application to the brigadier commanding for leave of absence on the part of a Roman Catholic chaplain should be endorsed with the approval of his ecclesiastical superiors.

## FORFEITING APPOINTMENTS ON FURLOUGH, C.S.

July 13.—No. 1,900.—From G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 220 of May 10, and enclosure, and in reply to state that when a covenanted civil servant forfeits his appointment by proceeding on furlough under clause (b) of section 8 of the Furlough Rules of June 16, 1868, the forfeiture takes place from the date on which he makes over charge of his duties."

## UNCOVENANTED SERVICE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—OFFICIATING APPOINTMENTS.

July 12.—No. 1,821.—Read—A letter from the Officiating Accountant-general, Bombay, No. 917a, dated 9th ult., and enclosure, inquiring "Whether, when an uncovenanted servant has been allowed leave under special circumstances on the express condition of forfeiture of full pay during absence, and it is not practicable to obtain the services of a competent unemployed substitute for him on fifty per cent. of his salary, the officiating appointment may be made on full pay, no extra expense being incurred thereby."

Resolution.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to empower local governments and administrations to grant at their discretion more acting allowance than the rules authorise to the substitute of an uncovenanted absentee whose salary is less than Rs. 200 per mensem, whenever they may consider that the allowances provided by rule are on public grounds insufficient, provided that the total acting allowance does not exceed the amount of salary forfeited by the absentee, and that thus no extra charge to the State is incurred.

## LEAVE.—QUARTERMASTERS.

No. 206.—In continuation of the orders Nos. 258 and 259 of 1866, and No. 65 of 1869, the following letter from the military department Government of India, to the military department, Bombay, No. 572, of June 26, is published for information:—

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 2,388, dated June 3, 1869, inquiring whether the general order which requires an officer of the Indian army who may have continued in his appointment as adjutant on promotion to the rank of captain, shall vacate his appointment on going on furlough, is applicable also to officers similarly situated holding the post of regimental quartermaster."

"2. In reply, I am to state for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, that the order in question must be held to apply to both appointments."

## ADVANCES OF PAY TO OFFICERS IN EUROPE.

Simla, July 28.—No. 2,278.—Read the following:—

Financial.—No. 223.

India Office, London, June 24, 1869.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.  
My Lord,—With a view to the proper adjustment of advances made on account of pay, &c., to persons engaged in this country for service in India, I have directed that they shall, in each case, be furnished with a certificate from the Accountant-general, stating whether any advance has been issued here or not; and I have to request that no issue of pay may

be made to such persons in India without the production of the certificate in question.

2. Duplicates of the certificates will be furnished to you in the usual course.—I have, &c., (Signed) ARGYLL.

#### THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BOMBAY.

No. 800.—The following despatch from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, No. 173, dated India-office, July 2, is published for information:—To H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Governor general of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have to inform you that her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Lieut. gen. the Hon. Sir A. A. Spencer, K.C.B., being placed on the staff of the army in the East Indies, with a view to his succeeding to the command of the troops in the Bombay Presidency, v. Lieut. gen. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., who resigns the command.—I have, &c., (Signed) ARGYLL.

**BARRACKMASTERS.**—The following barrackmasters are confirmed in their appointments, viz.:—Capt. T. M. Shelley, 1st class; Capt. L. D'Acosta, 1st class; Sergeant A. Parker, 2nd class.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified:—Lieut. W. J. H. Logan-Horne, and Lieut. A. O. Green; date of arrival at Fort William, July 6.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on July 5:—Lieut. J. E. Gubbins and Vet. surg. J. Hanly, royal art.; Privates C. Edwards and J. Davis, 5th lancers; Serg. T. Thompson and Private A. Brandon, 21st hussars; Capt. J. L. Kelly and Ens. F. D. Batty, 62nd foot; Lieuts. J. E. V. Rogers and G. H. W. Tremeneheere, 102nd foot; Ens. C. E. Gubbins, Ens. J. W. F. Biggs, and Private J. McMahon, 106th foot; Schoolmaster R. C. Baskerville; Apothecary H. J. Miller and Passed Hospital apprentice W. A. Ross, sub-medical department; Serg. J. Hobbhouse, barrack department; and Mr. J. Tresham, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Multan division.

**MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence, on medical certificate, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. Cheape, 11th hussars, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to Calcutta. Lieut. Bailey, 20th hussars, to remain at Murree, from June 9 to Aug. 8, in extension. Capt. Raynsford, F battery C brigade R.H.A., to Simla, from June 18 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Lieut. col. Brown, 25th brigade R.A., to Murree, from May 28 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Capt. Worsley, 18th brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Graves, D battery 8th brigade, to Nynee Tal, from July 15 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Capt. Lefroy, 45th foot, to England, overland. Ensign Troup, 58th foot, to Simla, from July 6 to Sept. 30. Lieut. Cramer, adjutant 2nd battalion 60th foot, to the hills north of Deyrah, from May 4 to Nov. 3. Captain Kirk, 77th foot, to Calcutta, from June 27 to July 26, to appear before a medical board, thence to England, overland. Major Maitland, 79th foot, to remain in England, from December 1 to 31, private affairs, in extension. Surgeon Drysdale, to Calcutta, from July 9 to August 8. Brevet Lieut. colonel Mauleverer, 88th foot, to remain at Murree, from August 16 to October 15, on private affairs, in extension. Asst. surg. McPherson, 104th foot, to Calcutta. Lieut. Dale, 107th foot, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving his regiment, and thence to England, overland. Major Hankin, 4th Bengal cav., to Nynee Tal, from July 15 to Oct. 1, on private affairs. Lieut. Holford, quartermaster 36th N.I., to Mussoorie, from July 25 to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs. Asst. surg. Haines, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. Iremonger, assistant adjutant general, Allahabad division, to Calcutta, from date of being relieved to Aug. 17, preparatory to embarkation to Europe. Lieut. Cumming, attached to 9th N.I., from June 5 to July 5, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Capt. Battye, officiating 2nd in command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, has privilege leave for three months from July 15, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Capt. Jacob, second in command of the Erinpore irregular force, is granted an extension of preparatory leave for fifteen days from July 7, as a special case.

**CIVIL FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following leaves have been granted:—Mr. Young, assistant settlement commissioner, Hoshiarpore, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from Aug. 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. Macauliffe, assistant commissioner, Multan, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from Aug. 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. Cairns, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade in the telegraph department, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from June 28. With reference to Punjab Government notification No. 1,750 E-I, dated July 5, Mr. Bullock, assistant engineer, special works division, Western Jumna Canal, availed himself of the leave granted therein on June 29. Lieut. Nicolls, temporary assistant engineer, Indus Canal, is allowed one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Lieut. Palmer, executive engineer, special works division, Baree Doab Canal, is allowed one month's privilege leave from Aug. 1, or such date as he may avail himself of the same. The Rev. Tandy, a junior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, has been granted by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India an extension of leave for six months on m.c., July 2. With reference to Punjab Government notification No. 1,567 E-I, dated June 18 last, Ensign Elliston, assistant engineer, 2nd division, Sirhind Canal, availed himself of the three months' leave therein granted on July 12. Mr. Kirkwood, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Cuttack, has leave for fifteen days, to enable him to present himself for examination by the standard of high proficiency in Bengallee at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in October next. Mr. Don-

zelle, executive engineer, 4th grade, Tirhoot division, for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under sections 11 and 20, rule 1, of the revised uncoventanted service absentee regulations, to proceed to Europe. Rev. J. R. Baldwin, furlough to Europe for one year, in extension of leave granted to him in notification of the Government of India, home department, No. 642, dated Nov. 4 last. Mr. Priestley, officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Peshawar, leave for one month, with effect from Sept. 15, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta to present himself for examination in Arabic and Persian. Mr. Davies, extra assistant commissioner 1st class, and assistant commissioner of paper currency in the Hyderabad assigned districts, privilege leave for one month and seven days, with effect from Feb. 3 last, in supersession of notification No. 480 of March 11 last.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

CAMPBELL, L. A., to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Madura. Aug. 4.  
CARPENDALE, Col. R.E., to act as consulting engr. for Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, during employment of Major Mullins on other duty. Col. Carpendale resumed charge of the mint and paper currency dept., from Surg. P. F. Bellew, on July 31.  
FANE, E. G. R., to act as 3rd member of board of revenue, during employment of Mr. Robinson as 2nd member. Aug. 4.  
FORBES, Hon. G. S., to be 2nd member of board of revenue, in succession to Mr. Sim, but to act as 1st member, during absence of Mr. Sim, on leave. Aug. 4.  
HANNAN, J., to act as asst. engr., v. Mr. O'Ratigan. Aug. 4.  
KEIGHLEY, F. W., to act as asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, in Cuddapah.  
KENNY, A. F., to act as asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, in Madura. Aug. 4.  
KOUGH, C. K., asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, is authorised to perform the duties and exercise the powers which by the aforesaid Act are assigned to, and conferred on, the mag. of a district. Aug. 4.  
LACEY, B., acting dep. controller of public works accounts, to be dep. controller of P.W. accounts, v. Hart, dec. Aug. 4.  
LISTER, A. L., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot, during the employment of Mr. Woodroffe on other duty. Aug. 4.  
MACGREGOR, A. M., to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Madura, during absence of Lieut. Bairnsfather on leave. Aug. 4.  
MCISAAC, C., to be head master of the Calicut provincial school, to take effect from the date on which he assumed charge. Aug. 4.  
MASKELL, J. M., barrister-at-law, assumed charge of the office of acting clerk and offic. 4th judge of the Madras court of small causes. July 28.  
MONTGOMERIE, Capt., acting exec. engr., to be exec. engr. 4th grade, v. Beatty, to Europe on furl. Aug. 4.  
O'RATIGAN, P., asst. engr. of the 1st grade, to act as exec. engr. during employ. of Capt. Lindsay on other duty. Aug. 4.  
PORTKOUS, Lieut., staff corps, to act as supt. of police, 1st class, in Nellore, during absence of Lieut. Tillard, on leave. Aug. 4.  
ROBINSON, W., C.S.I., to be 3rd member of the Board of Revenue, in succession to Mr. Forbes, but to act as 2nd member, during the employment of Mr. Forbes as 1st member.  
SIM, J. D., C.S.I., to be 1st member of the Board of Revenue, in succ. to Hon. T. Clarke. Aug. 4.  
THORNHILL, G. T., to act as coll. and mag. of the Madras district, during employ. of Mr. Fane on other duty. Aug. 4.  
TULLOCH, 2nd Capt., R.E., to offic. as sanitary comr., Madras, during the absence of Surg. major Ranking on leave. Aug. 4.  
WALKER, Col., suptg. engr., 7th div., delivered over charge of his office to Lieut. col. Farewell on July 31.  
WEBSTER, E. F., to act as civil and sess. judge of Tinnevely, during abs. of F. S. Child on leave. Aug. 4.  
WEBSTER, E. F., judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, resumed charge of the Court from Woodroffe on July 31.  
WOODROFFE, F. H., to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, during employ. of Mr. Webster on other duty. Aug. 4.

### MILITARY.

BLAIR, Lieut. H. W., of the staff corps, to be capt. from Aug. 4, agreeably to despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 194, dated June 17, 1864. No. 265, Aug. 4.  
MORPHY, Capt. R. J., of the invalid establishment, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a capt., from the date of departure from Madras of the first P. and O. steamer in August.  
NEILL.—The foll. prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. Neill, of staff corps, to be capt. by brevet from July 20, agreeably to despatch from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India; No. 194, June 17. No. 259.  
PLAYFAIR, Major, officg. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 34th regt. light inf., will proceed to join his regt. on duty. July 10.  
PRENDERGAST, Major, 2nd light cav., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer. July 5. This appt. is v. Lieut. col. Stainforth, on gen. leave.  
SYMONS, Senior Lieut. H. G., 23rd regt. L.I. (capt. in staff corps), to have the position of capt., v. Teed, dec. Dated July 25. No 265, Aug. 4.

### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

No. 266.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. C. T. P. Luxmoore, to be capt., from Aug. 4.  
Lieut. T. J. H. B. Fischer, to be capt., from Aug. 4.  
Lieut. K. F. Stevenson, to be capt., from Aug. 4.

**CONSULAR.**—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the appointment of Mr. F. M. Cartwright as consul for the North German Confederation in the Madras presidency.



**QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—On the report of the committee for the examination of assistants, the following gentlemen are declared to have qualified according to the standards noted below:—Second or Higher Standard: Messrs. T. Weir, J. D. B. Gribble, F. E. Gibson, A. J. B. Atkinson, C. Kough, and L. A. Campbell. First or Lower Standard: Messrs. J. A. Davies, L. McIver, and H. R. Farmer.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to his rank:—Major G. B. Bowen, staff corps, officiating wing officer 36th N.I.; arrived at Madras July 30. Mr. C. McIsaac, M.A., reported his arrival at the Presidency on July 30. Mr. C. R. Pelly, civil and session judge of Calicut, reported his return to the Presidency per P. and O. steamer *Surat* on July 30.

**MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following leaves of absence have been granted (July):—Capt. (lieut. col.) Lacy, 76th foot, for three months, in extension, to Neilgherries. Capt. Brock, 1st battalion 1st foot, from June 18 or date of departure, for three months, to Neilgherries. Surgeon major Smith, M.D., physician, General Hospital, has privilege leave for sixty days, from Aug. 1, or date of departure. Major Heysham, of the staff corps, deputy assistant commissary general, is granted the usual preparatory leave to Madras, on medical certificate, from date of departure from Wellington, for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to Europe. Capt. Cadell, royal (Madras) artillery, acting inspector general of ordnance and magazines, has privilege leave for fifty-six days, from Aug. 9. Col. Woods, C.S.I., of the staff corps, acting superintendent and agent for army clothing, has privilege leave for ten days, from August 6, or date of departure. Inspector gen. Hadaway, British medical service, has privilege leave for sixty days, from Aug. 18. Asst. surg. Pearce, medical department, is permitted to proceed to sea and Australia, on medical certificate, for three months, and to embark from Madras.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

**BOULTON**, Capt., to act as judge and session judge at Hyderabad, v. Capt. Grant. July 28.  
**CANDY**, E. T., acting asst. judge and session judge at Ahmedabad, assumed charge of his office July 28.  
**CHAMBERS**, Lieut., asst. supt., will act as supt. of the 1st div. Persian Telegraphs, from the date of departure of Capt. Pierson, R.E., from Teheran on special duty. Aug. 4.  
**EDWARDS**, J. C., uncovenanted asst. resident, Persian Gulf, has resumed charge of his duties from the leave granted him in notification of Jan. 20 last.  
**GOODFELLOW**, Capt., to act as resident at Aden from May 26 last, the date of his taking charge from Gen. Skinner, C.B., until the date of the return of Sir E. Russell, K.C.S.I. Aug. 4.  
**GRANT**, Capt., to act as judge and session judge at Kurrachee, pending Major Widdicombe's employment as judicial comr. in Sind. July 30.  
**MILLS**, Lieut., is appd. to act as 1st asst. resident at Aden from July 3, the date of Lieut. Meckler's departure on m.c.  
**MOCKLER**, Lieut., to act as 1st asst. resident from the date of Capt. Goodfellow assuming charge of the residency, and Lieut. Mills to act as 2nd asst. resident from the same date. Aug. 4.

### MILITARY.

**ARMSTRONG**, Ens. A. C., 1st battalion 2nd foot, has qualified as a surveyor. July 24.  
**ASHE**, Capt. E. H., 8th regt. N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated July 26, directing him to perform the duties of qmr., specially, in addition to his own, with effect from Aug. 19, v. Lieut. McKae.  
**BEAN**, Lieut. F. W., adjt. 6th regt. N.I., performed the duties of wing officer, in addition to his own, from April 30 to May 24, v. Capt. Sibthorpe. July 21.  
**CRAWFORD**, Lieut. H., 108th foot—Regimental order confirmed, dated July 5, appointing him asst. instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Watson.  
**HEATH**, Lieut. J. M.—Baroda station order confirmed, dated July 16, appointing him adjt. 26th regt. N.I., station staff officer, v. Major Gordon.  
**MARTIN**, Lieut. H., cadre 26th regt. N.I., from 1st wing subaltern 26th regt. N.I., to be 1st wing subaltern 24th regt. N.I., v. Lieut. Way, who vacates, on exceeding two years' furlough.  
**MELLINS**, Ens., 1st batt. 21st foot, 2nd wing subalt. 4th regt. N.I. (rifls), is transd. to the 2nd regt. N.I. (gren.) as 2nd wing subalt. on probation. Aug. 4.  
**OWEN**.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on July:—Lieut. H. D. Owen, cadre 2nd cav., 3rd squad. officer, Poona horse. No. 662.  
**REAY**.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 22, directing Lieut. Reay, qmr., 6th regt. N.I., to perform the duties of adjt., in addition to his own, v. Lieut. Bean, m.c.  
**SEAGRAM**.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 17, appg. Lieut. Seagram, 1st batt. 23rd foot, interp. to the regt., v. Lieut. Dunlop. No. 654.

### STAFF CORPS.

No. 570.—The following officer having applied for admission to the staff corps under the provisions of para. 5 of G.O.G.I., No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is appd. to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Ens. D. W. K. Barr, 33rd foot, boundary comr. Rewa Kanta and Mawla Bheel agency, from July 22, 1868.

Ens. D. W. K. Barr to have the rank of lieut. from July 22, 1868, in accordance with para. 84 of the amalgamation order, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 571.—Lieut. C. W. E. Murphy, R.A., is permitted to resign his probationary position in the staff corps, and to rejoin the royal art. under the provisions of para. 9 of G.O.G.I. No. 531, of June 27, 1864.

### MEDICAL.

**DE TATHAM**, Asst. surg., at present attached to 20th regt. N.I., is appd. to med. charge of that corps.  
**GIBSON**, Staff Asst. surg. G. J., is directed to proceed to Bombay for gen. duty, as a temporary measure. July 24.  
**LAWRENCE**, Asst. surg. E. A., is transd. from med. charge of 30th regt. N.I. to med. charge of 3rd Scinde horse.  
**SHERLOCK**, Staff Asst. surg., at present in med. charge of detachment 95th foot at Indore, is transd. to the Presidency for duty, and will be relieved by Sauter, who is transd. from the Presidency to Mhow div. July 24.  
**WHITE**.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Staff Surg. W. A. White, M.D., at present attached to 6th brigade royal art., is directed to proceed to Bengal for duty in that presidency, v. Farmer. Aug. 2.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS, &c.**—The following furloughs, &c., have been granted (August):—Mr. Probert, extra first assistant collector in charge Punch Mahals, furlough to Europe for two years from date of sailing of second steamer in November next. Mr. Hewett, cotton inspector for Surat and Broach, leave, on medical certificate, for one month from Aug. 8. The undermentioned officers have been allowed by her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Mr. Anderson (covenanted), for six months, on medical certificate. Mr. Hughlings (uncovenanted), professor Elphinstone College, for three months, on medical certificate. Mr. Parker (late I.N.), superintendent timber depot, and port officer, Carwar, for three months, on medical certificate.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—Capt. Roberts, 18th brigade R.A., from June 18 to Dec. 18, on medical certificate. Brev. col. Hutchinson, 2nd dragoon guards, from July 8 to Dec. 18, on medical certificate. Lieut. Bean (adjt. 6th regiment N.I.), for 30 days, from date of departure; to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Quartermaster Hughes, 108th foot, from date of embarkation, for six months; to England, on urgent private affairs. Capt. Worsley, R.A., from date of embarkation; to England, overland, on medical certificate. Col. Aitken, R.A., inspector general of ordnance and magazines, is allowed furlough to Europe for three months, on private affairs. Capt. Warner, Madras staff corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate. The furlough to Lieut. Simmons, granted by G.O. No. 449, dated June 14 last, was for two years from March 10 last, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868. The furlough, on medical certificate, granted to Capt. Richards, Bengal staff corps, in G.O. No. 540, Aug. 17, 1868, was under the regulations of 1868. Major gen. Skinner, C.B., officiating political resident at Aden, was granted a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eighteen months, from May 28 last.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in native languages as follows:—Hindoostani—higher standard: Lieut. Wyllie, 26th Punjab N.I.; Lieut. Newill, 1st Madras cavalry; Lieut. Fiske, 2nd battalion 1st foot; Lieut. Adams, 1st battalion 2nd foot; Ensign Simpson, 1st battalion 2nd foot; Lieut. Seagram, 1st battalion 23rd foot; Ensign Morse, 102nd regiment. Guzerati: Assistant surgeon Jayaker, Indian medical department. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, by the higher standard:—Lieut. Watson, 108th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 17th regiment N.I.; Cornet Berkeley, 3rd hussars; Ensign Kennedy, 2nd battalion 1st foot; Asst. surg. Miller, 11th regiment N.I. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Lieut. Sealy and Lieut. Gordon, 18th brigade R.A. The officers named below have passed the examination prescribed by Government notification of July 8, 1868:—Capt. LaTouche, acting superintendent B. B. and C. I. Railway police; Capt. Brown, acting superintendent of police, Punch Mahals; Lieut. Westmacott, acting assistant superintendent, Punch Mahals; Lieut. Babington, superintendent G.I.P. Railway police; Mr. Cameron, acting assistant superintendent of police, Surat. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindostani, according to the lower standard:—Lieuts. Carey, Gordon, and Wingate—1st batt. 21st foot. Staff asst. surg. Martin, M.D., British medical service. Asst. surg. Ross, Ens. Kelly and Corporal Lindon—1st batt. 8th foot.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**ADOLPHUS**—At Madras, July 23, wife of Mr. S. H. Adolphus, surveyor, D.P.W., son.  
**AINSLIE**—At Bankipore, Aug. 1, wife of W. Ainslie, Esq., C.S., son.  
**BEATH**—At Chinsurah, July 31, wife of John H. Beath, M.D., Army Medical Staff, son.  
**BRITAIN**—At Bangalore, July 27, wife of Mr. E. M. Britain, of twin girls.  
**BROWN**—At Darjeeling, July 28, wife of Mr. Edward Brown, son.  
**CAMPBELL**—At Maddah, Aug. 3, wife of W. Campbell, Esq., daughter.  
**CHAPMAN**—At Baraich, July 28, wife of C. Chapman, Esq., daughter.  
**COOKE**—At Delhi, Aug. 2, wife of C. R. Cooke, B.A., Principal Delhi College, daughter.  
**DESILVA**—At Madras, July 31, wife of Mr. A. J. DeSilva, broker at Messrs. A. P. DeVecchi and Co., son.  
**DIAS**—At Ottacamund, July 27, wife of P. J. E. Dias, Esq., D.P.W., son.  
**EYKES**—At Calcutta, July 24, wife of G. Eykes, daughter, stillborn.

# Home.

## THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A meeting of policy-holders of the Albert Insurance Company, convened by the provisional official liquidators, was held on Thursday, at Liverpool; Mr. Isaac Penney presided. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Price stated that he and Mr. Lewis had had an interview that morning with the Manchester committee, and they had resolved that if possible the liabilities of the company should be taken over by some other well-established office, and that steps should at once be taken to see if that could not be done. Failing that, they thought the next best thing was to reconstruct upon what would virtually be a mutual insurance basis. After a long and very noisy discussion, a resolution proposed by the Rev. Canon Grey was adopted declaring the scheme of reconstruction proposed by the provisional liquidators to be "crude and inequitable," and that it was not practicable for the meeting to frame any modification of it. After a number of resolutions and counter-resolutions had been moved, questions asked, and explanations given, in the course of which Mr. Lewis assured the meeting that all the propositions were beset with difficulties, and that they might still have to revert to the liquidators' project for reconstruction, it was resolved that a committee of six gentlemen be appointed to represent the Liverpool policy-holders.

A public meeting of policy-holders in this company was held on Friday, at the Arundel-hall, Strand; the Hon. J. Tobin in the chair. Mr. Hunter referred to many of the statistics which had been put forward in connection with the present state of the company. From these figures he came to the conclusion that, if the whole assets of the company were realised, they would amount to 2s. 7d. in the pound, and upon this the shareholders proposed to reconstruct the company. He believed that the scheme proposed by the liquidators was a sham, and the committee, of which he was secretary, recommended the policy-holders not to agree to it. After some discussion, Dr. Morgan's resolution—"That this meeting, while expressing its confidence in the present committee, urges it to confer with other committees formed for the purpose, so that the whole of the policyholders' power to act might be concentrated in one strong business committee," was carried unanimously.

On the same afternoon a numerous meeting of policy-holders was held at the Guildhall Coffee-house, when a report was adopted declaring that the scheme of reconstruction shadowed forth by the official liquidator did not represent the interests of the policy-holders, and ought not to be sanctioned by them. Resolutions were also passed thanking the provisional committee for their past services, and in favour of making an application to the Vice-Chancellor to remove Mr. Kirby from the position of co-liquidator.

Disapproval of the reconstruction scheme was also expressed at a meeting of policy-holders held at the Whittington Club; and a motion was adopted urging the various committees which had been formed to confer with each other, in order that a concentration of interests in a powerful central body might be the result.

At Birmingham a meeting of policy-holders pronounced in favour of re-establishing the concern on the purely mutual principle, or of selling the assets and liabilities to a responsible company.

A meeting of the Albert policy-holders in Shrewsbury and the district was held at the George Hotel in that town on Thursday, the Mayor, Mr. Thomas Groves, presiding. The meeting was well attended. The Mayor and Mr. Morris explained the present position of the proceedings affecting the company and the object of the meetings now being held, and after some discussion it was resolved to adjourn the meeting to Tuesday, the 14th instant, by which day the meetings called by the present liquidators would have been held, and the policy-holders would be in a better position to consider the course they should take.

At the chambers of Vice-Chancellor James, on Friday, an application was appointed to be heard in the matter of the Albert Life Assurance Company before Mr. Allen, the chief clerk, on the part of Mr. White, Mr. Best, and Mr. Holt, that they should be at liberty to attend the proceedings before the judge, and to have notice of the same. Mr. Musgrave (Lewis, Munns, and Co.) appeared to oppose the application on the part of the provisional liquidators of the company, Messrs. Kirby and H. Price. An application was made for an adjournment on the part of Mr. Manning, the solicitor to the petitioners, as he was out of town. The Chief Clerk granted an adjournment. It should be understood that although the petitions to wind-up the company are advertised to be heard next Friday at Shire, Guildford, they will not be taken till the following Friday, and then before the Vice-Chancellor, in town.

A meeting of policy-holders was held in the St. John's School-room, Osborne-street, Hull, on Saturday; the Rev. H. W. Kemp in the chair. The Chairman was glad to find that the policy-holders in Liverpool, Manchester, and, in fact, in every part of the kingdom, were determined not to put up tamely with their loss, and were determined not to accept any scheme of reconstruction drawn up only in the interests of the shareholders, ignoring entirely the interests of the policy-holders. If they accepted the reconstruction scheme

FANTHOM—At Bhurtore, July 26, wife of J. H. Fanthome, Esq., head clerk, Political Agency, Eastern States, Rajpootana, son and heir.  
FINCH—At Kirkee, July 31, wife of Capt. W. J. Finch, R.H.A., daughter.  
GAMBIR—At Ahmednuggur, July 18, wife of Capt. Gambier, daughter.  
GOULD—At Byculla, Aug. 1, wife of Sub-Conductor W. Gould, Ordnance Department, daughter.  
HUBBARD—At Benares, July 27, wife of Rev. H. D. Hubbard, daughter.  
KETCHEN—At Madras, July 31, wife of Capt. W. D. B. Ketchen, 3rd Madras L.C., son.  
LEWIS—At Simla, July 19, wife of G. B. W. Lewis, daughter.  
LYNN—At Poona, Aug. 1, wife of Capt. W. A. Lynn, commanding Gackwar's 3rd Regt. N.I., son.  
MC CONAGHEY—At Mynpoorie, July 30, wife of A. McConaghey, C.S., son.  
MAGOR—At Calcutta, July 25, wife of R. B. Magor, Esq., son.  
MC LEAVY—At Meerut, July 23, wife of W. McLeavy, son.  
MACQUOID—At Langsoogoor, Decan, Aug. 2, wife of Major R. K. Macquoid, commanding 5th Regt. Hyderabad Contingent, son.  
MILLS—At Bellary, July 10, wife of Sergeant W. Mills, Madras Sappers and Miners, daughter.  
MOORE—At Kurrachee, July 25, wife of John George Moore, Esq., son.  
MUNRO—At Akyab, July 24, wife of Capt. Munro, Bengal Staff Corps, son.  
OGILVIE—At Calcutta, July 20, wife of Charles Ogilvie, daughter.  
PADDAY—At Penang, July 6, wife of H. J. Padday, Esq., daughter.  
PITCHER—At Lucknow, July 30, wife of Duncan Pitcher, daughter.  
POLLOCK—At Mussoorie, July 28, wife of J. Pollock, son.  
RINGWOOD—At Sibsaur, June 27, wife of Charles H. Ringwood, Esq., assistant engineer, daughter.  
ROBERTS—At Simla, July 27, wife of Lieut. col. Roberts, v.c., son.  
SHAW—At Malabar Hill, Aug. 6, wife of J. A. J. Shaw, son.  
SHELLEY—At Morar, Aug. 2, wife of Capt. Shelley, late 11th Regiment N.I., son.  
SIMSON—At Lahore, July 28, wife of D. Simson, B.C.S., son.  
SMALLEY—At Calcutta, July 29, wife of W. M. Smalley, daughter.  
SMALLWOOD—Aug. 1, wife of A. Smallwood, daughter.  
STEWART—At Barrackpore, Aug. 3, wife of Capt. Stewart, survey dept., son.  
TAWNEY—At Calcutta, July 26, wife of C. H. Tawney, Esq., daughter.  
TEASDALE—At Bandora, Aug. 5, wife of J. C. Teasdale, son.  
WARD—At Bancoorah, July 24, wife of John Ward, Esq., daughter.  
WATSON—At Rangoon, July 18, wife of A. Watson, Esq., daughter.  
WELLS—At Calcutta, July 12, wife of T. W. Wells, Esq., daughter.  
URQUHART—At Mozufferpore, July 28, wife of A. S. Urquhart, daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

BROWN—REYNOLDS.—At Christ Church, Kotree, July 20, J. Brown, engineer steamer *Assyria*, to Miss E. Reynolds.  
MORGAN—TAYLOR.—At Jamalpore, Aug. 3, E. J. Morgan, district engineer E.I. Railway, to Agnes C., daughter of the late Capt. William Taylor, H.E.I.C.S.  
WATSON—BOWSER.—At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, July 29, W. H. Watson, to Miss Louisa E., daughter of J. Bowser, of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital.

## DEATHS.

ALLARDICE—On board the P. & O. Company's steamer *Surat*, near Aden, June 24, R. Allardice, senior, of Calcutta, aged 55.  
BIRD—At Saharunpore, July 27, John E., son of Mr. and Mrs. Bird, East Indian Railway, aged 23.  
BONNOR—At Malabar Hill, Bombay, Aug. 7, Capt. B. T. Bonnor, R.A.  
BELL—At Chitpully, July 28, No. 19 Contract G.I.P. Railway, of teething, George, son of W. Bell, aged 12 months.  
BLENKINSON—At Secunderabad, July 23, W. G. C., son of E. G. Blenkinsop, Lieut. and Adj. 4th regt. M.N.I., aged 7 months.  
CAMPBELL—At the Residency, Hyderabad, July 19, Millicent A. H., infant daughter of Capt. A. H. E. Campbell, 2nd Madras Cavalry.  
CLARK—At Jubbulpore, Aug. 4, Mary C., infant daughter of O. D. Clark.  
COLLIE—July 29, infant son of H. Collie, Office Director Public Instruction.  
HARRIS—At Allahabad, July 31, Major gen. Phillip Harris, commanding Allahabad division.  
HARRISON—At Barrackpore, Aug. 4, Lieut. C. T. Harrison, royal engrs., eldest son of Capt. J. Harrison, late 4th Queen's Own L.D., aged 25.  
LEDGARD—At Sharnpur, near Nassick, Aug. 2, William George, son of Rev. G. Ledgard, Bombay, aged 1 year and 10 months.  
MACKENZIE—At Howrah, Aug. 5, Grace E., infant daughter of N. W. Mackenzie.  
MILLS—At Mazagon, July 27, Catherine L., infant daughter of T. Mills, Superintendent of Police, aged 11 months.  
PATEL—At Khumballa House, July 31, Bai Dinbai, wife of F. N. Patel.  
PRESCOTT—Aug. 4, Ernest Edward, son of H. Prescott, aged 16 months.  
REYNOLDS—At Midnapore, July 23, Harvey St. John, son of H. J. Reynolds, Esq., B.C.S., aged 15 months.  
RICKETTS—At Benares, of cholera, the beloved children of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ricketts—George Conrad, aged 5 years, and Eveline Annie, aged 2 years.  
ROBERTS—At Byculla, Aug. 5, Mary, infant daughter of the late R. ROBINSON—At Kamptee, July 29, infant son of Capt. Robinson, 1st Regiment M.I., aged 3 months.  
SHERIDAN—At Calcutta, July 24, Joseph Francis, second son of Dr. Sheridan, Civil Surgeon, Beerbhoom, aged 21.  
UNDERWOOD—At Manantoddy, Wynaad, July 10, George W. D., infant son of W. E. Underwood, deputy mag., Wynaad, aged 4 months and 16 days.  
WALKER—At Dinapore, July 27, Charlotte Lizzie, daughter of Capt. T. N. Walker, 32nd Pioneers, aged 4 years.  
YOUNG—At Kee Malay Estate, Mercara, July 28, youngest son of J. H. Young, aged 16 months.

proposed by Mr. Kirby, they would let these people off very easy, and condone all their misconduct, and release them from their liabilities. The policy-holders, he believed, would have the whole thing thoroughly looked into, demanding a complete history of the Albert Company from the very beginning. In fact, they would do all they could, not only to prove the liability of the shareholders of the Albert Company, but the shareholders of all the companies that had been incorporated into that society. Mr. Ayre (the Secretary) read the sub-committee's report, which recommended that counsel's opinion should be carried out. Mr. Crosley's opinion was that the Hull policy-holders should put themselves in communication with other policy-holders throughout the country, and state that they were about to present a petition for the purpose of obtaining a compulsory order to wind up the company, and intended to appear on the hearing of the petition before the Vice-Chancellor, and oppose any order for the voluntary winding up of the concern. Among other points of agreement, Mr. Settle carried a proposal, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, no reconstruction scheme shall be taken into consideration until after the 17th of the present month."

An influential meeting of policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company was held at the committee-room, Cannon-street Hotel, on Monday. It was numerously attended, and included representatives of some of the London banks, and also of the Calcutta and Bombay policy-holders. Arrangements were made for securing united action at the meeting on the 9th inst. on behalf of the policy-holders and annuitants.

An influential meeting of policy-holders was held on Monday night at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester, when two resolutions were passed recommending the Manchester committee not to concur in any arrangement so long as Mr. Kirby continues liquidator; and, in case of the affairs being wound up, requesting the committee to insist that liquidators shall independently represent the interests of the policy-holders.

## Miscellaneous.

**DEATH OF GENERAL G. MOORE.**—The death of General G. Moore, colonel of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry, took place at Oxford-terrace on August 18, aged seventy-eight. He was at home on furlough, not having retired. He entered the service of the Indian army in 1807.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for £325,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 1st inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta £282,000, and to Madras £43,000. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 11d. Tenders on those presidencies at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 30 per cent.

**AMMUNITION.**—It is rumoured that the authorities intend to adopt the segment shell, notwithstanding the doubt that exists—a doubt reasonably founded on the late experiments—of its superiority over the shrapnel. We do not profess to vouch for the truth of this, but mention the rumour as it has reached us. It is hardly conceivable that any final conclusion has yet been arrived at on the subject.—*Broad Arrow*.

**THE STAR OF INDIA.**—Among the recipients of the honourable decoration of the Companionship of the Star of India we are glad to notice the name of Surgeon-Major J. Arthur, late of the Madras Fusiliers. Dr. Arthur did prominent and efficient service during the Indian Mutiny, and was at that time recommended for the Companionship of the Bath; but having retired from the service, he was found to be disqualified for the intended honour. We are glad that the regulations of the new Order are somewhat less strict, and that Dr. Arthur is thus able to obtain a well-deserved recognition of his services.—*Lancet*.

**EXPORTS OF BULLION TO INDIA** by the P. and O. steamers through August are recorded in G. de Quetteville's (late Low's) "Indian Circular" to have been as follows:—Gold, from Southampton to Bombay, £11,500 (per *Nyanza*, August 14); gold, from Southampton to Madras, £1,464 (per *Delhi*, August 7); Marseilles, £1,300 (per *Massilia*, August 15). Gold, from Southampton to Bombay, August 21 and 24, £100,100; silver, £15,200; and £9,900 from Marseilles August 29. Gold, from Southampton to Madras (August 21), £5,200. Gold, from Southampton to Calcutta (August 21), £20,000; and from Marseilles to Calcutta, silver, £29,500.

**DEATH OF GENERAL CONRAN, R.A.**—The death of General George Conran, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has to be recorded. He died on August 28, aged seventy-six. He entered the East India Company's service in 1810, and arrived in India in July, 1811, having obtained his commission as second lieutenant in the Artillery. He served with Sir John Doveton's force from 1814 to 1817, and in the Mahratta campaigns of 1817 and 1818 in the first and third divisions of the army of the Deccan. He was present at the siege of Asseerghur, April 9, 1819. The late general obtained his commission as lieutenant May 19, 1814; captain, May 21, 1823; major, May 1, 1833; lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 26, 1840; colonel, August 2, 1850; major-general, Nov. 28, 1854; lieutenant-general, Jan. 24, 1865; and general, Dec. 14, 1868.

**THE "CROCODILE," 3, Indian troopship,** Captain George W. Watson, has been placed in dock at Portsmouth, to have her bottom cleaned and newly-coated over with anti-fouling composition, before being again employed in her Indian troop relief service.

**VISIT OF THE BENGAL PRINCES TO WINDSOR CASTLE.**—On Friday afternoon his Highness the Nawab Nazim, of Bengal, with Prince Ali Kudr Bahadoor, Prince Soliman Kudr Bahadoor, and suite, accompanied by Colonel Layard, of the Bengal Staff, and Captain Daubuz, left the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde-park, on a visit to Windsor Castle. The Princes drove to the Paddington Station of the Great Western line, and left London in a saloon attached to the 1.20 P.M. train for Windsor, where they arrived at about two o'clock. The Princes proceeded to Windsor Castle, and were shown over the private and state apartments of the palace by special order. After inspecting the castle, their Highnesses returned to the Windsor Station of the Great Western Railway, and returned to Paddington in a saloon attached to the 4.27 P.M. train which, arrived in the metropolis at 5.30 P.M. The Princes were to leave London this week on a visit to Manchester and other towns in the manufacturing districts of the north.

**THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.**—The *Broad Arrow* understands that a narrative of the unparalleled blundering, which led to the Abyssinian Expedition, and the excellent strategy which brought it to a successful termination, is being compiled in the War-office, for official circulation, if not for eventual publication, and that the introductory portion, containing a preliminary account of the country, is already in type. The great danger into which an official military narrator of military events is likely to fall, is not wholly unlike that which we find our foremost scientific men incapable of resisting, namely, a tendency to exaggerate the difficulties of success, as a means of enhancing the reader's estimate of the energy and perseverance of the successful individual. The temptation to magnify the natural obstacles presented by the country in the style of "Nobody's" silly letters to the *Times*, will, we hope, be avoided in the compilation in question. In every instance honesty—and by honesty we mean the strict, unembellished telling of a tale you have undertaken to tell—is the best policy.

**THE NEW RIFLE.**—We understand that the 200 Martini-Henry rifles which are about to be issued to the troops for trial will be disposed of as follows:—One hundred will be sent to India, to be divided among the three Presidencies; fifty will go to Canada, as the station which, as regards climatic conditions, stands in the most direct opposition to India; and the remainder will be issued to the troops at home. The arms will be fired as much as possible, moved from one station to the other, taken on the march, passed from regiment to regiment, and subjected to as many of the vicissitudes of actual service as can be imitated or produced in peace time. About a million rounds of ammunition will be manufactured for this trial; but we regret to hear that the strengthened or "bottle-necked" cartridge is not yet decided upon, and it will therefore be necessary to supply the long cartridge, which is not unlikely to prove somewhat weak on service. That the "bottle-necked" or shortened cartridge will ultimately be preferred we do not doubt, and it is unfortunate that some of these cartridges, with arms to match, could not have been issued at the same time as the others for comparative trial.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**FIELD EQUIPMENT IN INDIA.**—We understand that the Indian field equipment committee have recommended the adoption of the modified French rifling in place of the Woolwich rifling originally proposed. It will be recollected that two riflings were in competition—the first being a modification of the French groove suggested by Colonel H. Maxwell, Royal Artillery, superintendent of the gun factory at Cossipore; the other that form of groove known as the "Woolwich." The French groove gave slightly better accuracy and a somewhat lower trajectory, but it was thought that the wear of the guns after continued firing was somewhat greater with the French rifling. And as the question of wear is one of importance, the committee in their preliminary report recommended the Woolwich system; but when the two guns came to be exactly measured to the thousandth of an inch, it was found that the modified French groove had really worn less than the Woolwich groove, and the guns will therefore be rifled in accordance with this experience. The question of ammunition is still in abeyance, awaiting the report of the Dartmoor Shrapnel versus Segment Committee; but as that report was, we believe, signed on Saturday, the uncertainty on this point cannot be of much longer duration.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**DEFENCE OF BOMBAY.**—The India Government are building two iron-clad ships in the river for the defence of the Bombay Harbour. The *Abyssinia* is being constructed by Messrs. Dudgeon, of Poplar. She is an iron ship, flat-bottomed, with twin screws of 100-horse power each, 1,800 tons, carrying two turrets with two 10-inch muzzle-loading rifle guns in each. The broadside is protected by 6-inch armour plates under, and 7-inch over, the water line, on *Bellerophon* backing—viz., 10 inches teak, with horizontal iron stringers and iron skin. The turrets are protected in the lower part by a circular breastwork of 7-inch plates on *Bellerophon* backing; the turrets themselves carry 10-inch plates round the ports, and 8-inch plates on other portions, the backing in each case being *Bellerophon*. A sister ship to the above is being built at the

Thames Ironworks, Blackwall. With these two turret ships, backed by a fort on the Oyster Rock, an iron fort on the middle land, and seven or eight Moncrieff guns in low earthworks under the light-house, Bombay Harbour will be perfectly secure. We should be glad, however, to learn whether the forts are being constructed, or the Moncrieff carriages made. It should be borne in mind that Bombay is one of the most important harbours of India. From it we draw our chief cotton supplies, and its protection is a matter of the greatest moment.—*Globe*.

**ORIENTAL MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.**—A total of 757 Oriental manuscripts were added to the collection of the British Museum during the past year, consisting of 355 in Ethiopic, 266 Persian, 66 Arabic, 21 Coptic, 13 Hindustani, 5 each Hindi, Telugoo, Afghan, and Toorkic. 4 each Hebrew and Armenian, 3 Sanscrit, 2 each Burmese and Cingalese, and 1 Tamil. The Hamilton and Abyssinian collections are included in the above total, the former of which consists of 352 manuscripts, chiefly Persian and Arabic, selected from a collection of about 1,100 volumes found in India, chiefly at the time of the mutiny, by the late Colonel George William Hamilton, Commissioner of Delhi, and including a large number of books from the Royal Library at Lucknow. The Abyssinian collection, which is due to the late war, was presented by the Secretary of State for India, and comprises 339 volumes, handsomely written on vellum, selected from about 1,000 books captured at Magdala. Sixteen volumes originally belonging to the same collection were set apart for presentation to her Majesty, six of which were retained for the Royal Library, and the rest returned to the Museum. This unequalled collection embraces the whole range of Ethiopic literature, all branches of which are most fully represented, and it forms also a curious series of Abyssinian caligraphy and miniature painting, ranging from the 15th to the present century.

**THE MONTIGNY GUN.**—The experiments with the Montigny mitrailleuse, which Major Fosbery, V.C., lately brought to this country for trial, await the arrival of a Gatling repeating gun which has been ordered. The two weapons will then be tried one against the other. There is no intention, we believe, of placing the mitrailleuse in competition with field artillery, because it is felt that, whatever value these weapons may possess, they can never usefully supersede field guns. The Gatling gun was tried at Shoeburyness a few years ago, and did not then find much favour. We understand, however, that the details have been greatly modified, and, it is said, improved since that time. The French still maintain the secrecy with regard to their mitrailleuse that they have all along observed. It is known, however, that they possess several hundred of these weapons, that they have formed them into batteries of eight mitrailleurs, and that they intend that each division of infantry shall be accompanied in the field by its mitrailleuse battery, just as it is accompanied by its batteries of artillery. But there is no intention whatever of reducing the proportion of the latter, with which, the French consider, like ourselves, the mitrailleurs do not really enter into any sort of competition. The experimental inquiry into the relative efficiency of the Montigny and the Gatling will be referred to a special committee. Among the tests to which they will be subjected will be travelling over rough ground—a test which is said to have severely tried the mechanism of some of these weapons abroad.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## India Office.

Sept. 4, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. H. W. Bairnsfather, Inf.; Capt. F. P. H. Bird, Staff Corps; Capt. L. B. Bance, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. Jacob, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. R. T. McRae, Inf.; Col. W. D. B. Aitken, Royal Artillery.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. E. Kitson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. T. W. Mercer, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Lieut. col. G. Hutchinson, Staff Corps, 12 mo.; Lieut. H. B. Abbott, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Capt. R. Vaughan, 4 mo.; Col. E. J. Lake, Engrs., 6 mo.; Col. G. Allgood, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. J. R. Pearson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. R. S. Gray, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Assist. surgeon J. C. Shaw; Capt. C. E. Stewart, Staff Corps; Apothecary J. Law; Surgeon F. S. Sillifant; Major H. P. Williams, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. Shepherd, Engineers; Surgeon W. H. Adley; Capt. A. Ollivant; Col. J. Gordon, Inf.; Hospital Apprentice J. Campbell; Lieut. R. H. Salkeld, Inf.; Capt. C. W. Fletcher, Staff Corps; Surgeon major G. R. Pemberton.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. A. N. Rich, Inf.; Capt. G. Murray, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. G. R. B. Drummond, Inf.; Capt. G. H. Reinacker, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Pirie, Staff Corps; Major gen. Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B.; Major F. L. Mackeson, Staff Corps; Conductor W. Foresthill.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**CHAPMAN**—The wife of Captain William D. Chapman, formerly of the Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at the Limes, Wanstead, Essex, Aug. 31.  
**CRASTER**—The wife of E. C. Craster, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 37, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, Sept. 1.  
**HAWKINS**—The wife of Caesar R. Hawkins, Esq., C.S., Abbotabad, daughter, Feb. 1.  
**MACY**—The wife of E. A. Macy, Esq., Capt. R.M.L.I., of a daughter, at Oxford Villa, Herbert-road, Plumstead, Aug. 29.  
**MURRAY**—The wife of Capt. W. G. Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Keswick, Aug. 24.  
**MUTER**—The wife of Lieut. Muter, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Pittochry, Perthshire, Aug. 29.  
**NORTHCOTE**—The wife of Walter S. Northcote, Esq., of a son and heir, at Kirby Hall, Aug. 29.  
**SUTHERLAND**—The wife of Dr. J. Sutherland, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Army, of a son, at St. Andrew's, Aug. 24.  
**SWINHOE**—The wife of C. M. Swinhoe, Esq., of a son, at Swindon, Aug. 30.

### MARRIAGES.

**CANDY**—**HARDING**.—John Candy, M.D., Asst. Surg., 109th Regiment, to Constance, daughter of Capt. John Harding, late Madras Army, at Culworth, Northamptonshire, Aug. 25.  
**DUCKERING**—**WRIGHT**.—Samuel Duckering, Esq., Asst. Surgeon H.M.'s Indian Army, to Lilian, daughter of the late John Wright, of Rotherham, at Old St. Pancras, Sept. 1.  
**FINDEN**—**MORDEN**.—Woodford Finden, Bengal Army, to Louisa M., daughter of the late Col. J. Morden, of Aubrey-park, at Horrington, August 25.  
**HAILES**—**HAILES**.—Major C. M. Hailes, Madras Staff Corps, to Elizabeth M. A., daughter of the late Henry Hailes, Esq., of Ghazecopore, East Indies, at Tewkesbury, Aug. 31.  
**MANNING**—**CARR**.—John R. Manning, Esq., C.E., District Engineer Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to Ellen, eldest daughter of B. F. Carr, Esq., Northernhay House, Exeter, at St. David's, Exeter, Aug. 26.  
**MARSHALL**—**DIVES**.—George H. Marshall, Esq., Lieut. Royal Artillery, son of the late Lieut. Col. G. T. Marshall, Bengal Army, to Marian S., daughter of Thomas Dives, Esq., Lavender Sweep, Clapham-common, at Christ Church, Battersea, Sept. 2.  
**TROWARD**—**HATHWAY**.—Thomas Troward, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, N.W.P., to Caroline Mary, daughter of Nicholas Hathway, Esq., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Morecambe, Aug. 24.  
**WALLACE**—**DIXON**.—Robert E. Wallace, Lieut. 17th Regt., only son of Major Wallace, late of the Madras Army, to Amy E. Dixon, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Dixon, of Knutsford, Cheshire, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Aug. 21.

### DEATHS.

**BATTISCOMBE**—Wilfrid, son of Capt. E. G. Battiscombe, since dead, at Kissengen, Bavaria, Aug. 29.  
**CONRAN**—General George Couran, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, at 56, Pulteney-street, Bath, aged 76, Aug. 28.  
**DUNLOP**—Charlotte F., wife of Henry Donald Dunlop, Esq., Royal Artillery, and eldest daughter of Brig-general Buchanan, R.A., Commanding Fort William, Calcutta, at Maritican House, Winchelsea, Aug. 29.  
**FOSBERY**—Maria, relict of the late William Fosbery, Esq., at Greenfield, West Derby, Sept. 2.  
**GARDINER**—Thomas Gardiner, Esq., late Hon. E.I.C.'s Service, and many years proprietor of the Golden Cross Hotel, Charing-cross, aged 61, Sept. 2.  
**KIDDELL**—John Kiddell, Esq., late of the H.E.I.C. Civil Service, at Holwell House, Blackheath-road, aged 79, Aug. 31.  
**MACGREGOR**—Major R. G. MacGregor, late Bengal Artillery, at Hallsnary, Bideford, North Devon, aged 64, Aug. 27.  
**PERKES**—Samuel, C.E., late of Bombay, Madras, and Dulwich, suddenly at Venice, aged 54, Aug. 21.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30. Royal Alexandra, Bombay; Fleur de Lis, Bombay; Queen of the Lakes, Bombay; Appelles, Bassein; Malleny, Bombay; Ambrose, Bombay; Diadem, Bassein; Thomas Seddon, Bassein; Mangalore, Calcutta.—31. Hermit, Bassein; Indian Chief, Bombay; Sir John Mandeville, Bombay; British Consul, Bombay; Fulania, Akay; Inverdrue, Madras; Star of the West, Algora Bay; Deutschland, Rangoon; Alpha, Singapore; Mary Stenhouse, Bombay; Pearl of India, Bombay; Warrior, Tuticorin; Arundel, Bombay; Eastern Belle, Bombay; Teresa, Rangoon; Sir Jamsetjee Family, Royal George, Calcutta; Agra, Queen of the Sea, Colombo.—3. Catherine, Moulmain; Westward Ho, Madras; Centaur, Rangoon; Dikaroe, Bombay; Phillis, Colombo; Casarea, Calcutt; Car-lisle Castle, Calcutta; Jane Porter, Calcutta.—5. C. A. Parnell, Rangoon; Hydra, Lady Lawrence, Calcutta; Royal Minstrel, Colombo; Teviot, Cochin.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30. T. B. Ord, Bombay.—31. Enterpe, Bombay; Picard, Singapore; Hahne-mann, Bombay; Tethys, Bombay.—Sept. 1. Estrella de Chelli, Calcutta; Patrician, Calcutta.—3. Euxine, Bombay; Scimitar, Bombay; Cingala, Bombay; Star of Stratton Audley, Calcutta.—5. Daphne, Rangoon; Tanager, Bombay; Renown, Madras;



PASSENGERS DEPARTED.  
For Overland Route.

Per str. Poonah, Sept. 4.—From Southampton.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Bell, Mr. O'Connor, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Two, Miss Drummond, Mrs. Hardy, Miss Weston, Mr. W. S. A. Leckart, Mr. Bell, Mr. W. Jordan, Mr. T. Wilson, Major A. E. Osborn, Mrs. Wells, Mr. R. B. Buckley, Mr. D. M. Morgan, Mr. C. J. Lockwood, Mr. W. Adams, Mr. A. B. Fitch, Mr. J. H. Fitch, Mr. W. H. Wells, Mr. L. Heath, Mr. N. G. Blich, Mr. F. L. Brown, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. W. B. Christie, Mr. C. Thomson, Mr. Pratt, Mrs. Good, Mr. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Tatlock. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Bousfield and two children, Mrs. J. L. Granger, Miss L. Joseph, Mr. A. H. Macdonald, Mr. H. Lyas, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. C. Gray, Mr. A. Rowson, Mr. Hoskell, Mr. Mathews, Mr. R. G. Col, and Mrs. Dutton and two children. For BOMBAY.—Capt. C. R. Matthews, Mr. T. Walker, Mr. C. Newburn, Mr. C. J. Buller, Mr. T. Bailey, Mr. A. Esch, For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Campbell, Miss A. Carey. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hart, Miss E. Hart. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Hocking, Dr. Frank, Mr. S. Morrison.

From Suez.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. W. T. Eden, Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts. From Marseilles.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Adley, Mr. L. Wood, Mr. J. Munford. For MADRAS.—Miss A. Peachey, Mr. G. Simmonds, Lieut. and Mrs. M. Rogers, Col. and Mrs. Ricketts, Lieut. R. B. Byrle, Mr. W. W. Arbuthnot, Mr. W. S. Burt. For BOMBAY.—Capt. C. D. Broadbent, Lieut. J. A. Temple, Miss Forbes, Capt. Stewart, Mr. S. Barlow, Capt. J. H. Fawcett. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Russell, Mr. J. Mahand, Mr. F. Smith. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. F. Van du Plas.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Williams, Mrs. R. F. Habban, Mr. Aston, Mr. Way, Mrs. Lockart and two children, Mr. R. G. H. B. Stevens, and Capt. M. Barton. Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Savill, Major Chapman, Mr. S. Bird, Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. R. W. Barlow, Major Gen. and Mrs. Tapp, Mrs. G. Esles, Mr. A. M. Russell, Mr. A. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Bodger, Capt. G. Murray, Mr. C. R. Williams, Mr. E. B. Cowell, and Mrs. Tarrant and two children.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. M. Bradley. Marseilles to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Beard. Marseilles to ADEN.—Mr. G. C. Parker. Southampton to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. G. Cartwright, Major Jago, Mr. G. Farie, Mrs. Wheatley and two children, Lieut. colonel Macdonald, Mrs. Calcott, and Capt. W. O'Malley. Southampton to MALTA.—Miss Wheeler.

SEPTEMBER 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. G. Scott, Mr. J. W. Monkman, Mrs. E. Dandridge, Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Simpson and two children, Mrs. Lobb, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. P. Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Hume, Mr. Lloyd Jones, Mr. R. O. Tudor, Mr. C. Roger, Mrs. G. J. Scott, Lieut. col. W. D. and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. David Petrie, Mr. E. Sanders, Mr. E. S. Masson, Mr. Bowley, and Miss M. Weston.

Marseilles to CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. B. Boileau, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. S. P. Griffiths, Mrs. de V. Carey, Capt. E. G. Wells, Mr. W. F. Campbell, Mr. A. D. M' Rae, Mr. W. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. John Atkinson and child, Dr. and Mrs. Sandiford, Miss Drummond, Mrs. Shaw, and Mr. J. Phillips.

Suez to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Day, and Mr. J. N. Goodridge. Southampton to MADRAS.—Col. F. A. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Misses Macdonnell (two), Mrs. Cockrell, Miss A. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. E. M. Mason, and Mr. George Miller.

Marseilles to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss M' Cleverty, Miss Cherry, Miss Johnston, and Mr. Allan.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. K. Rutherford, Mr. R. A. Duns, Mr. E. Riddell, Capt. C. H. Myers, Mrs. Loch, Mr. Bushman, and Mr. R. S. O'Connor.

Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Nicholls and infant, Mrs. R. Lewis, Mr. H. D'Oyley, Mr. Deering, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith, Mr. Law, Mrs. Zillah Johnston, Mr. P. W. Robertson, Mr. J. H. Aspinwall, Mr. G. Tomkins, and Mr. A. Colia.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Beard.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Finch, Miss Horn, and Mrs. Sinclair and three children.

Marseilles to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Laurance. Southampton to HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Y. F. Shaw, and Mr. Head. Marseilles to HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Smith, and Mr. T. A. Tonks. Marseilles to Peking.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Trollich. Southampton to YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. Campbell and infant. Marseilles to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. R. Johnstone. Southampton to ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Johnson. Southampton to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. C. F. Wyndham. Southampton to MALTA.—Mr. E. W. Carlton.

SEPTEMBER 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Messrs. Dalzell (two), Miss Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Berts, Major and Mrs. Staples, Mr. R. S. Dobbs, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Southey, Mr. F. Pollen, Mr. T. J. Murray, Capt. W. S. Holt, Mr. R. Logan, Mrs. Minto and infant, and Mr. J. M. Kirwan.

Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Mr. Hood, Mrs. Chauver, Mr. E. Cresswell, Mrs. Capper and infant, Mr. and Mrs. S. Taylor, Mr. Lefun, Mr. Acciasto, Mr. Ralli, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Wenden, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Payne and friend, Lieut. col. W. R. Campbell, Mr. H. B. Goad, Mr. C. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Boys, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Payne, Mr. J. P. Hughlings, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Morrison, and Mr. Greig.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Mr. Fuchs, Mr. G. White, General Sir W. H. and Lady Turner, Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Evans, Mr. Schinner, Mr. Brans, Col. and Mr. Carey, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodburn.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. H. C. M'Diarmid.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Chitty and three children.

Marseilles to ALEXANDRIA.—Col. Carmichael and son, Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby, Miss Willoughby, Miss L. Willoughby, Miss H. Willoughby, Miss Harrison, Miss Betsy, Miss Maclean, and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Abbott.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. R. S. Kendall, and Major and Mrs. Long and infant.

OCTOBER 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Guise, Mrs. and Miss Christopher, Miss Thompson, Miss Willes, Mr. M'Kinz, Mrs. Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Lavine, Mr. Yates, Miss E. Kelsall, Major J. B. Cox, Miss Paterson, Mr. M'D. Stephenson, Mrs. W. J. Jeffreys, Mr. R. C. Saunders, Mr. Gordon Lynn, Miss Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Owen, Dr. C. Calthorp, Mr. H. G. Cooke, Mr. C. Halford, and Mr. R. B. Buckley.

Marseilles to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Apear, Mr. A. A. Apear, Mr. Fairley and friend, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Barlow, Miss Gordon, Mr. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. Constant, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Showers, Mr. M' Laren, Rev. D. George, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle, and child, Miss Fowle, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Miss Robertson, Miss M'Pherson, Mr. A. Sieger, Mrs. W. Kaye, Mr. J. W. M'Knight, Sir J. Folkes, Mr. John Mitchell, and Rev. Mr. M. Lamert.

Suez to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Rizo, Mr. Psycho, Mr. Schillizzi, Mr. Corwela, Mr. E. Mayrogorato, and Mr. F. Walton.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Eddis, Lieut. Wrattislaw, Miss Addis, Col. Hilliard, Rev. Mr. A. C. Bell, Mr. R. Rice, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Trend.

Marseilles to MADRAS.—Mr. Roxborough, Mr. Powell, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. L. Moore, Major Evans, Mrs. Shortland and infant, and Major and Mrs. Baldwin and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Crofton, Miss Lake, Mr. T. A. Monteth, Miss Griffin, and Miss Anderson.

Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Garbett, Mr. Sparks, Mr. J. B. Barnes, Lieut. Hill, Surgeon Major Cameron, Col. Hallett, Mr. W. F. Badoeck, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Schaleh, Mr. A. C. Burnett, Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Finley and infant, Mr. E. Anderson, Mr. R. H. Hamilton, Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Mr. Stillwell, Col. Hallett, and Mr. G. Steinthal.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Thurburn, Mr. J. B. Pennington, Hon. P. Wyndham, Mr. J. Rose, and Mr. and Mrs. Stead.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. E. Buchanan, Miss Macartney, Mr. J. Duncan's two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carver, Capt. Skottowe, and Mr. H. S. Master.

Marseilles to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Crewell, Mr. Gossett, Mr. S. Daniell, Miss Seance, Sir J. Biphinstone, and Mr. H. W. Ridley.

Suez to CEYLON.—Mr. Duncan Davidson.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. E. Arthur, Mrs. Wilberforce Wilson, and Miss M. M. Riehton.

Marseilles to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Mellish and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. W. Withen.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. C. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. J. E. Thomson, and Mr. K. Miller.

Marseilles to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Franks.

Suez to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Garbutt.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Skottowe.

Marseilles to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Towns and two daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoffing and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. A. Guise.

Marseilles to ALEXANDRIA.—Col. and Mrs. Stanton and child.

OCTOBER 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. G. M. Price, Mr. H. C. Mendel, Dr. J. A. C. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Burlton, Miss Harris, Mr. W. H. Simpson, Mrs. Joynt and two children, Miss Hutton, Mrs. A. Robinson and child, Capt. and Mrs. A. P. Jones, Mr. J. Dowell, Mr. Cars, Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, Mr. G. Hutchinson, Mr. W. M. Tonnent, Mr. H. R. Cook, and Mrs. Stirling and family.

Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. M. Jackson, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. A. Offiant, Mrs. Shaw, Hon. W. Holloway, Major Barras, Colonel and Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. G. Romaine, Lieut. col. W. C. Anderson, Mrs. Marval, Mr. J. E. Murphy, Mr. E. Fulton, Mr. Lee Warner, Mr. A. H. Unwin, Capt. Fisher, Mr. A. Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Mayhew, Dr. W. Jameson, Mr. R. C. Noble, Mr. W. T. Blandford, Mr. J. L. Denniston, Mrs. A. C. Thorp, and Mr. F. C. Dankes.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jenkinson, Mr. Bax, and Surg. major and Mrs. Pemberton.

Marseilles to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Carver and two infants, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Irby's child.

OCTOBER 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Ross and two children, Mr. H. Hastings, Miss Dodd, Miss M. E. Gray, Mrs. Wickes, Miss Conell, Mr. J. White, Mr. C. A. Sumela, Mrs. Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, and Mrs. and Miss Rogers.

Marseilles to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. F. Lance, Mrs. Rutherford, Miss Payne, Capt. C. M. Bushby, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Lieut. colonel B. Walton, Mr. O. Macdonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. R. W. Cunningham, Mr. B. Adney, Mrs. Percival Waite, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Livermore, and Mr. A. J. Elliot.

Suez to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Blyth and niece, and Miss Driver.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. R. Sewell, Mrs. G. Duncan, Mr. Gordon Mackenzie, Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, Mrs. Johnson, the Right Hon. Lady Napier, Mrs. Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Rogers, Mr. A. L. Hough, and Rev. Mr. Clayton.

Marseilles to MADRAS.—Mrs. Longley.

Suez to MADRAS.—Capt. Boone.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major Vander Gucht, Mrs. Merriman and infant, Miss Blake, Mrs. Havelock, Miss Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite and infant, Mrs. J. Graham, Mr. C. Bogus, Capt. Johnstone, and Mr. J. H. Todd.

Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Dr. G. and Mrs. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Spry, Mr. W. J. Halsey, Mrs. A. Stirling, Mr. F. S. Silliant, Mr. M. D. Chalmers, Mr. F. L. Charles, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mrs. Maitland, Miss Maitland, Mr. F. Baker, Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Major J. D. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leach, and Mrs. Lopez Pereira.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. W. E. Blyth, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. S. Robertson, Miss Robertson, and Mr. Archibald Rogers.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. J. Hamilton.

Marseilles to SHANGHAI.—Mr. John Fraser.

Suez to Peking.—Miss Napier.

Marseilles to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. G. Conissmaker.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Brownlow Knox, Mrs. Poynder, and Miss Greenfield.

OCTOBER 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Cookson and two infants, and Mr. E. H. Cowie. Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Allen, Mr. E. Ross, Mr. John Watson, Mr. J. S. Drummond, Col. Holland, Lieut. W. A. Atkins, Mr. E. J. Webber, Mr. Spankie, and Miss Spankie.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. J. S. Smith, and Mrs. and Miss M'Leod.

OCTOBER 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, Mr. Nash, Mrs. C. A. Crawford and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Holroyd, Misses Holroyd (two), Miss Taylor, Mrs. E. Hyde and infant, Mr. J. C. Kirtland, Mrs. Thelwall, Mr. Thelwall and Rev. J. and Mrs. Erhardt and infant.

Marseilles to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tucker, Miss Tucker and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Norman, Misses Norman (two) and child, Mrs. Green and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Greenstreet, Mrs. Chevers, Mr. H. and Mrs. Keen, Mrs. J. Prinsep and infant, Mr. T. Savi, Mr. T. B. Savi, Mr. A. Daly, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Mrs. F. M. Holliday and infant, and Mr. W. C. Fife.

Suez to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Dieckmann, Dr. and Mrs. Bensley, Miss Bensley, and Mr. C. S. Hogg.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Carment and two infants, Mrs. G. Duncan, and Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Gray.

Marseilles to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, and Col. Walpole.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Webster, Col. K. R. Maitland, and Major and Mrs. Boyd.

Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Keen, Miss Rotherham, Mr. E. Palmer, Col. J. Daniel, and Mr. H. H. G. Tippet.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Capt. H. Fellowes, Major T. E. Webster, Mr. FitzJames Stevens, and Sir Seymour Blane.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Carson.

Marseilles to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. St. Albion.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Rev. Mr. J. E. Moules and two children, and Miss Lawrence.

Marseilles to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Thos. Randall, Mr. W. P. Mair, Mr. C. Andrews, and Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor.

Suez to MELBOURNE.—The Bishop of Auckland and Lady.

Marseilles to SYDNEY.—Hon. and Rev. K. Digby.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

## THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

In the opinion of the *Saturday Review*, if all concerned in the management stood for the same persons as all interested in the company, we should not so far as we can see, feel any particular pity for the victims of the catastrophe. In the absence of any evidence that the directors acted fraudulently by the shareholders, the fall of the Albert must be attributed to the extraordinary carelessness or the extraordinary blindness of the latter. Either they did not trouble themselves about what was going on, and never examined into the stability of a company in which they had thought fit to invest their money, or they were content with statements too obviously imperfect to be called deceptive. Either way, whether they were inexcusably indolent or inexcusably trustful, they must bear their

own burden. Unhappily, however, the proprietary of the Albert is neither the only nor the worst sufferer. It is the holders of policies and annuities, amounting even at their present value to £1,297,932, that claim our sympathy. We shall not presume to suggest what course it is best for them to follow under this terrible disaster. Probably the best means of escaping or mitigating the loss with which they are threatened will be by the adoption of some such scheme as that proposed by Dr. Farr in the *Times* of Wednesday. One piece of advice, however, we will offer, and that is to have no mercy on the Albert shareholders. They are the persons ultimately responsible for what has happened, and every shilling of the loss that can be thrown upon their shoulders is put in the right place. It would be far better to be content with diminished policies and increased premiums under the management of a committee of policy-holders, than to try to make the loss smaller by trusting the very men whose doing it has been that there has been any loss at all. But it will be a matter for profound regret if the failure of the Albert should prove to have no lesson for insurers generally. As to the moral that ought to be drawn from it, there can, as it seems to us, be no doubt whatever. What is wanted by policy-holders is adequate knowledge of the state of the company's affairs at the time they effect their policy, and of the changes which they afterwards undergo, and this knowledge can only be obtained through the sanction of the State. To say with the *Times* that Government ought not to "be required to protect private interests which the individuals themselves are perfectly competent to protect for themselves," is to misrepresent facts. An ordinary insurer has very few means indeed of ascertaining the character of the office to which he is about to entrust his premiums. He can compare their several prospectuses, and can even be on his guard against new companies and unusually easy terms. But after he has taken these elementary precautions, what more is there left for him to do? Whatever else he can get in the way of information must be derived from the company's own statements, made under no special sanction and subjected to no external test. If Insurance Companies were compelled to disclose all the particulars of their business, and if the honesty and accuracy of their returns were guaranteed by authorising the Government at any time, and compelling it on the requisition of a certain number of policy-holders to institute a searching investigation into the affairs of a suspected company, no one would be the worse except those whom it is well to visit with exposure, if not with punishment. With the means of comparing one company with another thus afforded, it would be possible for the first time to exercise proper prudence in choosing an office. As long as this necessary safeguard is withheld, Life Assurance must remain the lottery that it practically now is.

#### FAMINES IN INDIA.

The *Times* observes that we have not succeeded, with all our wealth, ingenuity, and power, in preserving the people of India from the perils of starvation, but we have most materially reduced those perils. Famines occur less frequently than in ancient times, and when they do occur the mortality is far less. Perhaps those who remember that three short years ago 750,000 people died from want in a single province of the Bengal Presidency may think we have little credit to claim for ourselves, but if the famine of 1866 be compared with the famine of 1770 the difference will soon appear. In 1770 ten millions of people perished, and half the land of Bengal, it is said, returned to jungle. Again, in these North-Western Provinces, the famine of 1837 was far more fatal than that of 1860. The intervening years had brought improved roads, improved enterprise, and comparatively rapid communications. Grain was poured into the suffering country in such abundance that, as an official report stated, the Great Trunk-road was actually worn out by the traffic of 15 days. Probably, if the worst should happen, we may succeed in rendering the visitation lighter than that of nine years since, but all the conditions of the case are against us. No railway enters Rajpootana—indeed, there is nothing to attract one. The opium of Malwa excepted, this vast tract of country produces nothing—no iron, no indigo, no coal, no jute, no cotton, not even any timber. There is a railway projected from Baroda to Delhi which would cut right through it, but the works are not yet in progress. The country, as we have said, is not under our own administration, and though all its princes are indebted to us for protection and amenable to our influence, it is not easy to move them to any purpose. Nevertheless, the Government will do what it can, and its first step has been to postpone the great durbar. By the light of this announcement we can appreciate the apologies offered for the Indian Budget in the late debates. How is a financial balance to be maintained in a country where a bad season may at any time render a whole province insolvent, and bring an enormous expenditure upon the Government besides? When it was urged that all our expenditure upon works of irrigation had scarcely added perceptibly to the revenue of the empire, it was forcibly answered that such works might have produced their due effect in saving that revenue from abrupt decline. How often have our canals averted or mitigated the horrors and losses of an actual famine? How far would they serve to circumscribe the operation of the very famine now perhaps impending? It was stated in our Calcutta correspondence that in the North-Western Provinces alone the State canals last year irrigated 665,023

acres of land above and beyond the area irrigated in the year preceding. What may we not owe to that progress before the present year is out? Is it a small matter to reduce or bring within compass the effects of these periodical visitations? When it is alleged that the revenue of India barely equals its expenditure, and that the outgoings always balance the income, should it not be remembered that, except for the public works on which we spend so much, the income over large tracts of the country might fail altogether?

### Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ... ..	96	96
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ... ..	96	96
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..	92½	92½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	92½	92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	92½	92½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	92½	92½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	92½	92½
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ... ..	100	101
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ... ..	105½	106
10th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ... ..	110½	110½
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..	110½	110½

### India Exchanges.

#### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ... ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore ... ..	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Madras ... ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ... ..	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Bombay ... ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai ... ..	—	—
Colombo ... ..	dis.	dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... ..	5s. 0½d.				
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... ..	4s. 11½d.				
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... ..	4s. 11½d.				

### Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ... ..	208½		
India 5 per cent. ... ..	113½ to 114		
India 4 per cent. ... ..	99½		
India Encased Paper, 4 per cent. ... ..	92½		
India 5 per cent. Encased Paper, 1872 ... ..	105½ to 106		
India Stock, Encased Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ... ..	110½ to 111		
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ... ..	1859		
" " " " 1863 ... ..	1863		
" " " " 1864 ... ..	1864		
" " " " 1864 or 1866 ... ..	1864 or 1866		
India Debentures, 1873 ... ..	103½		
Do. 4 per cent., 1868 ... ..	100		
India 5 per cent. for account ... ..	104		
India 5 per cent., 1870 ... ..	104½		
India 4 per cent., 1888 ... ..	104½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ... ..	104½		
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ... ..	25s. to 30s. pm.		
India Bonds (£1,000) ... ..	25s. pm.		
Do. (under £1,000) ... ..	7 to 16		
Red Sea Telegraph (Annuities, Aug., 1869) ... ..	19		
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	107½	
Stock Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	109 to 110	
Stock East Indian ... ..	100	111½ to 112½	
20 G. I. Extension ... ..	all		
20 G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	109 to 110	
20 Ditto (new) ... ..	10	1½ to 2 pm.	
20 Ditto ... ..	4	1½ to 2 pm.	
Stock Great S. of India (Limited) ... ..	100	108 to 109	
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	99	
Stock Ditto 5 per cent. ... ..	100	108 to 109	
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	103	
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	107 to 108	
10 Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ... ..	2½	1½ to 2 pm.	
Stock Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	106½ to 107½	
Stock Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	102½ to 103½	
Stock Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	106½ to 107½	
20 Ditto ... ..	2	1½ pm.	
Stock Punjab (5 per cent.) ... ..	100	107½	
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited) B ... ..	10	4½	
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	18½	
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	32 to 34	
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India ... ..	all	85	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	43 to 44	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5 Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	4½ to 4½	
5 New ... ..	4	1½ dis.	
10 Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) 1st iss. ... ..	7	1½ to 2½ pm.	
20 Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	10	3½ dis.	
20 East India Irrigation and Canal ... ..	all		
50 East India Land (Limited) ... ..	7	4½ dis.	
25 Indo-European Telegraph (Limited) ... ..	20	1 dis. to par	
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	106 to 110	
20 Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ... ..	8	1½ to 2 dis.	
10 North Assam Tea (Limited) ... ..	5½	7 to 5 dis.	
10 Ditto B ... ..	all	9 to 8 dis.	
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ... ..	all	45 to 47	
50 Ditto New, 1867 ... ..	10	3 to 2 dis.	

## Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That FORTY APPOINTMENTS in the ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in INDIA will shortly be OPEN to PUBLIC COMPETITION.**

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Public Works Department.

India-office, August 10, 1869.

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From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Mrs. Forbes, wife of the Chaplain at Paris:—"I cannot speak too highly of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. I have not in any single instance been disappointed with the result, even in aggravated cases of Indian Cholera."

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866:—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, August 17; Agra, August 14; Calcutta, August 13; Madras, August 11.

Ball-giving seems to be the salient feature of the news sent home by this mail. The Maharajah of Jeypore has given a ball to Lord and Lady Mayo at Simlah; the Gaikwar has given a ball or two at Muckapoor; and the Governor of Bombay has given a ball at Poonah. Each of these ceremonies is said to have come off with brilliant success, although one discontented voice from Simlah jars upon the general unison. The Maharajah of Jeypore spared no expense to do honour to the chief guests of the evening. After leisurely drawing his white kid gloves over his dusky hands,—imagine a stately Hindoo rajah in gloves of Parisian make!—his Highness stood up for a quadrille with Lady Mayo, with whose help he got through all the figures very successfully. He seems to have bestowed "the most profound attention" upon his novel duties, but to have been rather puzzled as to the propriety of taking the ladies' hands during the performance. The Gaikwar of Baroda has also dared the same departure from native usage. Many years ago we remember hearing another Rajah avow his readiness to join in the dances of Western civilisation if somebody else would set the bold example. Now that two chiefs of note have broken the ice in this matter, we shall expect to hear that the Rajah of Pattialah is taking lessons in the waltz. He too, it seems, is going to have a ball in honour of the Viceroy.

As for the Gaikwar, he not only danced quadrilles and a set of Lancers, but went in for the Polka and the Varsoviene. This emulation of the West in respect of the lighter social refinements is pleasing to contemplate, but we hope that his Highness's progress westward will not end here. There are a

few other things of greater importance in which, if all reports be true, he might take a lesson from his English models. A little more of Western kindliness and equity in his dealings with his brother and his subjects would compensate for any backwardness in his devotions to Terpsichore.

BEFORE leaving Simlah the Maharajah of Jeypore accepted Lord Mayo's offer of a seat in his Legislative Council, in acknowledgment of his liberal behaviour during the late famine, and of his enlightened efforts to advance the well-being of his subjects. He has done much for their education; he has laid out much money on roads and irrigation works, supervised by English engineers, and his jail at Jeypore is a marvel of good management. Ram Singh is one of the leading princes of Rajpootana, remarkable for his good qualities of head and heart, and fortunate in the training he received from his tutor, Sheodeen Singh, who afterwards became his prime minister. Since that gentleman's death in 1864, Ram Singh has been his own Vizier, with a council to aid him. A part of the countenance now bestowed on him may be due to the fact of his having granted to Government a perpetual lease of his moiety of the Sambur Salt Lake. If the Jodhpore Rajah will only follow his example a death-blow will probably be inflicted on salt-smuggling in those regions.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman's* Kabul correspondent, it is again reported and generally believed that Shahnawaz Khan is master of Herat, whither the ex-Ameer and his nephew have also found their way. Ibrahim Khan, the normal Governor, was a fugitive on the road to Kabul. Abdurrahman Khan is said to have started from Herat with a few thousand troops for an attack on Candahar. If so, it is likely that Daood Khan, the Ameer's general, would forestal him with a timely reinforcement of six regiments, besides a force of cavalry under Fattah Mohammed Khan. Azim Khan is supposed to be tampering with the Belooch chiefs of Candahar. Sirdar Ismael Khan, whose intrigues Shere Ali thwarted betimes by sending him off under a guard from Kabul to the British frontier, got away from his escort and was last heard of on his way to Swat. There may yet be trouble in store for the Ameer, but thus far he has spoiled his enemies' plans. Turkistan is restless, owing perhaps to the advance of the Ameer of Bokhara in pursuit of his rebellious son, who is said to have found asylum with the Governor of Afghan Turkistan. Alarmists will probably trace the finger of Russia in this move of the Bokharese Ameer. Meanwhile, Shere Ali is said to be strengthening his relations with the Khushbeghi, who, having cemented his conquests from Chinese Tartary, wants to exchange envoys with the Ruler of Kabul.

FROM many parts of India come distressing accounts of the spread of cholera. It has not yet ceased from troubling Allahabad; it is raging in Bhopal, Umritsur, Lucknow, Assam, Akyab, Mairwarra; and is beginning to be heard of at Subathoo, Dinapore, and several other stations. Fever has broken out again in Hooghly and Burdwan, and sickness in other forms seems to be very rife. At Bangalore more than one successful instance of the new remedy for cholera—ammonia injected into the veins—has been recorded. One man, said to have already collapsed, was restored to life by this process. It is curious to think how vainly medical science still gropes about for light on this question. There seem to be two opinions even on the wisdom of moving a tainted regiment into cholera camps.

THE weather reports are generally encouraging. Rain had fallen just in time to save the crops in the Central Provinces. Later still we are told that "bountiful rain" had visited the cotton crops of Berar and Hingunghat. Khandeish has been watered with genial showers. On the 12th August at Mhow nearly three inches fell in as many hours. Opium prospects are less bright, it appears, than those of cotton. Indigo is said to be in a very poor way this year. The Tirhoot crop will be less than half of last year's, that of Bengal not much better. This failure, reckoned at a quarter of a million, will not be counterbalanced by a slight increase in the inferior kinds of indigo raised in Benares and the North-West Provinces. On the other hand, we are glad to hear good reports of the tea-gardens in Cachar.

ACCORDING to one of the Madras papers the Chemical Examiner at Madras found arsenic in the stomach of the lady whose body was disinterred at Secunderabad. The inquiry into the cause of her death was therefore renewed, with what result we have yet to hear. A local Nilgherry paper asserts that Captain Boardman, the supposed culprit, has been acquitted of all share in the alleged crime; but the statement has not been confirmed.

THERE is no accounting for certain tastes, except perhaps by the rule of contrary. Some English ladies go to a good deal of trouble and expense to make their fair white skins look brown, or to turn the natural darkness of their looks to gold. Waists of comely proportion are reduced by tight stays to an unnatural smallness. Well-shapen feet are distorted by tight ill-made boots, and so on. A similar mania for being other than themselves no doubt possesses the natives of most other climes. Young India affects the fashions of Europe in dress, food, and language. But we never before heard of an educated Bengallee sighing for the possession of a white skin. Yet such, according to a Calcutta paper, is become the darling wish of at least one respectable Baboo in the City of Palaces. This was the letter sent by such a person to a well-known chemist in the city:—

"Dear Sirs,—I beg to know that is there any such a medicine in your shop that can make the whole body white, and is unequalled over the whole world, and also you will kindly let me know its price as soon as possible."

Science has worked wonders and so has education, but we fear that no amount of chemical knowledge will avail to wash a blackamoor white, any more than education can ever wholly or permanently change the inner man. Perhaps a little more of the latter medicine will teach the Baboo to be satisfied with his natural complexion, instead of seeking for impossibilities.

THE Indian Army has sustained a tangible loss in the death of Colonel A. Robertson, a Madras infantry officer of 1833, whose turn for engineering afterwards led to his employment on various public works in the Bengal Presidency. As Superintending Engineer of the Lahore and Peshawar Road, his efficiency has been proved by the results accomplished in the management and the steady progress of that great work, and to him will belong the chief credit of having planned and brought within reach of early completion the marvellous tunnel under the Indus at Attock.

A "GENERAL OFFICER," writing to the *Times*, wishes to follow up our present policy in Afghanistan with similar movements in the direction of Beloochistan, which "covers the whole left front of India" from Kurrachee to Dera Ghazee Khan, commands the Bolan Pass, the high road to Candahar, and protects the left flank of our friend Shere Ali. A commanding influence in the country nominally ruled by the Khan of Khelat—is he even the nominal ruler of Beloochistan?—would further benefit our trade, and counteract any evil designs of Persia, whether against the Afghans or the Beloochies. We had always thought that, thanks to General Jacob and Sir H. Green, some influence of this very kind was already wielded by us in that direction. If more be needed, there should be no difficulty in making the proper impression on a collection of tribes remarkable, we believe, for docile obedience to their chiefs. We have only to keep these in good humour, and those will give us no trouble.

At last it seems that public outcry has forced the military authorities to abolish one if not two glaring absurdities. After

several good men have fallen victims to the practice of leaving ball-cartridges at all times in the soldier's pouch, it has finally been resolved that in future all service ammunition, when not required for practice, for guard duty, or for special emergencies, shall be stowed away in the regimental magazines. In no case is it to be left in the men's pouches after the particular occasion for its use has passed by. We may thank his Royal Highness for this tardy concession to common sense. All that is needed is to keep the ammunition within easy reach of those who from time to time are required to use it. The fear hinted by a contemporary, that it might not be ready to hand in the event of a mob's attacking the barracks would have no sort of foundation if each company kept charge of its own ammunition.

THE rumour of an innovation yet more wonderful has reached the *Pall Mall Gazette*. We fear however that our contemporary is a little too sanguine. The Horse Guards must have breathing time between one great effort and the next; especially when the next, as reported, involves the abolition of compulsory shaving. It is a serious question, that of beards, and pipeclay still lives. It must surely have been hard hit however, if there be any truth in the rumour that soldiers shall henceforth be allowed to wear beards like any other Christians. Martinets have always declared that hair on the face or even on the head was fatal to cleanliness and martial uniformity, as if beards were necessarily unclean, and any two soldiers were exactly alike in height, figure, or features. What will they say to this alleged proclamation of war against the razor? It is dreadful to think that soldiers in time of peace should be free to wear the beards which necessity tolerates in time of war. Let not the martinets despair however. They may yet succeed in enforcing their cherished uniformity by means of bearded instead of shaven chins.

THE Albert policy-holders have utterly rejected the scheme of reconstruction put forward by the provisional liquidator. So unanimous was their action at the recent meetings that Mr. Price and his supporters at once shelved their original project, and proposed to treat with some well-established company for the transaction of the business hitherto done by the Albert. Mr. Kirby has applied to the Vice-Chancellor for leave to retire from the direction of the defunct concern. The policy-holders have started a central committee, with which the local committees will act in concert, utterly ignoring the present directors, and asserting the rights of their constituents against the shareholders of all the companies amalgamated by the Albert.

MR. SHERIDAN's parliamentary constituents seem to look unkindly on their member's dealings with the Albert Company. They cannot reconcile the £40,000 he is said to have made out of that connection with their own ideas of propriety. Some of them are for eliminating him at once without any inquiry. Others are willing to hear him first, and a third party would postpone all inquiry to a more favourable season. It appears that Mr. Sheridan has expressed his willingness to defend himself before a public meeting. We shall be curious to hear what he has to say.

COMMENTING on Captain T. Lewin's very amusing report on the Hill Tribes of Chittagong, the *Englishman* expresses a hope that it will be reproduced in this country for general reading. It is not unlikely, we believe, that the wish will soon be gratified, under the auspices of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Major E. Darvall, late 19th Dragoons, at Ryde, Australia, aged 95; he served under the Duke of Wellington at the siege and capture of Seringapatam.

BENGAL.—Rev. M. W. Hime, B.A., Station Chaplain, at Jhansie, Aug. 7; Lieut. G. F. D. Sutton, R.A., at Agra, on his way from Morar to Calcutta, Aug. 7.

MADRAS.—Capt. G. P. Worster, Staff Corps, at Madras, Aug. 10; Colonel Alario Robertson, Madras Retired List, at Blair Athole, Sept. 3.

BOMBAY.—Mr. Samuel Perkes, late H.E.I.C.S., of Bombay, Madras, and Dulwich, suddenly, at Venice, Aug. 21, aged 64.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. Thomas Gardiner, late of the H.E.I.C.S., and subsequently for many years proprietor of the Golden Cross Hotel, Charing-cross, Sept. 2; Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart., of Carmichael, at Boulogne-sur-mer, aged 77.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Giles and two infants.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per ste. Bangalore, Sept. 16.—From Bombay.—Mr. Fawcett.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, September 15, 1869.

## INDIA IN 1867-8.—II.

THE official report on India's moral and material progress contains so many plums worth extracting, that we may well be excused for helping ourselves to a few more of the good things thus placed within our reach.

The unequal and frequently excessive incidence of the salt duties has long been a subject of fair-seeming reproach against the Indian Government, and popular rumour continually accredits that Government with some scheme for equalising the common burden. From another document it seems that the Indian Government did last year propose to carry out such a scheme; but in what way? By raising the duties in Bombay and Madras, although it appears that 60,000,000 consumers of salt at the lower rates of duty consume nearly twice as many maunds a year as 70,000,000 do in Upper India under the higher rates. It is also reckoned that out of the 13½ million maunds yearly manufactured, at least a million somehow escape all duty. Everyone knows that low rates of duty tend to kill smuggling, and the natural inference in this case is that the rates on the Bengal side ought to be lowered to the Bombay level. With good reason therefore has the present Secretary of State declined to sanction the converse scheme sent home for his opinion, and suggested that a lower rate of duty in Bengal would at once ensure a larger revenue and a smaller amount of smuggling and illicit manufacture. In the Report however it is the manufacture, more than the duty, which passes under review. A sudden rise in the price of salt in Cuttack caused the Government to consider several schemes for a revision of the processes of making and distributing the salt. All that the Government did was to sanction an increase to the preventive force in Balasore and Cuttack, to re-establish the pass stations of Howrah and Sealdah, and to recommend a revised system of issuing licences. All such measures are at best but uncertain and costly means of checking an acknowledged evil. The whole yield netted on the salt-tax in 1867-8 was only two millions and a-half, or about £140,000 less than the year before. If that revenue cannot be altogether spared, why not exact a uniform duty of one or one rupee and a-half per maund?

The number of emigrants despatched from India to the colonies in 1867-8 was 5,154, or about half the number shipped off in the previous year. Jamaica and St. Vincent took not a man between them. Mauritius in its then state of depression received only 313, while 3,001 went off to British Guiana, which would have taken more yet if it could have got them. Trinidad absorbed 1,870. Of returned emigrants, 1,797 came from Mauri-

tius, 322 from Réunion, and 397 from British Guiana. The savings brought home by these last amounted to £10,654, or an average of more than £31 to each of the 371 depositors, not to speak of remittances made through local banks and the cash and jewels each carried about him.

To Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet the number of emigrants decreased by 3,554. The tea districts of Assam received from the Calcutta depots 2,902; Cachar, 5,929; and Sylhet, 102. Of the whole number only 26 absconded. The percentage of females was 110·84 for Sylhet, but 78·7 elsewhere. Of the 57,651 coolies in the tea districts in 1867, as many as 3,928 died during the year, 2,014 deserted, 12,365 were released from engagements or transferred elsewhere. As a check on so high a death-rate in the future, the medical inspectors have now been empowered to reject all applicants who may seem really unfitted for the climate and the peculiar work of the tea plantations. In spite of all drawbacks tea culture was still "a very important branch of industry in Assam." If some of the factories were closed, no garden worth cultivating has been given up; none indeed but new ones formed for speculative purposes. The three sales of waste land which took place during the year brought in a reasonable price, although 271,134 acres of waste land previously sold were given up by the purchasers. The tea-gardens of Cachar, as actually cultivated, comprised about 25,000 acres, which yielded an outturn of about 3,163,310 lbs. of tea. In Sylhet 173,000 lbs. of tea were gathered from an area of 2,458 acres. At Dacca two experimental gardens in the hands of natives were expected to produce good tea. The twenty estates in Goalpara, of which two only are managed by Europeans, produced 5,170 lbs. of tea on the same acreage which the year before had yielded 4,914 lbs. In all the tea districts, including Chittagong, there was increased production often without any increase of cultivation; so that Calcutta exported 8,789,344 lbs. of tea in the year, or 1,634,112 lbs. more than the year before. Labour is still the great want, and if the Coolie Labour Act, now being passed through the Bengal Legislature should avail, as the planters hope, to remedy that want, the Indian tea trade will some day rival the production of Indian cotton.

Mr. Bright has just been telling us that Lancashire wants nothing but a sufficient supply of raw cotton. In the production of this important staple India bids fair to distance all rivals, if nothing untoward should occur to check the growth of her present trade. Unfavourable seasons will sometimes leave their mark. In 1867-8 excessive rains followed by heavy floods played havoc with the cotton crops in the Central Provinces, whence less than half the outturn of the previous year was exported. Thanks however to an improved process of packing and to the better management on the Great Indian Peninsular, what cotton did leave the province was forwarded in good condition without delay. The exports from Bombay amounted to 1,224,050 bales, or 284,371 more than in 1866-7. Under the working of the Cotton Frauds Act, the cotton now sent to market is "infinitely cleaner and purer than it was four years ago;" and the produce of Candeish gained the first prize for quality at the late Akola Exhibition in Berar. This year the whole of that district was sown with Hinganghat seed. In Berar the cotton prepared for export increased from 42,510 bales in 1866-7 to 187,599 bales in the following year. Experiments made with various seeds resulted in favour of the Berar seed, which was found to yield 100 lbs. an acre, while the yield from New Orleans seed was 94 lbs. The Hinganghat seed answered only in certain districts. It has been widely sown however by way of experiment in twenty-four districts of Lower Bengal. During the year a great many new steam-gins were set at work in Ahmedabad, Broach, and Surat. Four new steam-presses were started in Bombay, and about forty hand-presses in Surat and Broach.

The prevalence of a different kind of traffic between India and Nepal was brought this year under the notice of the Indian Government. It was found that a great many British subjects of both sexes had been sold as slaves to the Nepalese, and that

much of this odious traffic was owing to the scarcity that prevailed in Tirhoot and Chumparun. The sale of children by starving parents forms no uncommon feature in the history of Indian famines, but the authorities in this case were powerless to prevent a traffic carried on outside the British pale. Appeals, however, were made to Jung Bahadoor, who sent back as many of the slaves as could be discovered. Some of these, especially the girls, demurred to the severance of their new ties, and were allowed to revisit or remain in the land of their adoption. Further steps have been taken to put down the traffic with the concurrence of the Nepalese Government.

The public dispensaries have everywhere been doing increased work. Four new ones were established in Bengal, several in Oudh, thirteen in the Punjab, eight in Madras; while those in the Central Provinces have in six years increased from ten to sixty-six. In the maintenance of these private charity is largely supplementing the State subscriptions. Vaccination is also steadily gaining ground, just as opinion in England is beginning to waver, on grounds more or less specious, as to its real efficacy. In India however the scepticism is mainly limited to those who have never yet tried Dr. Jenner's substitute for inoculation. The returns from the various provinces show a steady increase in the number of persons vaccinated, and a large percentage, about 80 per cent., of successful cases. More than 198,000 people were vaccinated in Bengal alone. The Government is busily striving, by means of popular treatises and official perambulations from village to village, to win the native mind from its fond adherence to the faith of Lady Mary Montagu.

The cultivation of Cinchona, that blest specific for a fever-ridden people, is thriving apace. In Darjeeling the number of plants propagated during the year far exceeded that of any former year. The Government plantations now contain 1,558,878 plants, cuttings, and seedlings. Six hundred thousand more are said to be distributed among private growers. Madras shows a total of 2,353,370 plants, an increase of about 400,000 on the previous year. In Mysore the cultivation "continues to thrive."

We are sorry to see that the cattle plague, which lately formed so alarming an addition to the risks of English stock-owners, has taken up its abode in British Burmah. Something similar, at any rate, to the Russian rinderpest carried off 50,000 head of cattle in Akyab alone, causing not only serious loss of property, but sad hindrance to farming progress in a land where the work is all done by oxen. There is reason to fear that this scourge is just as endemic in Burmah as fever in Hooghly. In 1864 a medical officer was deputed to inquire into the nature of the disease, but failed to discover any means of cure. It is easy to talk of separating healthy from diseased cattle, but not so easy to apply the theory in "a country where for many square miles together, petty landowners cultivate holdings of a few acres in close neighbourhood."

## Notices of Books.

*Handbook of Military Arithmetic.* By T. Anderson. (Gleig's School Series.) London: Longmans. 1869.

Another manual of arithmetic. The one before us, however, seems to be a novelty in its way, the production of which may be justified by the extent to which it fulfils its ostensible purpose. It is essentially a book for soldiers, written throughout with special reference to military needs and usages. There is at any rate a practical look about a question like this: "If 15 field-battery horses consume 1,050 lbs. of oats in 7 days, how many horses will 150 lbs. of oats ration for 5 days?" If such a process helps to make a rule-of-three problem easier to average minds, Mr. Anderson's little book deserves all praise. Besides the ordinary rules of arithmetic, it contains a number of rules and exercises bearing on "musketry instruction," which doubtless enhance its practical value for the barracks.

*The World we Live In; or, First Lessons in Physical Geography. The Earth's History; or, First Lessons in Geology.* By D. T. Ansted, M.A.F.R.S., &c. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1869.

Professor Ansted has the knack of writing in good homely English things "easy to be understood" of homely folk. These two little volumes make up between them as handy and complete a text-book of geological grammar as the young student need desire. "The World we Live In" gives in a condensed yet thoroughly readable form the pith of the Professor's larger work on Physical Geography, while "The Earth's History" is an equally successful attempt to describe the changes that have continually been taking place in the "rocks" which everywhere encrust our earth. To clearness of exposition—as exemplified for instance in the description of a glacier—the author adds a becoming freedom from rash dogmatism on points too often fiercely contested by rival schools of geologists. Like Socrates and Newton, he knows enough of his subject to feel, and is honest enough to confess, how short a way that knowledge can lead him. One or two slips in his ethnology have somewhat surprised us. What authority is there, worth naming, for tracing the old Egyptians, Copts, Assyrians, and even Jews and Arabs, to a negro stock? Such a jumbling of three distinct types must surely be accredited to a pre-scientific age. And how does he make out that the English race is a mixture of Teutonic, Slavonic, and Celtic elements? Its connection with the second of these we must take leave to deny. But flaws of this kind are apparently few, and detract very little indeed from the intrinsic value of the Professor's work.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### INDIAN ROADS.

The *Pioneer* asks whether, in our eagerness to extend our railway and irrigation projects, we are not in some danger of losing sight of the very important fact that unless these are accompanied by a comprehensive system of main and branch roads we cannot hope for much increased security either from famine or from political difficulties. The present policy of the Government of India is to devote a small percentage of revenue to making roads, and it is perhaps near the truth to say that less than a quarter of a million sterling is all that is spent annually over the whole of India for this purpose. Taking 10,000 rupees as the average cost per mile of all classes of roads in various parts of the country, this sum would give us, say, 250 miles of main and branch roads per year, and on the assumption—a safe one—that for every 100 miles of railway or canal we require another 100 miles of road feeders, the above rate of progress would scarcely give India a decent road system by the end of the present century. The cross-country track has, no doubt, served India for centuries after a fashion, but in an age of railways, telegraphs, and canals, it is an anachronism. Neither railways nor canals can be worked to their full capabilities if they are fed by roads that are closed for five or six months in the year. It is presumed that there is no one so insane as to urge that made roads are less necessary in India than in other countries, even disregarding their character as feeders of railways. Roads, even when not directly, are indirectly largely reproductive to a State. This, though difficult to prove in figures, is recognised all the world over. How is it then that India, with its magnificent credit and unbounded future, is allowed to lag behind in this respect? The difficulty is of course money; but this difficulty may at once vanish if roads can only be looked upon as works no less urgently requisite for the country than railways and canals. Instead of charging the present generation with the construction of our roads at a snail's pace, raise the money by a funded loan, and let India have her roads at once, and pay a yearly tax for the use of them. If India could be polled to-morrow on this, there would be no doubt as to the answer. Three millions sterling would give this country the nucleus of a splendid road system, and this could be done without extra establishment in three years. It is within the mark to say that the present staff of P.W. engineers could spend say ten times the amount on roads they are now allowed. As it is now, establishments are kept up on work road to expend some trifling allotment in twelve months, which they could easily dispose of, if necessary, in one month; and the money is frittered away year after year by different officers, who, never hoping to see their work completed, cannot be expected to take a real interest in the work, or display the energy that would be shown, as a matter of course, if they could be allowed to see some definite result from their labour.

### THE DEBATE ON CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

In the opinion of the *Times of India* the debate on Central Asian affairs was satisfactory, both on account of the unanimity of the

opinions which it called forth from the speakers on both sides of the House, and the distinctness with which the present situation was defined by the Under-Secretary of State. There was nothing particularly novel in his speech, hardly anything that has not been repeatedly urged upon the public mind, in our own columns and elsewhere, both as regards facts and the inferences to be derived from those facts. Yet it would not be attributing to it due praise if we did not allow that, considering the peculiar difficulty of the subject as regards the audience, it was a clever exposition of a definite policy in connection with Indian foreign affairs. As an official statement, its importance can hardly be over estimated, while it cannot fail to produce a happy effect both here and in England in dissipating, for a time at least, all those ideas of a new and aggressive policy which some have manufactured for themselves out of the flimsy material presented by recent events. It will remove, on the other hand, the not unreasonable fear that in the course of time, in the midst of our constant changes, we shall light upon a Secretary of State who should in some way yield to the unreasoning clamour which has for the last two years especially been raised by the Serampore journal and some of its echoes. At the same time we must protest against the line of demarcation drawn by the *Times*, in its leading article on the subject, between the two schools of policy which divide between them the support of all who give a thought to the question in the two countries. The writer, arguing, it would seem, from the correspondence furnished to the columns of his paper from Calcutta, would have it that all the wisdom and calm sense which has guided matters into their present channel is to be found in the British Isles, and that Indian opinion all sets in a contrary direction. How opposed to fact is this broad distinction it is needless for us to state. We could point out not a few writers and speakers in England who have shown most alarming symptoms of Russophobia, while it would not be too much to say that more than two-thirds of the Indian press have consistently supported the Central Asian policy of Sir John Lawrence. The danger of attaching too much weight to the communications of a "Special Correspondent," stationed in a remote locality, and that Calcutta, with strong local and traditional prejudices, and therefore a limited insight into matters of Imperial interest, was never, perhaps, better exemplified than in this instance. Had the *Times* writer taken the least trouble to ascertain and assess the opinions of the journalists of India generally, he would not have fallen into a mistake, about as absurd as if one were to judge of the tone of political thought in France by the utterances of the *Moniteur*, or to attribute to the whole population of the United States the fierce hostility to England which is breathed forth by certain Irish organs of the New York press.

#### THE ABYSSINIAN WAR EXPENSES.

The *Bombay Gazette* pities poor Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. At one moment he is blamed for having been the cause of the insufficiency of the transport arrangements, at another he is taken to task for their having been excessive. His Excellency is attacked for being the cause of the elephants, the camels, and the mules having been sent to Abyssinia, whilst at the same time an assertion is made that Sir Robert Napier was all along prepared to take his chance with and trust to the carts of the country as the means of transport for his force! Now, we have all along understood that however the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief may have differed as to the original organisation of the transport, yet as regarded the description of animals, and the number to be employed, Sir S. Fitzgerald merely directed that such as were in the opinion of Sir Robert Napier necessary should at once be collected. The question too occurs to us, that if the elephants, the camels, the mules, and the fleets were to be dispensed with, how in the name of fortune was the force to be landed in Abyssinia, and how was the march on Magdala to be made! To say that the elephants were an incumbrance and ate their heads off is to say what is not true, as the animals in question were of incalculable use in carrying artillery and materials to the front. As regards the suggestion that a commission should be sent to Bombay, we cordially endorse it—if the committee will pay the piper. On questions of local policy we have frequently had occasion to differ with Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, but we have never made any secret of our opinions that the Government of Bombay, and in particular Sir S. Fitzgerald, had never had justice done them for their exertions in preparing for the expedition, and we take the liberty to remark, that if a commission were to come to Bombay, they would probably find that the supervision here as regarded the expenditure incurred by the Abyssinian preparations was quite as stringent, if not a great deal more so, than that exercised at the same time in London, Egypt, or Calcutta. It is in fact notorious, that at the latter place, in spite of remonstrances from Bombay, the rates paid for shipping taken up for the purposes of the expedition were ridiculous, if not outrageous, judging them by the Bombay standard of rates.

#### AN AFGHAN "COUP D'ETAT."

The *Englishman* remarks that the Ameer Shere Ali Khan has successfully carried out a *coup d'etat*, and stifled an incipient revolt in the bud. The most trustworthy account of the matter would

seem to be that the Ameer, having proof that his nephew, Sirdar Ismael Khan, meditated a revolt, suddenly surrounded the chief's house and arrested him together with two of his brothers, and almost before they were aware of the blow that had fallen on them they were on their way, with an escort of three hundred horsemen, to Peshawur. On the road Sirdar Ismael Khan managed to escape. He has taken refuge in the difficult mountain country overlooking the Khorum valley. From the recesses of the Sufeid Koh he will endeavour to make his way either westerly to Meshed across the Hazara country, or northwards to Badukshan and Balkh, where it is said that his cousin, Sirdar Ishauk Khan, has again appeared in arms in the interests of Azim Khan. Ismael Khan has been for a long time disaffected. He has seen himself subordinated to the Ameer's son, Yakoob Khan, between whom and himself there early appeared feelings of rivalry and dislike. The determination of the Ameer to recall the jaghires of his chiefs, and so consolidate the whole military strength of the kingdom in his own hands, pressed with great severity on Sirdar Ismael Khan, who occupied a sort of independent position, a position so important as to make his alliance indispensable to the ruling Ameer. The father of Sirdar Ismael Khan was Amen Khan, Governor of Candahar, the chief who commenced the civil war, and who fell at the battle of Kujhbaz, after he had slain in personal combat Shere Ali's favourite son, Mahomed Ali. At the next great battle, that of Shekoabad, the individual valour and conduct of Shere Ali was fast turning the scale in his favour when the whole of his Candahari levies went over in a body to the side of the enemy. From this time Ismael Khan has been at the head of a separate division of the rebel army, a division composed almost exclusively of Candahari troops, and formidable by its numbers, experience, and training. When Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan was repulsed before Maimanah, and it was clear that Shere Ali was stronger than his enemies, Ismael Khan drew off from Azim Khan's army with his division, and after holding a neutral position between the two forces for some time, finally he offered his services to Shere Ali. The Ameer refused to admit him within his lines, fearing to trust himself again to the fidelity of the Candahari troops and their leaders. But, though he thus temporised, he suggested to Ismael Khan that Cabul was poorly garrisoned, and that he might prove his faith to the cause of the Ameer by an independent enterprise. The Sirdar seized the suggestion and marched at once on Cabul, which he captured after some sharp fighting with the garrison of the Bala Hissar. For this great service he has demanded greater reward. He has asked for a semi-independent position, and he has absolutely refused to be separated from his troops. His position became, therefore, one of serious menace to the Ameer. He has now been charged with planning a revolt and seized. He would have been deported but for his escape. His popularity is great, and his military talents considerable. His escape is therefore a misfortune for the Ameer, and his recapture a matter of moment. That the Ameer should have been in a position to thus overthrow, so suddenly, so formidable a chief proves how largely, even at this early period of his reforms, the army has become a royal force, as distinguished from a feudal levy.

AFGHANISTAN.—Alluding to a report that the Ameer Shere Ali had been shot at and wounded in Cabul by some accomplice of Sirdar Ismael Khan's, the *Bombay Times* says that as there would have been nothing very extraordinary in the circumstance, had it been true, the rumour met with some credence; but it is now known to have owed its origin entirely to a writer of Cabul news at Peshawur, who, being a Suddozye, entertains only feelings of bitter enmity towards Shere Ali, who is a Barukzye. The latest authentic intelligence represents the Ameer as in his usual health and sound in mind and body. Nothing further of a reliable nature has been heard of the disaffected Ismael Khan, but it is believed he has sought consolation and shelter with that interesting but mysterious potentate, the Akhoond of Swat. Towards the Khans implicated with Sirdar Ismael Khan the Ameer is pursuing a policy of clemency. Several who had been arrested and thrown into prison have been released on bail. As another specimen of the extraordinary items of intelligence manufactured by a certain class of news-writers in Bokhara, Cabul, and Peshawur, it may be mentioned that they are now giving out that the Emperor of Russia, greatly disquieted by the reception accorded to the Ameer of Afghanistan at Umballa, has resolved to checkmate "the designs of England in the East," by having the Shah of Bokhara *feted* at St. Petersburg! "It is the pleasure of the Russian Emperor that the Shah of Bokhara should be called to St. Petersburg and shown the same honours that were shown to the Cabul Ameer, lately called to Hindostan by the Viceroy of India, and that certain stipulations as regards future arrangements between the Government of his Majesty and the Czar may be there entered into. Bokhara letters assure us that the Russians are now sincerely desirous to take the King under their shelter, the more so since they have heard accounts of the mighty reception given to the Cabul Ameer by the English." It is again rumoured that Herat has fallen before Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, and that Sirdar Ibrahim Khan, son of the Ameer Shere Ali Khan, has fled towards Cabul. Sirdars Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan are said to have proceeded to Candahar. These rumours, however, require confirmation.

## Bengal.

### GRAND BALL BY THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE TO THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

The ball given by the Maharajah of Jeypore to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Mayo came off on the 6th ultimo, and was a very brilliant and successful affair. All Simla was present, yet, owing to the large extent of dancing space secured by the excellent arrangements of the managing committee, there was no perceptible crushing. The Assembly Rooms were most tastefully decorated for the occasion. There were two large dancing saloons and a well-mirrored and otherwise richly furnished drawing-room. The walls of the saloons were draped in fluted folds of white muslin, terminating at the top and bottom in light blue, so as to represent a cornice and entablature of that colour. Over this background fell deep lace-edged festoons of a white gauzy material, streaked with amber ribbon and studded with silver rosettes. The stage was turned into a dais for the Viceregal party, and, what with large mirrors, lounges, and rich carpeting, was in itself a gorgeous apartment. The supper-room (which had been run up for the occasion) was draped with pink and white. There was space for covers for some hundreds, and what with rich plate and crystal, fragrant flowers and rare ferns, and costly wines, viands, and confections, it truly presented a sight to set before a king. The band of H.M.'s 41st Foot, as also that of the Viceroy, were in attendance. Both played the National Anthem on the arrival of their Excellencies, but the dance music was by the 41st band, who did it well—that is, with less brass than usual.

At half-past nine the ball was to open, but before nine had struck there came a terrible downpour of rain, accompanied by storm-like blasts of wind, which lasted with more or less violence for upwards of an hour. Despite this extinguishing weather however, the hundreds of *mussaulchees* employed contrived, with astonishing success, to keep, not merely alight, but blazing, the thousands of iron braziers (stuck aloft and kept well supplied with oil wood), which, at quarter gas-lamp interval, brilliantly illuminated the two miles of road between Viceregal Peterhoff and the Assembly-rooms. Shortly after ten Lord and Lady Mayo and a strong personal staff arrived, and were received with Royal honours by the Ghoorka Guard of Honour, the Viceregal and Forty-first bands, his Highness the Maharajah and suite, the Political Agent, Jeypore, and the committee of management, receiving their Excellencies at the outer entrance. His Highness led the Viceroy to the throne chair on the dais, but his lordship remained standing for some minutes, apparently to view to greater advantage the brilliant scene before him. And truly brilliant that scene was! The room was full and ablaze with wax-light, the chaste hues of the draperies making the rich and varied uniforms show to the very utmost advantage. There were not a dozen black coats to be seen, yet there were fully two hundred males present. Almost every uniform known in British India had a bedecked wearer present. The Viceroy wore the full dress of a lord lieutenant of a county; the members of Council, secretaries, and political agents, official uniforms of blue and gold. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who, with Lady Mansfield, had arrived some time before the Viceregal party, was in full military costume, with broad blue ribbon, star and medals. There were a number of major-generals present in (even to sword and spurs) the full dress of their rank. Then there were staff corps men by scores, Highlanders in kilts, Hussars of the 11th and 21st, horse and foot artillery men, and cavalry and infantry officers of almost every corps, and assuredly of every grade. The gold and scarlet, and gold and blue, and black and silver, actually made the ladies look as if but sombrely attired; and yet tiaras, necklets, bracelets, &c., of rich jewels flashed on more than one fair form. The *tout ensemble* was pronounced to be as imposing as anything of the kind Simla had ever previously seen.

The ball opened with quadrilles. In the leading double quadrille the Maharajah had the honour of having the Countess of Mayo for partner; in fact it had been arranged that his Highness should open the ball with her ladyship, and for fully a week previously he had been under Terpsichorean instruction. Contrary to the expectations of nearly all present, his Highness acquitted himself remarkably well—with great composure and such tolerable knowledge of the figures, that the very worst that could be said of his performance would be that it was stiff. His Highness, however, took a long time to put on his white kids, a feat which he executed without the slightest hurry, though, at the moment, the observed of all observers, for the other "sets" had voluntarily broken up, and, with the whole company, ladies and all, had grouped themselves round the leading set, to see how his Highness would get through his first quadrille. At first there was a slight inclination to titter, but it soon passed away, for there was really nothing to laugh at, and when the quadrille had concluded the universal verdict was "that Jeypore had done remarkably well." The bearing of the Countess of Mayo was very kind and encouraging, and such as to make the native prince feel that the great honour vouchsafed him was not grudgingly accorded. Her ladyship once or twice, with a good humoured smile, prevented the Maharajah from making a dancing blunder, and

the whole five figures of the quadrille (a simple one) were got through without a single mistake. His Highness "walked" through the figures slowly, but with the most profound attention to the novel and arduous task he had to get through. He is about thirty-four years of age, low-statured, and sickly-looking. He speaks English, but after the manner of one who has tried to acquire it in adult years, and not been very successful. His first quadrille is, however, a matter of great prospective social importance, as regards the native population. The Maharajah of Puttiala, who is coming up to outdo Jeypore with a ball of his own—and of whom more anon—will probably have to undergo a similar ordeal.

General dancing was kept up with great spirit until about half-past twelve, when the "Roast Beef of Old England" summoned the company to supper. The repast was served in the best style, and evidently no expense had been spared. The ornamentation was in excellent taste; the wines and viands good.

After supper Lord and Lady Mayo retired with the same honours as on their arrival, the Maharajah escorting their Excellencies to the outer threshold—an attention his Highness further paid to several of the early-going ladies, all of whom, with a shake of the hands, very cordially assured him that his ball had been a most successful one. Those who do not go home until morning, or rather until daylight does appear, kept up the dancing until half-past four, the Maharajah staying to see the last man off.

The cost of the ball must have been very heavy, and when all bills have been audited will probably be found to exceed Rs. 20,000. Lord and Lady Mayo have expressed themselves highly pleased with the manner of their entertainment.

The Rajah of Puttiala, it is said, is furious, and swears he will spend half a lakh of rupees to outdo Jeypore—a Rajpoot from an out-of-the-way corner of India, who has had the impertinence to entertain the Viceroy within his (Puttiala's) own territorial bounds! Then Rewah, who is coming, will endeavour to outshine both.

### STATION TALK.

DELHI, Aug. 9.—Our Commissioner, Colonel McNeile, returned on the 4th and resumed charge of his office from Mr. J. Oliver, who has been officiating for him. I am glad to say the station is healthy, and very few would care to leave it, if we could get a few more refreshing showers, but the want of rain is much felt; I mean by the residents of Delhi, not the cultivators, for whether there is heavy rain or long drought the prices of grain seldom vary.

DINAPORE, Aug. 9.—Sickness, I am sorry to say, is on the increase, both amongst Europeans and natives; diarrhoea the chief complaint with the former, cholera with the latter. As regards the lower order of natives, the only wonder is that these and similar diseases engendered by poor living, low, damp, dirty dwelling places, without an attempt at ventilation, filthy habits, and all that is loathsome and nasty, do not ravage the country with ten-fold severity. And as if living together huddled up like pigs in a sty in the dark, poisoned atmosphere of miserable hovels with beds of toadstools on the walls, and plots of rank grass on the roofs, amidst quagmires, pools of stagnant, slimy water where snakes and frogs keep house, were not enough to work the destruction of the unfortunates whose lot is cast amongst this squalor, misery, and want, the season must come to the help of the destroying angel with its melons, cucumbers, and other trash equally destitute of nourishment, that constitutes the diet of the poor at a time of the year when it is most to be avoided. Having on a former occasion commented upon the numerous bazaars and villages that crowd the station and its immediate neighbourhood, it is needless to recur again to the subject. Most of these slums are not a whit cleaner than they should, many considerably dirtier than they might be, and were it not for the presence of the Europeans in the station, it would perhaps be just as well to abstain from all attempts at hygiene and the enforcement of sanitary rules, amongst a lot of poor wretches who on an income fluctuating between three and four rupees a month, with a wife, and a family of *balbaches* to support, cannot be expected to have much sense for the beautiful, but let them live and die after their own fashion, and as they have done since the days of the dynasty of the Krishens, instead of bothering them with advice on the benefits of the dry earth conservancy system, and the efficiency of carbolic acid as a disinfectant agent.

UMRITER, Aug. 10.—No abatement in the cholera visitation; it is, in fact, raging with greater virulence than ever, and while we have a pure unclouded sky over us, so pure and so blue that one might imagine it was never going to rain again, a large proportion of the native dwellings in the plague-stricken town are scenes of sorrow and lamentation for the dying and the dead. Yesterday the deaths from cholera alone amounted to the enormous number of 110, and yet there is no efficient aid of a professional character afforded to our civil surgeon. He has native doctors to the number of six or eight, but we ought to have as many European medical officers besides. The Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals at Meer says he has no one to spare. Where are Drs. Scriven, Brown, and others connected with the Medical College of Lahore, so close at hand? In an emergency like this all considerations of every other kind than care for an afflicted population should be summarily set aside, and every available man sent to the scene of desolation. Reports of the



most fearful character regarding the horrid state of some parts of the town have gone up to Government, and unless the most stringent measures regarding the general conservancy of the town are adopted (and that is not likely to be the case under the present regime, for the reasons I have already stated to you), it is impossible to say what the further result may be. We want a man of intelligence, discretion, and energy in the Deputy Commissioner's place, one who will use his own judgment, and not listen to the eye-wash reports of interested parties themselves totally unfit to carry out the prompt, effective measures indisputably essential to the restoration of the town to the state of ordinary good health from which it has been so miserably raised by neglect and carelessness. You may say this is strong language, but milk-and-water writing [will not do in such times, when hundreds of our fellow-creatures are dying around us, because, mainly speaking, those who should have done their duty have so grossly neglected it.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.—I have nothing of importance to communicate to you this week. There is a slight abatement in the epidemic which has carried off hundreds of natives. The change is indicated by there being more recoveries than before. Since my last four cases have been brought to my notice as having occurred in Cannington, three of which have recovered; one (a recent attack) is still suffering. I have not heard anything remarkable as regards the state of affairs in the railway barracks. I trust everything is as it should be. Ague and fever are very prevalent also. The 58th Regiment has been divided into two detachments; one, under command of Colonel Hood, has been sent away towards Cawnpore, I believe, and the other, under Captain Green, towards Jubbulpore. I am sorry to hear that the Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court is still unwell; he attended the Court for a few days, but his medical advisers insisted on an entire rest from work. I am told he is suffering from diarrhoea. The Municipal Commissioners have asked Mr. Gilbert Hickie for full particulars regarding his invention of not only rendering filth harmless, but of turning it to good account. Government appears to look upon the invention with favour. The conservancy arrangements in the city appear to be bad; there are many complaints, even from the natives, of the dirty state of streets and bye-ways. I am told that want of money prevents the commissioners from providing a suitable number of conservancy carts; the same circumstance is in the way of their having proper drainage.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

HYDERABAD, DECCAN.—Our Hyderabad correspondent writes that Sir Salar Jung has it in contemplation to introduce a measure of great importance, and which cannot but prove of benefit to the country generally. He has been so struck with the working of the English system of Small Cause Courts that he is about to introduce similar tribunals in the Hyderabad territories. The new Courts will be presided over by Moonsiffs and Ameens. He will have considerable difficulty in supplying the necessary staff for the new Courts, for there are few amongst the respectable portion of the Hyderabad community who know anything of law or procedure. If, therefore, the Minister carries out his intentions, he will have to indent for officers on the Madras Presidency. A general hope is expressed that the Minister will not turn to the Bombay Government for help. The minor Civil Courts throughout the Nizam's dominions are already largely filled by Mahratta Brahmins, and any further importation of this caste would be felt as an infliction. Captain Havelock, of the Contingent Cavalry, is now stationed at Akola with two companies of infantry. The appointment of a British officer to command the sepoys is a very proper arrangement. The recent instances of insubordination amongst the sepoys show that it was not made a day too soon for the peace of the station and the maintenance of proper respect for the Civil power.—*Englishman Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—A letter from Bareilly on the 10th instant informs us of the high price of provisions there. The ordinary food of the poorer classes is at famine price:—wheat seven seers to the rupee, and other grain in proportion. Distress is in consequence very great; but both work and food are being provided by the State and by the community.—*Delhi Gazette, Aug. 14.*

LEGISLATION.—At the meeting of the Legislative Council of India on August 11th the hon. Mr. Maine was to move that the Bill to provide against European Vagrancy be referred to a Select Committee, to report within three weeks. The Secretary of State has consented to the measure, and the deportation of European vagrants will be provided for.

A HARD CASE.—The Government of India is sometimes shamefully mean. It has just declined to exempt wound pensions from the payment of income-tax. "What," asks a contemporary, "would Lord Mayo think and say were he a poor officer, in receipt of a miserable allowance for the loss of a leg in the battle field? A little liberality to incapacitated soldiers can never do harm, while mulcting them of a portion of their pensions can yield but a very sorry sum to the State, and at the expense of disgusting men who are entitled to generous consideration."

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Bishop of Calcutta is said to have completed his visitations to Assam, and to be now about to proceed to Sylhet, Cachar, and Shillong.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—By letter dated at Nagpore last Wednesday we (*Times of India*) learn that rain had come just in time to save the crops in the Central Provinces. The genial showers had also extended to Khandeish, where agricultural prospects are at present good. In a telegram to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, dated the 14th, it is also stated that there has been a fine rain throughout the Berars, extending into the Wurda district, so that the Hingunghat—the premier staple of the central cotton-field—is now tolerably safe for the season. On the 12th, at Mhow, there was very heavy rain, nearly three inches in as many hours.

EDUCATIONAL CESS.—Some anxiety is felt regarding the delay of the Government of India in issuing final orders on the educational cess in Bengal. The delay is due to the fact that since the departure of Sir R. Temple the members of the Government have been overworked. As Mr. Ellis has charge of the Home Department, the papers are before him, and he is new to the whole discussion of the last ten years. He is, however, so familiar with the successful working of the cess in Bombay, and has such just views of the wrong done to the country by the comparative exemption of the Bengal zemindars from taxation, that there can be no doubt as to the conclusion to which he will come.

THE DOVETON COLLEGE.—It is said that the Rev. R. Robinson has been appointed Head Master of the Calcutta Doveton College. We wish the new head master all success in the difficult task of redeeming the character of an institution that once stood as high as it has now sunk low; but it is due to preceding head masters to observe that it is not to them that the decline of the Doveton is to be attributed. Constant and ignorant interference from outside with details of work and discipline would sap the influence of the best masters, and ruin any educational institution. Probably the best master the institution ever had warned the committee years ago of what they were fast bringing matters to. The committee could not see it then, and we question whether they would admit it even now.

MR. LATHAM AND THE EUPHRATES ROUTE.—We (*Englishman*) hear that Mr. G. Latham, the Arab howadji, or traveller, has joined the D.P.W. in Calcutta. Like Waghorn, Burton, and others, Mr. Latham started from Bombay alone and unaided, and at his own expense and risk, to find a new and nearer route to England via the Persian Gulf and the Valley of the Euphrates. His object was to cross Mesopotamia and Syria to Iskanderoon on the Mediterranean. At Basra he was taken prisoner by the Turkish authorities, but was afterwards permitted to proceed to Bagdad on a Turkish steamer conveying Turkish troops and Bashi Bazonks. At Bagdad an explanation as to the object of the journey had to be given to Namik Pasha. We understand Mr. Latham is still pushing his project at home.

TEA AND INDIGO.—The prospects of tea cultivation in Cachar are said to be unprecedentedly favourable this year. It is becoming a system on the estates to pluck little at first, and a larger proportion later in the season; whereby the flushes of the plant are found to be much finer and the out-turn much larger. The prospects of indigo, on the other hand, are far from bright. It is estimated that the crop in Tirhoot will this year amount to about 20,000 maunds, whereas last year it was 45,000; that in Bengal to 20,000, in place of 35,000 as last year; that of the Benares district shows a slight increase—being probably about 32,000 maunds, or 7,000 more than last year. This slight increase in the crop of the North-West is of small importance however, the more so as it consists of what is termed "low" indigo; and the price of the finer sorts cannot but be high. Drought, followed by inundation, is said to be the cause of this failure, and the loss involved is estimated at a quarter of a million sterling.

THE REVENUE.—The Government of India have now, we believe, received the accounts which show the "actuals" of the revenue and expenditure in the year ending March last, as compared with the "regular estimate." That estimate showed a deficit of £970,471, due chiefly to the payment for barracks out of revenue. We shall not be surprised if this is much more than doubled, and if the current year, which was expected to show a nominal surplus, is not also added to the long roll of deficit years, in spite of the one per cent. income-tax. There is a heavy diminution of the land revenue, owing to the liberal policy in treating the scarcity since the blunders in Orissa. To this no one can object. The opium revenue will be some £450,000 short, due to an inexcusable over-estimate of the Malwa drug. The Bengal crop of this season has, however, turned out much better than was expected, giving 47,000 chests instead of 40,000; but much of this will be counterbalanced by the fall in price from Rs. 1,330 a chest, as estimated, to Rs. 1,250, the price realised on August 12. If next year we are not to have a two per cent. income-tax, expenditure must be kept down. We regret to say that the educational grants will suffer as much as others. The Bengal Government has been cut down so much as one lakh of rupees. If the Duke of Argyll and his Council would only reduce the Home expenditure, especially on troops, Persia and China, as Lord Lawrence has advised! Lord Mayo should invite the Council to revise its clerks and store establishments, and reduce its large cash balance.—*Friend of India.*

**CHOLERA.**—Cholera is fast spreading over the face of the land. At Umritsur and a few other places it is severe, but it prevails in one type or another everywhere. At Jhansie it has entered cantonments, we regret to learn. The Reverend M. W. Hime, the Garrison Chaplain, one man and three children of the 93rd, died on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last. One man, a woman and a child of the 93rd detachment at Sepree have also died. From Subathoo also we learn that cholera has come there. When our letters left the disease had attacked only the patients in the Hospital of H.M.'s 41st. The scourge has reached Agra also. Cantonment has hitherto been and continues to be comparatively free, but many in the city and suburbs have been carried off. There have been we believe a few cases in the Central jail, and some, we learn with much regret and concern, in the Roman Catholic institution. We continue to hope that the disease, now of a type possible to keep in check by the timely application of remedies, will not increase in virulence, and that a change in the weather may sweep it away altogether.

**THE ORIGIN OF THE SOONDERBUNS.**—The mystery of the origin of the Soonderbuns is not yet unveiled. Some time ago a paper by Mr. Rainey, of Khoonah, was read on this subject before the Bengal Asiatic Society. A discussion took place on it, in which the Rev. Mr. Long mentioned he had seen, in 1848, at the Bibliotheque Royal, Paris, a map, more than two centuries old, of the Soonderbun districts, in which five cities were marked down. Mr. Rainey, in consequence of this statement, wrote to Paris and procured a tracing of this map, as well as of two others, which were exhibited before the Asiatic Society at the meeting of Aug. 5. The society will probably publish the map with a descriptive account. The names of the cities are Tacuculi, Cuspathuz, Noldy, Dapara, and Tipuna. They are all about the latitude of Saugor Island, and were not far from the sea coast, but now they must be far inland, from the vast accretion of land to the Soonderbuns. Some may probably have been washed away by the shifting rivers, and others may still be in the heart of the jungle, awaiting the exploration of a party which the Government might send in the cold weather. Can any of our readers throw light on the fate of these cities?—*Englishman*.

**THE SAMBUR SALT LAKE.**—The Maharajah of Jeypore has leased in perpetuity his moiety of the Sambur Salt Lake to the Government of India. His Highness very cheerfully agrees to the arrangement, and not without reason, for he has made a good bargain from a pecuniary point of view. A considerable sum will be paid down at once, and should the maximum annual quantity of salt raised exceed a certain number of thousands of maunds, his Highness will be entitled to a royalty on the excess. The remaining portion of the lake belongs to the Maharajah of Joudhpore, who will probably similarly dispose of his right to work it. The possession of the entire lake by the Government of India will give a death blow to the extensive smuggling of Sambur salt now going on, as all raised will henceforth pay duty at the lake itself—an arrangement which will place Government in a position to reduce its salt patrol and preventive establishment. The Sambur Salt may be said to manufacture itself. The lake annually dries up, and then its site is found covered with an encrustation of efflorescent salt, so thick that the condiment can be dug out in large blocks. Probably about 80,000 tons of salt are thus raised.

**ASSAM.**—Very severe cholera, we learn from the *Indian Daily News*, has visited the various districts of Assam, and there has also been an outbreak of some severity in Shillong, which is unusual, cholera not having previously visited that district. It is to be hoped that the authorities have fully informed themselves of the matter, and collected authentic records of the date of its appearance, and the course it took. So far as is at present known, it appears to have travelled from the Purneah district, where it has been very severe, through Rungpore and Cooch Behar. We regret to learn, from the same source, that a murrain has caused fearful destruction amongst cattle in Assam. As many as seventy carcasses per day have been thrown into the river at Debrooghur. The disease is said to have attacked wild buffaloes and tigers, and, ultimately, even pigs. It appears to be of the nature of the cattle plague, so well-known in Europe, and is highly contagious. In Debrooghur it might easily have been stamped out, had the law permitted the immediate slaughter of the cattle first affected. The stench arising from the river was almost unbearable from the putrifying carcasses floating down in such numbers.

**MILITARY.**—Major-General Travers has obtained the Allahabad Division, in succession to Major-General Harris, deceased. Major-General Troup being at present on special duty on the Stud Committee, Brigadier-General Stannus, C.B., will command the Meerut division till his return.—Dr. Hugh Johnstone made over charge of his office, as house surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, to Dr. Mackenzie, on the 3rd ultimo, and left the Presidency to join his new appointment as Residency Surgeon at Mandalay.—Colonel Worgan, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Ordnance; and Lieutenant-Colonel Shekleton, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General, with charge of the Poona Arsenal, during the temporary absence of Colonel Aitken.—It was stated the other day that the 58th Regiment from Allahabad had been ordered to Etawah for a change, so as, if possible, completely to shake off cholera; but the authorities at Etawah

have objected to their going there while any symptom of cholera was among them, so the Commander-in-Chief has directed that the regiment be broken up into two detachments, each going about thirty-five miles out from Allahabad, apart from the other. We observe an announcement of the death of Lieutenant G. T. D. Sutton, R.A., at Agra.

**THE STATE OF TONK.**—We learn that the young Nawab of Tonk is to be invested with the government of that State on the 1st of January next. A political officer will however reside with him for another year. It will be remembered that the old Nawab, Mahomed Ali Khan, was removed from his position, and deported last year by the Government of India, in consequence of gross misgovernment, the crowning instance of which was complicity in the murder of his powerful feudatory, the Thakoor of Lawa. The Tonk State will of course, even after the removal of the political officer, remain under the general supervision of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana. The late ruler was the most bigoted of all the Rajpoot chiefs; none but strictly orthodox Mahomedans could hold civil or military offices under him. Tonk in this respect contrasted strangely with the other Rajpoot principalities, in all of which persons of every creed are employed. This exclusiveness would be all right enough had the Nawab no Hindoo subjects; but he has many, and to them his government must be unpopular. Colonel Eden states in his report for 1867 that there are few States, and none with such small means, so difficult to administer as the possessions of Tonk. Divided into six detached districts, hundreds of miles apart, supervision is a difficult task, while the necessity of maintaining a separate executive staff in each district renders the government very expensive.

**MAJOR-GENERAL HARRIS.**—The sudden death by cholera, on the night of the 31st ultimo, of Major-General Philip Harris, commanding the Allahabad division, will be learned with concern in many stations of India, but here it has caused general and profound sorrow. His courtesy and kindness make it impossible for even a mere acquaintance not to like him. The considerate way in which he exercised his command ensured the regard, as well as the respect of his officers; while by the men, especially of the 58th, he was positively beloved for the unremitting anxiety he had shown for their health and comfort during this long and severe visitation of cholera. It is probable, indeed, that his death is in great part due to the labour and exposure he underwent on their account. It is well-known here that the general visited one or more hospitals, often at several miles from the station, every day, and that on these visits he addressed kind and cheering words to every patient, especially every cholera patient, in hospital. This tender solicitude for the men under his command is touchingly shown in some of the last words he uttered. A few hours before his death he said to the doctor by his bedside:—"As long as I recollect it; remember, if it should please God to take me, don't let the troops be ordered out." General Harris was first attacked at four A.M. on Saturday morning, and a few minutes before eight on the same night he died. It is consoling to know that he suffered but little pain, and that he preserved his faculties till the last. General Harris, during nearly the whole of his long service, had been employed on the Staff. For several years he was adjutant of the 70th N. I. He next commanded a regiment in the Gwalior Contingent, conferred for his distinguished service at Maharajpore. He subsequently served at Canton in 1857, and, on his return to India, was appointed to the command of the 101st Regiment. He then obtained the Barrackpore Brigade, whence he was transferred to Agra. His short tenure of the Allahabad command is now a matter of sorrow to the whole division.—*Pioneer*, Aug. 2.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 6. Tenasserim, Potts, Liverpool.—7. Mysore, Smith, Liverpool; Hannibal, Hill, Liverpool; Calcutta, Young, London.—8. Str. Arratoon Apear, Gardner, Hong Kong; Berhampore, Peterson, Liverpool; Medea, Bennet, Bombay; Sumroo, Chorrille, Bordeaux.—9. Str. Madras, McKerly, Moulmein; str. Ethiopian, McCallum, Bombay; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; Timour, Marshall, Liverpool; Rurramanny, Allee, Jeddah.—10. Wildrose, Sanderson, Liverpool; Mirzapore, Mason, Liverpool.—11. River Clyde, McVicar, London.—12. Stanhope, Morris, Shields.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Arratoon Apear.—Capt. Mathews, Mrs. Gardner, Mr. Barnet, Mr. Johnston. Per str. Madras.—Capt. Hazlerigg, Capt. H. M. Thunder, Gen. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. J. W. Tooley, Mr. Fleming. Per str. Ethiopian.—Mr. P. Cunningham, Mr. J. Williams. Per str. Meinam.—Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Thomas.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 6. Strs. Moulmein, Basheer; Connemara, Saint Monan.—8. Lord Canning, Florine, City of Calcutta, Moorsfort.—10. Tinto, Lutterworth.—11. Str. Proserpine. 12. Str. Oriental; Oriana, Adamant.

**FORTHCOMING OPIUM SALES.**—It is officially notified that the provision opium to be brought forward at the monthly sales of the ensuing year, 1870, will consist of 48,000 chests, in the following proportions, respectively, of Behar and Benares opium:—Behar: Manufacture of 1868-69, 25,244; ditto, 1865-66, 1; ditto, 1869-70, 555; total, 25,800. Benares: Manufacture of 1868-69, 21,650; ditto, 1865-66, 1; ditto, 1869-70, 549; total, 22,200; gross total, 48,000. The above includes the 300 chests to be reserved for the French Government.

# Madras.

## STATION TALK.

**YERCAUD, Aug. 7.**—The night before last is one which will be long remembered. The rain, which had been threatening all day, came down literally in torrents, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Never within the memory of the oldest residents has such a storm been known. The best built roofs were unable to keep out the rain, and we understand that in some cases even the kitchen utensils were required to catch the rain as it poured in. The drains overflowed, and the floods carried everything before them. Next morning early it became known that the bund of our pretty lake, unequal to the strain of containing such a vast accession of water, had burst. The whole of the contents of the lake disappeared in a few hours, and terrible must have been the rush of water. We have not heard of any loss of life, but the damage to property must be immense. What the day previously had been the ornament of the hills is now a desolate swamp. The roads have been cut up, and in parts entirely washed away. There does not appear to be any serious damage done in Yercaud itself, but the fear is that should we have another such storm the bund of the tank near the church (already full to the brim) may share the fate of its less fortunate rival. In this case the effect to the contiguous property would be fearful.

**MOULMEIN, July 23.**—Since the despatch of my last letter to you—the receipt of which you have so politely acknowledged by the mail just arrived—nothing of interest has occurred at Moulmein. We have had a good many inches of rainfall, and have been much annoyed by troops of howling pariah dogs, which infest this place, I am told, at this time of the year especially. Talk of “the dog nuisance” at Rangoon! This must beat Rangoon hollow; there never was a more unearthly noise than that these animals make all the live long night. It is neither a bark nor a howl that the creatures indulge in, but a downright yell. Our Padre, not being able to put up with the serenades to which the Moulmein dogs have been pleased to treat him of late, has determined on shooting them whenever opportunity offers; the consequence is that at dead of night the report of a gun is heard, followed by a piteous howl—the last, it is hoped, the animal fired at will ever indulge in. The Staff Officer here made a bag, they tell me, of twenty-three dogs the other day; notwithstanding which their number does not decrease; in fact, they say it is just the contrary! The new law courts, I observe in the papers have not been opened as yet at Mandalay; the delay probably is attributable to Major Sladen's ill-health. Dr. Dougall, who went up as Officiating Residency Surgeon at Mandalay, is said to have found Major Sladen in a better state of health than he expected. There is nothing stirring either in town or cantonment. I heard casually the other day that the 37th were about to lose their commandant, who is shortly going away on leave, on private affairs, for six months to India. As the gallant officer proceeds under the furlough rules of 1796, the command is one to which full allowances are attached; consequently, it is surmised that some officer senior to the second in command, now present at the headquarters of the regiment, will be sent from India to assume command of the corps. The 37th Grenadiers have been unfortunate in losing their commandant. Colonel Owen, who had brought the regiment over from India, was much liked and respected in it; he had been some years with the regiment, and was ordered only so recently as April last to the command of the Tonghoo force. His successor was Colonel Macaulay, the present commandant of the 37th, who has been three months with the regiment, and is now proceeding on leave to India. Notwithstanding Colonel Macaulay's short service with his regiment, his approaching departure is viewed by all members of the community with sincere regret. He is most popular here.—*Athenæum* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**CAPTAIN BOARDMAN.**—The *Neigherry Excelsior* has heard that the serious charge brought against Captain Boardman not having been proved, that gentleman has been discharged from arrest. We trust that Sir Salar Jung will see the propriety of restoring Captain Boardman to his appointment.

**MILITARY.**—In consequence of temporary requirements, the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force has been formed into a Divisional command, the division of the Ceded Districts, i.e., Bellary, becoming a Brigade command. It is considered probable that Major-General Shubrick, at present commanding in the Ceded Districts, will be transferred to the newly-formed Divisional command.

**JALNAH.**—We regret to learn that within the past two weeks nearly fifty persons have died of cholera at Kamptee. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung has provided a medical dispensary, which is now largely resorted to by the people. At nightfall bands of native children sally forth, lanterns in hand, chanting in a wild strain native hymns, which have for their burden a prayer addressed to the Almighty that the epidemic may soon disappear.

**AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR INDIA.**—The Indian horse-market is constantly being replenished with Victorian and other Australian stock. The *Andromeda* recently sailed for Madras with sixty splendid horses, comprising about forty thoroughbred Touchstones, selected from Mr. Lyall's stud; several of the Snowden and Prince William stock, bred by Mr. Mitchell, of Table Top, and some few thoroughbreds from Mr. McLeod's, of Gipps Land. Many of these horses will, it is expected, be brought out at the Christmas and January meetings in the Madras Presidency.—*Melbourne Argus*, July 17.

**TREVANDRUM.**—Our latest advices from Trevandrum state that great rejoicings are held in honour of the accouchement of her Highness the Junior Rance of a princess, on the evening of the 20th ult. The event is one of the utmost significance both to the Royal house of Travancore and the country generally, as, of four children born of her Royal Highness, the present is the only princess to perpetuate the dynasty, the succession being well known to lie in the female line. The Senior Rance unhappily continues without issue, and the contemplation of such another contingency as adoption, to which the two Rances owe their elevation, cannot be very pleasurable to the loyal subjects of the Raj.—*Cochin Argus*, August 6.

**AMMONIA FOR CHOLERA.**—A correspondent writing to the *Indian Daily News* from Bellary says, with reference to the recommendation that ammonia should be injected into the blood as a cure for cholera as well as for snake-bites, that it has been the cause of one cure there. A private of the 60th Rifles was attacked with cholera in its worst form; everything that could be thought of was done for him, but without avail; the man was gradually sinking, and indeed was “given up,” as the saying is, and none thought he had the least chance of living, when Dr. Young, the Surgeon of the 60th, opened a vein in the supposed dying man's arm, and injected ammonia. From that moment the man began to improve, and continued to do so until his recovery was complete.

**COMPENSATION TO LOCAL OFFICERS.**—The *Madras Times* announces that the Secretary of State for India having sanctioned the grant of compensation to those local officers who, on the reorganisation of the Madras Native Army then under Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, were superseded in regimental commands by staff corps lieutenant colonels, Government have authorised the adjustment of their claims to the extent of Rs. 42,598-5-7 as follows:—

Lient. col. G. A. Fulton...	Rs. 7,326	5	6
„ G. Smart .....	4,353	0	3
„ A. D. McDougall .....	8,857	0	0
„ A. Cannon .....	8,598	8	5
„ K. Macaulay .....	8,952	7	3
„ C. Pulley .....	1,220	2	0
„ W. J. Doveton .....	3,289	14	2

The above list is complete, but the sums claimed by some of the officers are, it is said, considerably in excess of the amounts sanctioned by Government.

**THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.**—His Excellency the Governor visited the cholera sheds attached to the General Hospital on Saturday, and conversed with such of the parties as were in a condition to be spoken to. We believe his lordship did not, in customary phrase, “express his satisfaction” with the state of affairs which he witnessed. On the contrary, he pressed his handkerchief to his face in a way that spoke eloquently of the foul smells that are to be encountered in that shelter for cholera-stricken patients. These sheds are quite unfit for their purpose, and are, indeed, a disgrace to the Presidency. They never were fit for the reception of patients, being destitute of the accommodation required alike for purposes of decency and of sanitation; but now that they are rotten and dilapidated, they are not fit to shelter human beings. It is the less excusable to put patients into these sheds that there are wards in the hospital itself altogether unoccupied. This brings us to notice an anomaly in the permanent condition of the hospital that requires to be considered by the proper authorities. The division of the space is such that one part of the hospital is regularly crowded in an unhealthy manner, while others are not half occupied or not occupied at all. We believe that at this moment the surgical wards are full to overflowing, and that many patients are perforce refused admission; while at the other end of the building are spacious wards with hardly a patient, and at least one ward—the ophthalmic—without any patients at all. Of course, the medical men who have charge of these empty or half empty wards object to give up any portion of their space to other departments—it is the nature of man to guard jealously anything in which he has any sort of right of possession—but it is not the less certain that the unequal division of space greatly cripples the usefulness of the hospital. If any particular department of the hospital is fortunately empty, it would surely be a sensible act to devote its space to other departments that are unfortunately crowded.—*Madras Times*, Aug. 7.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 3. Cote Dor, Bara, Ennore; str. Burmah, Lewis, Northern Ports.—4. Maurice and Reunion, Bara, Ennore.—5. Bourcelais, Glenzean, Ceylon; str. Punaub, Parker, Rangoon; str. Canha, Weston, Calcutta.—6. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle.—7. Libertas, —, Cardiff.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. *Burmah*.—Capt. Campbell, Mr. J. J. Young.  
 Per str. *Punjab*.—Capt. Faunce, Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson, Rev. and Mrs. Darling, Mr. D. Nanney, Mr. J. Hope, Mr. C. Barclay, Ensign Campbell.  
 Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Candia*.—For *MADRAS*.—Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. and Miss Palmer, Mr. J. A. Counsell. For *GALLÉ*.—Mr. C. B. Spooner. For *BOMBAY*.—Mrs. Dougall. For *AUSTRALIA*.—Mr. C. B. Turnour. For *SUEZ*.—Mr. C. E. Browning, Rev. and Mrs. Lehman and two children. For *MARSEILLES*.—Mr. J. H. Raulenberg, Mrs. Haegert and infant, Mr. Porthouse, Lieut. colonel Iremonger, Mrs. Baker and infant. For *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Mrs. Robinson and family, Lieut. G. C. Cheape, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and infant, Asst. surg. R. N. MacPherson, Staff Asst. surg. Atkinson, Messrs. J. W. Sanders, Thompson, J. C. Robertson, J. Styles, and J. Webster.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 3. Str. *Ethiopia*. —, Northern Ports.—4. *Blackwall*. —, London.—5. Str. *Burmah*, Lewis, Bombay.—6. *Maurice* and *Reunion*, Landgreav, Calcutta; str. *Mainan*, Gauvain, Calcutta; str. *Candia*, Weston, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Candia*.—From *SOUTHAMPTON*.—For *MADRAS*.—Mr. J. C. Collamore.  
 Per *Blackwall*.—For *LONDON*.—Captain and Mrs. R. A. Oakes and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Trist and three children, Mr. T. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Huleman, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Miss Ward, Rev. and Mrs. Hazen.  
 Per *Vimiera*.—For *LONDON*.—Major and Mrs. Huxman and infant. For *CAPE*.—Col., Mrs., and Miss Gilbertson.  
 Per str. *Burmah*.—For *TUTICORIN*.—Major and Mrs. Read. For *COLOMBO*.—Major Rutherford. For *NEGAPATAM*.—Capt. McGowan. For *PONDICHERY*.—Dr. and Mrs. Scudder.

## Bombay.

**PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.**—The first of the suits by the old Bank of Bombay against the other banks in town whose managers attended the meeting on the 27th April, 1866, when the loan of 25 lakhs was granted to Premchund Roychund, came on for hearing in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent, on Saturday, August 14. The Bank of Bombay claim in this action Rs. 1,96,620, from the Oriental Bank. Messrs. Pigot, Scoble, and Green (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate-general, and Messrs. Marriot and McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the defence. The issues were raised and Mr. Pigot occupied the day with his opening statement of the case. The evidence was commenced on Monday, August 16.

**MILITARY.**—The *Times of India* announces the death, in Bombay, of Capt. B. J. Bonnor, of the Royal Artillery. Capt. Bonnor had come to Bombay from Nagpore on medical certificate, with the object of proceeding to England, and was staying at the bungalow of Mr. Andrew Hay, Malabar Hill, where he was attacked by diarrhoea and dysentery, from which he died at about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, August 7. The deceased gentleman was thirty years of age. He was buried at half-past five on Sunday evening in the Colaba cemetery, with military honours.—A Kurrachee contemporary hears that a small body of horse is to be raised from the Murree tribe, to protect the Sind frontier, at a cost of Rs. 600 per man. The troopers in the Sind Horse are mostly Punjabees. The Murrees make excellent, hardy soldiers; there are some of them in the Belooch regiments already.

**COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.**—Appended is an official statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign external ports during the month of July, 1869:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
lbs.	Rupces.		
817,208	3,11,850	Summer Cloud	Hong Kong.
219,164	76,200	Delhi	Liverpool.
19,600	7,500	Quatre Bras	Hong Kong.
29,400	11,250	William Lindsay	London.
3,472	1,350	Glencoe	"

1,088,844 lbs., ... 4,08,150

or  
 1,701 candies  
 and 204 lbs.

N.B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

**THE PERSIAN GULF.**—Sheik Salim, the Joasme Chief of Shargah, lately committed a serious breach of the maritime peace by attacking the Chief of Rasul-Khyra with a view to expel him and instal his own brother as chief of that place. On receiving intelligence, Colonel Pelly, the political resident in the Persian Gulf, immediately steamed across the Gulf to Rasul-Khyra coast, and surprised Sheik Salim, who had already landed some 1,500 men from thirty-two crafts, and who then lay encamped on the shore line with his inland flank secured by a creek in which his crafts were hauled up. The Chief of Rasul-Khyra had called in the aid of the Amulgawein Chief, who had despatched about five or six hundred men by sea, and landed them at the town of Rasul-Khyra. Fighting had taken place both before the town and at an island a little to the westward, and some casualties had occurred on either side. On being warned by Colonel Pelly, Sheik Salim and his brother at once broke up their camp and returned home with their forces. The prompt measures adopted by Colonel Pelly have met with the approval of the Government of India.

**A NOVEL REMEDY FOR INFANTICIDE.**—The *Sumsher Bahadur* takes to heart the infanticide prevailing in Ahmedabad. The Hindoo widow, who gives birth to an illegitimate issue, either leaves it in

some open place, or murders it, or gets it murdered. The Ahmedabad paper, therefore, cannot understand how Government can rest content without devising some measure to save the lives of these innocent Hindoo children. Its own suggestion is that the authorities should issue a proclamation saying that any woman who has an illegitimate issue may secretly leave it in charge of the police thanadar, who will quietly receive it, without making any inquiry, and without revealing anything about the matter. Any Government servant found revealing the secret, if he happens to know it, must be subjected to some heavy penalty. Any midwife, or any other person, bringing such offsprings under the protection of Government, may receive a certain reward—such offsprings to be brought up either in the hospital, or in the pinjrapole. The writer cites the instance of England, where so much is done to prevent infanticide.—*Guzerat Mitra*.

**THE GAIKWAR OF BARODA.**—While the Maharajah of Jeypore has been entertaining in the north, the Gaikwar of Baroda has not been behind in the west. He had not, like the Rajpoot Prince, a Viceroy's fete, but he had, through the railway, an opportunity of inviting as his guests people from all parts of the presidency. On the 7th of August his Highness gave a ball and a supper to his own people of Baroda, and on the 11th of August a still more grand one to guests invited from far and wide. Mukkerpoora however, where the palace is, is some six miles from Baroda, and thither ladies and gentlemen were conveyed from the station in carriages, or on richly caparisoned elephants. What makes these balls more deserving of notice than their magnificence however is the fact that the Gaikwar, like Jeypore, danced with his guests, taking part in four sets of quadrilles, besides the Lancers and Varsoviennes. His Highness is reported to have surprised everybody by the correctness of his dancing; indeed, he is said to have even come to the rescue of people who found themselves in difficulties! The day following the ball was devoted to an entertainment of quite another character—viz., elephant and rhinoceros fights "for the gratification of out-station visitors." To residents at Baroda there would be nothing new in the spectacle. It is due to the Gaikwar to add that, with all his faults, few native princes show so great a desire to be a good neighbour to English officers and their families as he does. He is constantly organising some hunt or *tumasha* specially for them. We must not however dwell on the fact that his poor subjects have to pay for it all.

**DEOLALEE DEPOT.**—The position of Deolalee, near Nassick, on the brow of the Western Ghats, is in so many respects suited as a resting stage for departing and arriving European troops, that we should exceedingly regret any circumstances arising to bring it into discredit. But it cannot be ignored that for some time past much and frequent sickness has existed amongst the troops temporarily located at that station. An approximate list with the causes of death since the 12th ultimo appear below, exhibiting the high number of seventeen deaths in twenty-one days, out of an aggregate of 500 souls. The children appear to be the chief sufferers. Previously to the setting in of this mortality, low fevers were reported to be very prevalent indeed. Typhoid fevers also were not unknown at the station, sometimes terminating fatally. If there are any preventable causes of which this unfortunate mortality is the result, they should be inquired into at once by competent persons, with a view to establishing the value of Deolalee as a resting place for troops upon the move, especially in the monsoon; and the troops now there should be removed if this measure be proved necessary. Possibly the temporary barracks, which are remarkably well ventilated by the stiff breezes of this season, are just a little too airy for many constitutions. Moreover, we gather that the absence of a regularly organised cantonment sanitary system, rigidly carried out by experienced officials, may possibly be found to have led in part to the present unfortunate mortality. This, at any rate, is capable of remedy. It behoves Government to let new troops enter the country under better auspices and more congenial circumstances than Deolalee apparently affords just at present.—*Times of India*.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 10. Str. *Kurrachee*, Cottier, Kurrachee.—11. *Waterloo*, Kelly, Liverpool.—12. Str. *Sumatra*, White, Suez; *Myram Dyanam*, Platts, Singapore.—13. *Pandora*, Carruthers, London; *Matheran*, McDonald, Glasgow.—14. Str. *Travancore*, Eastley, Hong Kong; *Coda Bux*, Row, Calcutta; *John O'Gaunt*, Donnan, Liverpool.—16. *Contest*, Russell, Glasgow.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Sumatra*.—From *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Capt. Malcolmson, Mr. A. O. Wiley, Miss Sarah Ann Rumney, Miss S. Hodgkinson, Mr. J. Ayre, Mr. T. Loynds, Mr. H. Aspdon, Mr. J. Poole. From *MARSEILLES*.—Mr. J. Elphinstone, Miss Elphinstone, Capt. McGillivray, Major Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Gillan, Mrs. Chambers. From *SUEZ*.—Mr. W. Lancelot.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 10. Str. *Koina*, Collier, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. *Salsette*, Tomlin, Aden and Suez.—11. *Her Majesty*, Downie, Calcutta.—12. *Magnolia*, Gaswell, Calcutta; str. *Tilly*, Kingcome, Cochin.—13. *Sultan Basha*, Nacoba, Cochin and Allipia; Colonel Fyche, Boyd, Moulinain.—14. Str. *Mubarrata*, Scott, Kurrachee; *Baldovan*, Watt, Calcutta.—16. *City of Canton*, Tammock, London, via Cochin.—17. Mail str. *Rangoon*, Baker, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Rangoon*.—For *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Mrs. Fennell, Mr. H. R. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd and child, Mr. Neave, Mrs. Broad. For *SUEZ*.—Mr. J. M. Stewart, Capt. Lloyd, Mr. W. Kirby, Lieut. Bean. For *MARSEILLES*.—Messrs. F. A. Chapman and G. T. Snaed.



## Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 16, 1869.

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	Is. 11½d. to Is. 11 11-16d.
ditto ditto	...	...	Is. 11 11-16d. to Is. 11½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	Is. 11½d. Docts.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	65 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	...	6500 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 300)	...	par
Merchants Bank (Rs. 250)	...	30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 30 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	1960 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New 220 Shares (Rs. 37-4-4)	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Frere Land Company	...	1100
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	72 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	60 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1640 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	690 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 650 per share
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	1000 per share old
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	8 pm.
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	
(£20 paid up)	...	

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sissa Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. 98
" " Sissa Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	" 98
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1885-36	...	" 94½
" " " " 1842-43	...	" 94½
" " " " 1854-55	...	" 109½
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	" 113½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	" 113½

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10 7-16
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	107½
Sycee Silver	...	16½
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	per Tola. 16½
Gold Bars, English	...	16 13-16
Ditto Pekin	...	16-8

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 10s. to £1. 15s.; Seeds, 15s. to £1.  
To London—Cotton, nominal; Seeds, £1. 6s. to £1. 10s.

**SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, AGRA.**—The following is the committee appointed on the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, to be held at Agra in January next:—President: The brigadier general commanding Agra brigade. Members: Officers commanding regiments of British and native cavalry and infantry and batteries of royal artillery in the Agra brigade; the deputy inspector general of hospitals, Indian medical service. Secretary: Lieut. col. J. P. Clarkson, Bengal infantry.

**SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS (JULY).**—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces:—Mr. B. Leslie, of Dalhousie-square, in the town of Calcutta, for an improved system of constructing arches applicable to roofs, floors, and bridges. Mr. R. Brunton, civil engineer, residing at Kurrachee, in the Province of Sind, for an improved machine for raising water, to be styled "Brunton's improved Noria." Mr. J. Chadley, professional architect and civil engineer, residing at No. 57, Amherst-street, in Calcutta, for cleaning the burs from out of wool, and seeds from out of cotton and like fibrous materials.

**MESS AND BAND DONATIONS.**—With the sanction of Government, it is hereby notified that officers of the British army serving with native regiments as probationers for the staff corps, shall not be required to pay mess and band donations, but shall be placed on precisely the same footing as attached officers. On the expiration of their probationary period, however, it will be incumbent on such officers to pay to the institutions of the regiment to which they are posted on final admission to the staff corps, the donations and subscriptions required from officers borne on the permanent establishment of regiments. With reference to the foregoing notification, paragraphs six and nine of the pamphlet alluded to in G.O.C.C., May 9, 1865, are cancelled, and the following substituted:—Para. 6. Officers attached in excess of the establishment and probationers for the staff corps, are to pay no donation for one year. At the expiration of that period it will be incumbent on them to pay the donation on the scale laid down in paragraph 5; the former to the corps to which they are attached, and the latter to the regiment to which posted on admission to the staff corps. Para. 9. The monthly rates of subscription from all members of the regular establishment of regiments, married or single, to be Rs. 8, that of attached officers and probationers for the staff corps Rs. 5.



## Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

## CIVIL.

ANTHONY, A., resumed charge of the office of 1st asst. accont. gen., N.W.P., on July 5. No. 2,453.

BATTYE, Lieut., Bengal staff corps, asst. comr. in Oudh, services are replaced at disposal of the milly. dept. No. 1,515, Aug. 5.

BAYLY, W. G., B.A., asst. controller of P.W. accounts, Punjab, is transfd. to Bengal. No. 203, July 25.

BEATTIE.—His Honour the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept Mr. H. Beattie's resignation of his appt. as asst. district supt. of police, N.W.P. No. 2,103, Aug. 2.

BILLINGS, G. G., to act as a justice of the peace in the territories of the N.W.P. No. 274a, Aug. 3.

BROWN.—The resignation of his appt. by Mr. W. C. Brown, civil engr., to the local committee of the Jaloun district, is accepted. Dated Nynese Tal, Aug. 3.

BROWN, F. H., asst. engr. P.W.D., is transfd. from the Meerut div. of Ganges Canal for temp. employ on the Eastern Jumna Canal, which he joined on July 13.

BULMAN, A. R., asst. comr., is transfd. from the Gurdaspore to the Ludianah district. No. 2,251, Aug.

CAVAIE, J. H., asst. controller, 2nd grade, attached to the office of the controller of P.W. accounts, Central India and Rajpootana, is permitted to resign his appt. in the P.W.D. No. 208.

CLARKSON, J. G., asst. engr., 1st grade, transfd. to the Punjab in Govt. of India notification No. 120, dated April 27, is posted to the Peshawur div. No. 3,904, Aug. 5.

CORNWALL.—The undermentioned officer is appd. to offic. as a joint mag. of the 1st grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. W. Young, B.A., assumed charge of Boolundshuhur:—M. W. W. G. Cornwall. No. 954A.

COTTON, W. G. L., asst. engr., 1st grade, transfd. to the Delhi div., Western Jumna Canal, during the absence on leave of Capt. Swinton. Aug. 3.

CROMIE, T., is app. to P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. 1st grade, and posted to Bengal. No. 20, July 26.

DYSON, J., offic. comr. 2nd grade, to be judge of the Small Cause Court at Lucknow, v. Lincoln. Aug. 5.

ELLISON, T. E., asst. comr., Nursingpore district, is invested by the offic. chief commissioner, under sec. 23H, Act VIII. of 1869, with the authority conferred by sec. 132 of the Criminal Procedure Code. No. 366.

FISHER, W. R. A., to be secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Tezpur. Aug. 7.

FORDHAM, J. W., accountant 1st grade, N.W.P., is promoted to be asst. controller 1st grade. No. 207, July 27.

GARBETT, Lieut., is transferred from Lohardugga to Maunbhoom. Aug. 5.

GOLDNEY, F. C., asst. district superint. of police at Benares, is transferred, in the same capacity, to Bareilly. July 26.

GRIFFIN, L., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr., Lahore. No. 2,254, Aug. 5.

HALKETT, D. C., to officiate as mag. and coll. of Budaon during absence of Carmichael. July 23.

HART, G. H. R., probationer 6th class, financial dept., is reapp., with effect from July 20, to officiate in the 5th class of that department as an assistant. No. 2,509.

HERDON, J., dist. supt. of police, Hissar, to offic. in 2nd grade, v. Capt. Bond, from the date that officer proceeds on leave. No. 2,056.

HEWSON, J. G., made over charge of the office of controller of the money order office to Mr. Trevor on July 15. No. 2,520. [July 24.]

HIME, Rev. M. W., to be chaplain of Jhansi, from date of joining station.

HOLDICH, Lieut., B.E., is granted substantive rank as an asst. surveyor of 1st grade, with effect from Dec. 15 last. No. 249.

HOPKINSON.—The following assistant commissioner in Bengal is transferred:—Lieut. W. Hopkinson, from Maunbhoom to Hazareebangh.

JARRETT, Capt., v.c., dep. conservator of forests, assumed charge of the western division from Mr. Hicks, asst. conservator of forests, on July 15. No. 361.

JONES, J. V., accountant, 3rd grade, is transfd. from Dinapore to Bhangulpore div. No. 281, Aug. 3.

KILVERT, E., dep. mag. &c., of Gurhwal, is invested with full powers of a mag. in N.W.P. Dated July 23.

KNIVETT, R., dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, N.W.P., is app. to offic. as a dist. supt. of the 3rd grade, with effect from April 26 last, in the room of the late Capt. F. A. Currie Knivett. Dated July 31. No. 255a.

LIMOND, Capt., B.E., officg. suptg. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, Punjab, is confirmed in that grade with effect from June 23, to fill a vacancy. No. 205.

LINCOLN, F., Judge of the Small Cause Court at Lucknow, to be a Civil Judge of Lucknow. No. 1,123, Aug. 6.

LLOYD.—The services of Major Lloyd, late dep. comr. of Nowgong, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the milly. dept. Aug. 10.

McCULLAGH, W., sub engr., 2nd grade, is transf. from the Barrackpore to the First Presidency div., which he joined on July 27. No. 279.

McLAUGHLIN, F. H., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Mymensing. Aug. 5.

MADGE, W. C., to be special sub registrar of assurances of Chuprah. Aug. 5.

MAITLAND, Lieut., asst. comr., Luckimpore, is vested with powers to try cases under Act XIII. of 1859. Aug. 3.

MANGLES, A. C., to be secy. to the Ferry Fund Committee of Mozufferpore, with effect from July 10.

MATHEW, Dr. R. G., to be civil asst. surg. of Midnapore. Aug. 3.

MIDWINTER, W. C., asst. conservator, 3rd grade, on probation, in British Burmah, is confd. in that appt. No. 17F, July 27.

MILLER, Lieut., asst. comr., Nagpore, is invested with powers of a collector of income-tax. No. 371.

MORRIS, Lieut., assistant commissioner, is apptd. member of the Nagpore municipal committee. No. 381.

NEDHAM, W., officg. district superint. of police, Bhundara, availed himself of the three months' priv. leave granted to him by notification No. 334, dated July 10, on July 21, making over charge of his office to Lieut. Burrowes, district superintendent. No. 362.

NEIL, L., C.S., asst. comr., 3rd class, is transfd. from Nagpore to Chanda, as a temporary arrangement. No. 357, July 27.

PARSICK—KEELAN.—Messrs. E. Parsick, asst. engr., 2nd grade, and E. J. Keelan, engineer apprentice, Oude, are transfd. (temporarily) to local works. No. 202, July 27.

RIDGEWAY, Lieut., apptd. to officiate as 2nd asst. agent to Gov. gen. of Central India, assumed charge of his office on July 29, and is to be a justice of the peace for British India. No. 1,543.

RIVAZ, C. M., asst. comr., to officiate as dep. comr., Ambala, during the absence on leave of Capt. Tighe. No. 2,157.

ROBERTSON, D., is app. to P.W. dept. as a supervisor 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab. No. 211, Aug. 6.

SHELVERTON, C., asst. engr., joined the Hansi div., Western Jumna Canal, on July 6. No. 2,048 E.I.

SMYTH, J. W., offic. dep. comr., is placed on special duty, with effect from July 20. No. 2,253.

STEEL, H. W., asst. comr., Ludianah, is transferred to the Gurdaspore district, and placed in charge of Dalhousie. No. 2,252, Aug.

STEVENS, Lieut. col., Bengal inf., is prom. to rank of col. by brevet from July 16. No. 824.

STODDON, A. W., asst. comr., Ambala, to officiate as dep. comr. of Rhotak during absence of Hawes. No. 2,272.

STRETTELL, G. W., offic. dep. conservator of forests in Berar, is placed in charge of the forests in the Assigned Districts, under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad. The conservator of forests, Central Provinces, is relieved of the charge of the Berar Forests. No. 18F, Aug. 2.

TAYLER, Capt., royal art., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Wellington, v. Rawlins.

TAYLOR, C., under covenant with the Sec. of State for India, is apptd. to the P.W.D. as a temp. sub engr., 3rd grade, and posted to British Burmah. No. 204, July 27.

THOMASON, Capt., exec. engr. on special duty, availed himself of leave, dated April 3 last, on July 17. Allahabad order, Aug. 3.

TIDY.—The undermentioned officer is apptd. to offic. as a joint mag. of the 1st grade, N.W.P., with effect from date on which Mr. Turner assumed charge of the office of mag. of Lahore:—Mr. M. W. Tidy. No. 957a.

WALCOTT.—The following asst. comr. in Bengal is transfd.:—Capt. E. Y. Walcott, from Hazarcebaugh to Lohardugga. Aug. 4.

WHITEWAY, R. S., asst. mag., &c., of Muttra is invested with the powers of a dep. coll. for the trial of suits in N.W.P. Dated July 26.

WIGGINS, G., insp. of schools, Northern Circle, assumed charge of his office from the curator Govt. book depot, Jubbulpore, on July 21. No. 367.

WIGRAM.—Re-attached to N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oudh, Mr. P. Wigram, of the civil service, who returned from furlough on July 23. No. 3,594.

WILLIAMSON, Lieut., to offic. as a dep. comr. of the 3rd grade. Aug. 5.

WOLLASTON, A. W., sub. judge, was in charge of the current duties of the office of judge of Allahabad from May 18 to June 28, 1868. No. 54a.

WYNNE.—In supersession of the orders contained in notification No. 154 of May 21, Lieut. E. T. Wynne, R.E., is apptd. to the P.W.D., N.W.P., as an exec. engr. of the 4th grade. No. 291, July 27.

## OFFICIATING APPOINTMENTS.

The following officg. appts. under operation of orders in the financial dept. June 16 and July 1, 1868, are announced up to April 30, 1869:—

Consequent on appointment of Mr. B. H. Powell, officiating judge, Small Cause Court, 1st class, to officiate as conservator of forests, with effect from April 5 last:—

WOODWARD, W. P., officg. judge, Small Cause Court, 2nd class, officd. in 1st class. [2nd class.]

STEPHEN, C., officg. judge, Small Cause Court, 3rd class, officd. in McNEILE, Lieut. C., officg. judge, Small Cause Court, 4th class, officd. in 3rd class.

Consequent on departure of Lieut. col. W. R. Elliott to officiate as commissioner, Hissar, April 6 last:—

BURNEY, R. T., asst. comr., 1st class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

YOUNG, W. M., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.

STODDON, A. W., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.

Consequent on return from leave of J. H. Penn, from April 7 last:—

WOODWARD, W. P., officg. judge, Small Cause Court, 1st class, reverted to 2nd class. [3rd class.]

STEPHEN, C., officg. judge, Small Cause Court, 2nd class, reverted to McNEILE, Lieut. C., officg. judge, Small Cause Court, 3rd class, reverted to asst. comr., 2nd class.

STODDON, A. W., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class.

Consequent on departure of Lieut. col. J. W. Bristow on special duty to Cashmere, from April 14 last:—

ELLIOTT, C. P., dep. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class. [class.]

BABBAGE, Lieut. col. H. P., officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd

PASKE, Major W., asst. comr., 1st class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

ROBERTS, T., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.

STODDON, A. W., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.

Consequent on departure on leave of Mr. S. S. Thorburn, from

April 14 last:—

PURSER, W. E., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.

Consequent on departure on leave of Mr. R. T. Burney, from

April 26 last:—

MACAULINE, M., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

ROBERTS, Lieut. A., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.

Consequent on transfer of Capt. A. F. P. Harcourt, from the Jul-lundhur to Kangra district, from April 27 last:—

HARINGTON, Capt. F. D., officg. asst. comr., 1st class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

HARCOURT, Capt. A. F. P., reverted to asst. comr., 1st class.

Consequent on appointment of Major E. H. Paske, to officiate as additional commissioner, from April 29 last:—

MUNRO, Major A. A., officg. dep. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.

SMYTH, J. W., officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.

HARCOURT, Capt. A. F. D., officg. dep. comr., 1st class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

OGLIVIE, G. M., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.

TUCKER, H. St. G., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.

Consequent on transfer of Mr. C. P. Elliott, from Ludianah to

Kangra, from April 30 last:—

GURDON, Capt. E. P., officg. asst. comr., 1st class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

SMYTH, G., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. in 1st class.

BARTHOLOMEW, Lieut. R., asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. in 2nd class.

## POLICE FORCE, NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

No. 256a.—The following promotions are made in the police force, N.W.P., with effect from May 4 last, in the room of Capt. the Hon. W. M. Fraser, appointed to officiate as deputy inspector gen. of police:—

Major G. A. Harrison, district superint. of police, 2nd grade, to officiate as a district superintendent of the 1st grade.

Mr. C. W. Thomas, district superint. of police, 3rd grade, to officiate as a district superintendent of the 2nd grade.

Capt. J. W. O'Dowda, officg. dist. superint. of police, 4th grade, to offic. as a dist. superintendent of police of the 3rd grade.

No. 257a.—Mr. W. A. Short, asst. district superint. of police, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as an asst. district superint., 1st grade, with effect from May 17 last, v. Mr. F. P. Camillieri, resigned.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

No. 821.—H.E. the Governor general in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Colonel.—Edward Palmer.

Staff.—Lieut. col. D. W. Campbell and Major N. St. L. Carter.

Officers of Companies.

Jamalpure (two Companies).—Capts. H. Carrick and J. C. Batchelor; Lieut. C. Cleworth, and Ensigns J. G. Sumner and J. M. Stewart.

Dinapore (one Company).—Capt. P. Corbet, Lieut. E. B. Harris, and Ensign H. Anderson.

Allahabad (two Companies).—Capts. J. Strachan and D. Reid; Lieuts. G. H. Ford and J. Naismith; and Ensigns T. Mecklenburgh and J. Carmichael.

The appointment of the captains and subalterns is subject to their passing an examination in drill.

## BRITISH BURMAH COMMISSION.

August 6.—No. 1,551.—In consequence of the return from sick leave of Mr. J. Treacy, assistant commissioner of the 1st grade in the British Burmah Commission, the following changes will have effect from the afternoon of May 27 last:—

Mr. J. Treacy, assistant commissioner of the 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade.

Capt. G. A. Strover, assistant commissioner of the 1st grade, and officiating deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 4th grade.

Mr. G. E. Barr, assistant commissioner of the 2nd grade, and officiating deputy commissioner of the 4th grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner of the 1st grade.

Mr. H. Buckle, assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and officiating assistant commissioner of the 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner of the 2nd grade.

Lieut. M. Furlong, assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and officiating assistant commissioner of the 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive rank.

## MILITARY.

BRUCE, Major A. H. B., 77th foot, staff corps, lately employed in the barrack dept., is apptd. to do general duty at Meerut.

BRUNKER—DOUGHERTY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 8 last, apptg. Lieut. and adjt. Brunker, 26th foot, to officiate as interpreter, v. Capt.

Beers, as a very special and temporary measure, there being no qualified officer available. Dated June 29, appg. Lieut. Dougherty to be interpreter, v. Lieut. and adjt. Brunker.

DYCE.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 30, appg. Lieut. Dyce, staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 21st N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, v. Carruthers.

**FORBES**, Major, staff corps, is directed to do general duty at Delhi. [This cancels G.O.C.C. of Jan. 11 last, to the same purport.]

**GALL**, Ensign, 1st batn. 5th fusiliers, a probationer for the staff corps and 2nd squadron subalt. 9th Bengal cav., is at his own request permitted to revert to regimental duty.

**GILCHRIST**, Ensign, 26th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 8th N.I., to offic. as squadron subalt., 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, on probation, during the period Capt. Way may officiate elsewhere. Aug. 5.

**HAMILTON—HERDMAN**.—Lieut. Hamilton to be capt., by purch., in 5th lancers, v. Massingberd, who retires. Dated July 27 last. Cornet Herdman to be lieut., by purch., v. Hamilton, promoted. Dated July 27 last.

**HENNESSY**.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 1 last, apptg. Lieut. Hennessy, qmr. 19th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Bartleman, on leave.

**HUMFREY**, Ensign, 45th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Goad, a probationer for the staff corps. Dated July 23 last.

**LOCH**, Lieut. W., 104th foot, services are placed at disposal of the Bombay Govt., in view to his appt. to the Scinde horse as a prob. for the Bombay staff corps. Aug. [July 24.]

**MILLES**, Lieut., 58th foot, to be adjt., v. Hill, who resigns that appt., dated

**SHINKWIN**.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Capt. R. S. Shinkwin, 59th foot, to have the local rank of capt. in India, from Dec. 17, 1864.

**TRAVERS**, Major gen. J., v.c., inf., employed temp. on divisional staff of the army, is brought permanently on the estab., in succession to Major gen. P. Harris, deceased. No. 822, Aug. 5.

**WEBSTER—HARDING**.—Lieut. A. G. Webster, 19th hussars, to be capt., v. Walker, dec., dated July 23. Cornet F. D. Harding to be lieut., v. Webster, prom., dated July 23.

**WHITE**, Lieut. H. J., 77th foot, to be instructor of musketry, dated May 17.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 828.—The following temporary appointments are made in the commissioned grades of the ordnance department from the dates specified:—

Lieut. Lamb, R.A., offitg. 2nd class comy. of ordnance, having proceeded on leave on May 13, Lieut. Cowie, 3rd class comy. of ordnance, is apptd. to offic. as 2nd class comy. of ordnance from that date.

Capt. Stewart, R.A., 2nd class comy. of ordnance, having returned from England, is appt. to offic. as 1st comy. of ordnance from July 12, in the room of Lieut. col. Russell, on furl.; Capt. Walker, R.A., reverting to his proper grade of 2nd class comy. of ordnance, and Lieut. Cowie to his proper grade of 3rd class comy. of ordnance from that date.

No. 829.—The following order, issued by the Government of Fort St. George, is confirmed:—

No. 232, dated June 29, appointing, under instructions from the Govt. of India, Major Walker, of the staff corps, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as examr. of commissariat clothing and stud accounts, during abs. on leave to Europe of Major Ridout.

## ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT.

No. 826, August 6.—The following promotions are made in the warrant grade of the ordnance commissariat dept., with effect from the date specified:—

Supernmry. sub cond. Crawford, prom. to supernmry. conductor from May 16.

Sub cond. and offitg. cond. Burns prom. to cond. from May 16, v. Carroll, drowned at sea on board the steamship *Cheduba*.

Magazine serg. and offitg. sub cond. Regan, prom. to sub cond., on probation, from May 16, v. Sub cond. and offitg. cond. Burns, prom.

Sub cond. Lyons, prom. to offitg. cond. from May 16, v. Sub cond. and offitg. cond. Burns, prom.

Serg. Bailey, prom. to supernmry. cond. from May 16.

Magazine serg. Kirk, prom. to offitg. sub cond. from May 16, v. Offitg. sub cond. Regan, prom.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 718, the promotions of Supernmry. conds. W. J. and G. Roberts, published in G.G.O. No. 407, will have effect from Dec. 1, 1868, instead of Jan. 21, 1869.

## POSTINGS.

A notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having on their recent promotion been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

6th Foot.—Capt. Lowndes and Lieut. Thomas, 2nd battalion.

7th Foot.—Lieut. Barton, 1st battalion.

60th Foot.—Major Robertson, 1st battalion; Capt. Ward, 1st battalion; Lieuts. Doyle and Thurlow, 3rd battalion.

## EXCHANGES OF REGIMENTS.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiments specified opposite their names, provided the State is put to no expense by the arrangement:—

24th Foot.—Lieut. Mostyn, 1st battn., and J. Harvey, 2nd battn.

60th Foot.—Lieuts. Croft, 2nd battn., and O. G. Parker, 2nd battn.

## APPOINTMENTS.

14th Bengal Cav.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 5, making the following appts., with effect from April 23 last, v. Lieut. col. Murray, proceeded on leave:—

Major Chalmers, 2nd in comd., to officiate as comdt.

Lieut. Hennessy, 2nd squad. officer, to officiate as 2nd in comd.

Capt. Mitford, 3rd squad. officer, to officiate as 2nd squad. officer.

Lieut. Hughes, 1st squad. subalt., to officiate as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

Cornet Vanrenan, 2nd squad. subalt. on probation, to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., from May 25 last.

## MEDICAL.

**ANNESLEY**, Surg., 35th regt. N.I., is apptd. to the civ. med. charge of Gujarat. No. 2,138, Aug. 5.

**BENSLEY**, Dr., to be civ. asst. surg. of Rajshahye. Aug. 3.

**BOSE**, Sub. asst. surg., in civ. med. charge of Gujarat, is placed in civ. med. charge of Jhelum. No. 2,137, July 15.

**CARY**, Dr., civ. surg., Shahpore, is placed in exec. charge of gaol at that station from July 18, and is invested with powers of a mag.

**CLIFFORD—GROSE**.—Allahabad brigade order confirmed, dated June 4, directing Staff Asst. surg. D. C. Grose to relieve Surg. major F. M. Clifford, in med. charge of the detachment 58th foot and garrison cells in the fort. Dated June 17, directing Staff Asst. surg. D. C. Grose to resume med. charge of the detachment 58th foot and garrison cells in the fort.

**COMPIGNE**, Asst. surg., M.D., is placed in charge of the gaol at Beaur, N.W.P., and is invested with the powers of a mag. July 27.

**CRAWFORD**, Surg. maj., 2nd Bengal cav., will perform Asst. surg. De Fa-beck's duties during his absence. Aug. 5.

**DOUGALL—ABBOTT**.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.:—Asst. surg. Dougall, in med. charge of the 38th regt., as a temp. arrangement. Lieut. Abbott, of the Bombay staff corps, acting asst. to the political resident at Aden, with effect from July 23. No. 823.

**ELLIOT**.—The date of Surg. J. Elliot's permanent appointment, to be garrison surgeon at Agra, is Dec. 21, 1868, and not April 29, 1869, as published in G.O. May 1, 1869.

**GARRAD**, Surg., 2nd class vet. surg., is apptd. to the grade of vet. surg., 1st class, v. Collins, with effect from March 10. No. 798.

**GRANT**, Asst. surg., M.B., superin., Central prison, Futtehghurh, is apptd. to offic. as superin. of the Govt. press, curator of Govt. books, and chemical examiner, during Dr. Walker's absence. No. 907a, Aug. 3.

**JACKSON**, Dr., on furlough, to be civil surg. of Jessore. Aug. 3.

**LOCH**, Surg., M.D., is placed in charge of gaol at Cawnpore, and is invested with powers of a mag. within the gaol under his charge, with effect from the date on which he took charge. No. 275a.

**NEIL**, Asst. surg., civil surg. at Ludianah, to offic. as civil surg. of Lahore, during absence of Dr. Smith, making over charge of med. duties at Ludianah. No. 2,235.

**READ**, Asst. surg., offitg. civil surg. of Futtehghurh, is placed in charge of the central and district gaols at that station, during absence on deputation of Dr. Grant, and is invested with full powers of a mag. No. 266a, July 31.

**SUFFREIN**.—The notification, No. 3,142, dated July 9, placing the services of Asst. surg. Suffrein at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., is hereby cancelled. No. 3,653.

## MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Gwalior district order, dated March 4 last, making the following medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. Grant, M.B., 33rd N.I., to proceed to Seepree and afford medical aid to the 1st Bengal cavalry at that station.

Surg. Amesbury, 1st Bengal cavalry, at Seepree, on being relieved by Asst. surg. Grant, M.B., will proceed, without delay, to Morar, and afford medical aid to the 33rd N.I., detachment Bengal cavalry, and station staff at Morar, without prejudice to his appointment in the 1st Bengal cavalry.

(This is in substitution of the order published in G.O. of 1869.)

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

July 21.—No. 767.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 156, dated India-office, London, June 17, is published:—

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have received and considered in Council your letter No. 23, in the military department, dated Jan. 19 last, regarding the issue of the pay of their departmental rank to non-commissioned officers borne on the strength of line corps, though absent therefrom on local departmental service for the period intervening between the date of their leaving India and their discharge.

2. I concur in the opinion expressed in paragraph 2 of your letter as to the hardship which would be entailed on such non-commissioned officers by being restricted to the pay of a rank below that which they have attained as the result of efficient or meritorious service.

3. Considering, however, that such meritorious service has been rendered to the Indian and not to the Imperial Government, the difference between the pay of the departmental grade of such men and that of sergeant—i.e., their regimental rank—should be considered as a debit against Indian funds.—I have, &c., (Signed) ARGYLL.

## ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAY POLICE.

July 22.—No. 2,009.—Under sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department, H.H. the Lieut. governor is pleased to declare that the officer holding the position of assistant inspector general of railway police will, for the purpose of regulating officiating promotions, be regarded as a district superintendent of police drawing a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem.

The promotion, however, of the assistant inspector general of police will be regulated by his standing in the department.

## POWERS OF CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

July 29.—No. 184.—The Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to invest the cantonment magistrates at Mhow and Morar with the powers of a civil judge, with the view of enabling them to dispose of cases which are beyond the competence of the Courts of Requests and Small Causes in those cantonments.

### COMMANDING OFFICERS' CERTIFICATE FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS.

July 29.—No. 238.—The following corrections should be made in the form of commanding officers' certificate, prescribed for candidates for the staff corps entering the survey department as probationers, in the home department notification No. 49, revenue (geographical), dated Feb. 9:—

For "Completed three years' duty with a regiment on the —, two years of which," &c., read "Completed two years' duty with a regiment on the —, one year of which," &c.; and for "Passed the examination in the native languages, which qualifies for staff employ," read "Has passed the examination in the native languages by the higher (or lower, as the case may be) standard."

### LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

July 26.—No. 2,236.—Read the following orders of Government in this department, ruling that a covenanted civil servant, who forfeited his appointment by proceeding on furlough, was entitled to salary of any office to which he may have been appointed on his return from the date of appointment, not of assuming charge.

Letter to the Examiner of Claims, Calcutta, No. 639, dated Feb. 3, 1865.

Financial Notification, No. 1,796, dated Aug. 10, 1865.

Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council is of opinion that, under the new leave rules, and with reference to the lately increased rates of subsistence allowances, it is unnecessary to continue the exceptional rule by which an officer in the covenanted civil service, who returned from leave without holding an appointment, was permitted to draw the pay of his first post from the date of his being appointed thereto.

For the future no officer will draw the pay of any appointment until he has actually taken charge thereof.

### PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

July 30.—No. 2,324.—Read again—

Financial Despatch from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, No. 47, dated Jan. 26 last, authorising the admission of mint artificers generally to the benefit of the uncovenanted service pension rules; and

Order thereon by the Financial Department, No. 1,377, dated March 9.

Resolution.—To remove certain misapprehensions in regard to the scope of the orders of the Secretary of State for India referred to above, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to rule that a mint artificer will be held entitled to the benefit of those orders only when it can be shown that he has been engaged in service of a nature to affect his health prejudicially.

### DRESS.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 801.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that the following dress shall be worn by the subordinate medical department in India:—

Apothecaries and Assistant Apothecaries.

Winter Uniform.—Coat.—Patrol jacket of dark blue cloth, same shape as worn by officers of the British army, quite plain, and with red stand-up collar and cuffs, hooked at the neck, and with six small gilt buttons down the breast at equal distances.

For apothecaries, a narrow double gold cord round the collar.

For assistant apothecaries, a narrow single gold cord round the collar.

Buttons.—Gilt, with the crown and letters V. R., with the words "Bengal (Madras or Bombay) Subordinate Medical Department" within a star raised thereon.

Summer Uniform.—Coat.—Plain white tunic (American drill), with stand-up collar, six small gilt buttons at equal distances down the front.

Trousers.—Oxford-mixture cloth, with a silver cord down the outward seam, or white linen, according to the season.

Forage Cap.—Blue cloth forage cap with black silk oak leaf band and "Bengal (Madras or Bombay) S. M. D.," embroidered in gold in front, and patent leather peak.

Helmet.—Grey felt, with plain white pugree.

Boots.—Ankle.

Gloves.—White.

Sword, Scabbard, and Belt.—Same as issued to warrant officers of the ordnance and commissariat departments.

Jacket.—Plain blue cloth, with red facings, lined with black silk, silver-plated cord shoulder-straps, ten small gilt buttons down the breast at equal distances.

Waistcoat.—White Kerseymere, one row of eight small gilt buttons at equal distances down the front, or white linen, according to the season.

### VETERINARY SURGEONS' UNIFORM.

July 27.—No. 784.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that veterinary surgeons of the Indian army shall, for the future, wear the uniform prescribed for the veterinary staff at page 115 of her Majesty's dress regulations for the army for 1864, the provision of full dress being left optional.

This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

### OFFICERS.—DOING DUTY.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Simla, Aug. 2.—No. 220.—Officers of the Bengal Presy. arrived from England at Bombay en route to this command are to report themselves on arrival at Allahabad or Mooltan, to the officers commanding at those stations. [See G.O. No. 265 of 1868.]

The officers commanding at Allahabad and Mooltan will, as a temporary arrangement, appoint officers of field rank to do duty at the station, and attach captains and subalterns to native regiments, and submit a report for the further orders of the C. in C. in regard to the disposal of the officers concerned.

The Brigade major, Bombay, is requested to point out this order to all officers arriving for the Bengal Presidency.

Officers who arrive at Calcutta from England will report themselves, as heretofore, to the general officer commanding the Presidency division.

The above order does not affect officers of H.M.'s British service, or those returning to appointments on the staff.

### THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL P. HARRIS.

Head Qrs., Simla, Aug. 2.—The C. in C. in India has received with deep regret the announcement of the death of Major gen. P. Harris, whilst in command of the Allahabad division of the Bengal army.

The conduct of this officer during the late outbreak of cholera at Allahabad was beyond all praise, and his Excellency feels it but just to General Harris's memory to place on record his high sense of that officer's zeal and devotion to duty, and of the noble example which he set to all those under his command during an exceptionally trying period of sickness and anxiety.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Lieut. Burrowes, district superintendent of police, Central Provinces; date of arrival at Bombay, July 8.

POLICE EXAMINATION.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—Mr. Yeatman, officiating district superintendent of police at Allahabad, has passed the requisite examination in the police department.

EDUCATIONAL.—The officiating chief commissioner has appointed a local committee of public instruction at the stations of Nagpore and Jubbulpore, and has nominated a number of gentlemen as *ex-officio* members, with power to add to their number.

RESIDENCE IN ENGLAND.—MEDICAL SERVICE.—With the sanction of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, it is notified that an inspector or deputy inspector general of hospitals who has completed his tour of service, and has reverted to British pay, may reside in England, qualifying at the same time for higher pension.

CORRIGENDA.—In notification No. 353, dated July 23, appointing local committees of public instruction, for "the Rev. G. Cooper," read "the Rev. J. G. Cooper, superintendent of the Free Church Mission Schools, Nagpore;" and after "the Rev. J. Stuart," add "superintendent of the Church of England Mission Schools, Jubbulpore." The Rev. Mr. Champion's name should be omitted.

DEPARTURES.—The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified:—Major-gen. Stewart, C.B., of the Bengal staff corps, G.G.O. No. 666, per *Sumatra*, July 6. Surg. Hutchinson, M.D., of the medical department, G.G.O. No. 764, per *Deccan*, July 19. Capt. Warner, deputy commissioner, Dumoh, reported his departure from Bombay on the 3rd inst., on m.c., to Europe. Lieut. col. Briggs, infantry, retired, G.G.O. No. 683, per *Carnatic*, June 29, from Bombay.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS.—The undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the 1st class, as described in section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, from June 1:—Messrs. Rose, Reade, Smith, White, Macintosh, Whiteway, and Alexander. The undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a deputy collector from June 1:—Messrs. Lyall, Harkness, Evans, Kinsey, Martin, La Touche, Smeaton, Finlay, and Robinson. The undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a deputy collector for the trial of suits under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863, from June 1:—Messrs. Rose, Macintosh, Knox, and Reade.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers of the British Burmah Commission have passed the prescribed examination in Indian History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence:—Lieut. Gower, assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade; Lieut. Cooke, officiating assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade. The undermentioned officers of the British Burmah Commission have passed the examinations prescribed for junior officers in that province in the several subjects noted in each case:—Burmese, Lower Standard (old rules): Capt. Fryer, assistant commissioner of the 2nd (but officiating in the 1st) grade, with credit. Law, Revenue, and General Duties, Lower Standard (old rules):—Mr. Lloyd, assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, with credit. Law, Lower Standard: Lieut. Gower, assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, with credit; Capt. Evanson, officiating cantonment magistrate of Rangoon; Ensign Butler, officiating assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade; Lieut. Cooke, officiating assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade. Higher Standard: Mr. Buckle, assistant commissioner of the 3rd (but officiating in the 2nd) grade, with credit. Revenue, Lower Standard: Lieut. Gower, assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, with credit; Capt. Evanson, officiating cantonment magistrate of Rangoon, with credit; Ensign Butler, officiating assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on August 5:—Lieut. Wintle, royal horse artillery; Lieut. Hardinge, royal artillery; Capt. Warren, 1st battalion 11th foot; Ensign Swetenham and Lance Corporal Power, 36th foot; Capt. Tabuteau, 93rd foot; Ensigns Sherwill and Sage, 10th foot; Lieut. Hoyer, Ensigns Gordon, Burgess, and Cope, 109th foot; Lieut. Fraser, general list, infantry; Asst. surgs. Grant, M.B., and Jackson, Indian medical service; Rev. A. Robinson, M.A.; Apothecary T. Lyons, sub-medical department. Mr. Cooke, sub-assistant revenue surveyor, 2nd grade, attached to the sixth division, Lower Provinces, passed in the First or Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on July 13. The following assistants of the Opium Department are declared to have passed the examination prescribed for assistants of that department on August 9:—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lloyd, and Luard, subject to a further examination in Urdu.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following furloughs to Europe, on m.c., under the rules of 1868 (unless otherwise specified), have been granted:—The furlough in India on private affairs granted to Capt. H. R. Wintle, of the late 28th N.I., is to be held to have effect from Nov. 24, 1868, to May 12, 1869, instead of the date previously notified. Assistant surgeon Whishaw, of the medical department, superintendent of the Lucknow Central Prison and District Jail, for one year under the regulations of



1868. Capt. Burton, officiating 3rd squadron officer of the 1st regt. of the Central India horse, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from Aug. 1. Two months' leave of absence is granted to Mr. Kennedy, settlement officer, Furruckabad, dated July 23. Capt. Sedley, 5th lancers, to Simla, on private affairs, from June 25 to Oct. 15; this cancels the leave granted to him in G.O.C.C. of June 9 last. Lieut. Akerman, to remain at Simla from July 14 to Aug. 13, in extension of privilege leave. Quartermaster Hodgkinson, 7th hussars, to Dhurmsala, from Sept. 29 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. and Brevet major Harrison, C battery 19th brigade R.A., to remain in England, from Sept. 3 till promotion to lieut. col., on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. Crosthwaite, instructor of gunnery 19th brigade, to Murree, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Quartermaster Berry, 3rd foot, to Calcutta, from July 23 to Aug. 28. Capt. Atkinson, 36th foot, to remain at Murree, from Aug. 16 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. O'Rourke, 60th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Surg. Drysdale, 79th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. McPherson, 104th foot, to Calcutta, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1. Quartermaster Hughes, 108th foot, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. Eardley-Wilmot, 14th Bengal cav., adjutant, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from July 19 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Farwell, 31st N.I., quartermaster, to Murree, from May 21 to Oct. 15. Major Barton, attached to 25th N.I., to Murree, from Aug. 9 to Oct. 10, on private affairs. Capt. Warner, deputy commissioner, Dumoh, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him by notification No. 344, dated July 16, on 15th idem. Capt. Joy, 7th hussars, has leave to Simla, from Sept. 11 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. Phillpotts, E batty. A brig. R.H.A., to Mussoorie and Simla, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. Law, B batty. 16th brig. R.A., to Mussoorie and Hills north of Deyrah, from July 3 to Sept. 3. Ensign Vibart, 1st batt. 6th foot, to Murree, from July 8 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Southey, 2nd batt. 10th foot, to remain at the Cape, on private affairs, from Nov. 30 to May 31 next, in extension. Capt. Hurford, 38th foot, to Murree and adjacent Hills, from July 7 to Nov. 30. Capt. Whitla, 88th foot, to remain at Murree, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Major Beynon, political agent at Jeypore, is granted three months' furlough from July 15. Lieut. col. Ward, 5th Bengal cav., to Mussoorie and Landour, from May 17 to Oct. 15. Col. Hampton, 2nd N.I., to Simla, from May 10 to Nov. 8. Capt. Fitzgerald, 26th N.I., to Calcutta, to study the native languages, from July 20 to Dec. 1, as a very special case. The leave on private affairs, granted in G.O.C.C. 28th ult., to Capt. Charley, 2nd battalion 60th foot, is cancelled.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following civil furloughs to Europe, on medical certificate, and leaves have been granted (in July and August):—Mr. Mellor, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bijnour, has six months' special leave, on urgent private affairs, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from July 25, or subsequent date. Surg. W. Walker, M.D., M.A., superintendent of Government Press, curator of Government books, and chemical examiner, has three months' privilege leave, from Sept. 7. Mr. Anderson, deputy commissioner of 3rd grade, has leave for one year, with effect from March 3. The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. Power, then magistrate and collector of Futtehpore, by G.O. No. 1,316, dated March 24 last, is cancelled. The Hon. W. Roberts, puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature, N.W.P., has three months' privilege, with effect from Aug. 1, or subsequent date. The three months' privilege leave granted to Capt. Filgate, R.E., assistant accountant general, in P.W. department notification No. 117 of May 14, is cancelled. Mr. Carmichael, magistrate, &c., of Budaon, has three months' leave, with effect from June 25. Capt. Tighe, deputy commissioner, Ambala, has one month's privilege leave, with effect from July 14. Surg. Hutchinson, M.D., reported his departure from India per steamer Deccan, which was left by the pilot at sea July 12. The second instalment of two months' privilege leave granted to Mr. Mercer, assistant district superintendent of police, in Punjab order Feb. 17, has been cancelled at that officer's request. Mr. Wilson, sub assistant, 4th grade, attached to the 4th div., Lower Provinces, for two months, from Aug. 1. The leave for six months, on private affairs, in India, granted to Dr. Collins, principal assistant to the opium agent of Behar, under orders of May 25 last, is commuted to leave under the financial resolution, dated Feb. 22, 1856. Capt. Swinton, executive engineer, Delhi division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed one month's privilege leave, from Aug. 1 last, or such date as he may avail himself of the same. Assistant surgeon DeFabeck, Deolce irregular force, is granted leave to proceed to Agra for the purpose of appearing before the standing medical committee at that station, preparatory to applying for six months' leave to visit Landour and the hills north of Deyrah. Mr. Thompson, deputy conservator of forests, northern division, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in notification No. 346, dated the 16th inst., on the 24th idem, making over charge of his office to Mr. Brereton, assistant conservator of forests. Surg. maj. Smith, civil surg., Lahore, has privilege leave for two months, from Aug. 5 last. Major Hawes, deputy commissioner, Rhotak, has two months' privilege leave, from Aug. 2 last. Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Smith, settlement officer at Allypore, in extension. Two months' leave is granted to Mr. Sapte, officiating commissioner of Rohilkund. Capt. Lloyd, of the Madras staff corps, deputy commissioner of the 1st grade in British Burmah, proceeded on the leave for two years which was provisionally granted by the chief commissioner of that province, in the steamer *India*, which was left by the pilot at sea on May 6. The following subordinates are granted leave of absence, viz.:—Mr. Cripps, acting overseer of Oopinangady Talook, of South Canara district, three months' cumulative leave, from date of leaving the limits of his Talook; Mr. Rebello, overseer of Cassergode, of South Canara district, one month's privilege leave on ur-

gent private affairs, from date of leaving the limits of his Talook. Three months' leave is granted to Overseer Pillay, in charge of Dindigul Talook, Madura district, from July 14, under sections 11 and 20 of the Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Notification No. 344, dated July 16, is cancelled, and in substitution of the orders therein conveyed, Capt. Warner, deputy commissioner of Dumoh, is granted subsidiary leave of absence for 30 days, to enable him to proceed to Bombay; No. 356.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

CRAIG.—Uncovenanted civil servant perm. to return to duty. W. H. Craig, professor of logic, &c., Presidency College, on expiration of leave. Aug. 10.

DUFFIN, C., an asst. supt. of the 3rd grade in the telegraph dept., to hold charge of the Madras division, during abs. on priv. leave of Mr. Bailey. No. 501, Aug. 10.

GOODRICH.—Uncovenanted civil servant permitted to return to duty. H. St. A. Goodrich, senior asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to Govt. of Fort St. George in Ganjam on expiration of leave.

### DATE OF OFFICIATING APPOINTMENTS.

The officiating appointments of Messrs. Forbes, Robinson, and Fano, will take effect from the date of Mr. Clarke's availing himself of the preparatory leave granted to him in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of July 27.

### MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Under the provisions of section 6, Act X. of 1865 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints Mr. A. Hyslop and Capt. J. E. Graves to be town commissioners for carrying out in the town of Bimlipatam, in the Vizagapatam district, the purposes of the said Act, during the year beginning May 1, 1869, and ending April 30, 1870.

Under the provisions of section 6, Act X. of 1865 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints Adusupalli Narasimulu to be a town commissioner for carrying out in the town of Cum-bum, in the Kurnool district, the purposes of the said Act, during the year beginning May 1, 1869, and ending April 30, 1870.

Under sections 196 and 364 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. F. M. Kindersley, acting session judge of Coimbatore, is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

Under the provisions of Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. C. Kough, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Salem, in charge of the Namkul division, is invested with the powers of a magistrate: and under Section 412, is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the subordinate magistrates of the first and second class stationed within his division.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. Kough, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Salem, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. J. H. Le Fanu, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tinnevely, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Davies, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tinnevely, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

### MILITARY.

CHAMBERS, Capt., is removed from "attached" 19th N.I. to join "attached" sappers and miners. July 14.

CRAWFORD, Capt., 32nd N.I., to offic. as qrmr., from July 1 last, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt., v. Johnston, proceeding to Bombay on medical certificate.

DICKEY, Major, staff corps, is appd. offctg. wing officer, 38th N.I. July 16. ELLIOT—CLELAND.—Senior capt. Elliot, cadre 1st Madras fusiliers, to have the position of major, and Lieut. Cleland (capt. in H.M.'s 102nd foot) to have the position of capt., v. Fraser, retired. Dated July 6 last.

ELLIOT, Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Presy. circle, will conduct the duties of insp. gen. British med. service, during Hadaway's absence.

GORDON, Capt., 23rd L.I., to offic. as wing officer, with effect from July 21 last, without prejudice to his duties as offctg. 1st wing subalt., v. Major Handyside, appd. to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer. July 13.

HOGES, Second capt., 23rd brig. R.A., is to offic. as adjt. of his brig. and staff officer R.A., Hyderabad subsidiary force, during the absence on leave of Second capt. McLeod (confirmed appt.). July 13.

MACDONELL, Brig. major, 2nd class, to be a brig. gen. 1st class.

MARSHALL, Major, staff corps, will, on the expiration of the leave granted him July 5, do general duty at Madras, under the orders of the officer commanding centre division. July 17.

MEARS, Capt., is removed from "attached" 36th N.I., to offctg. qrmr. 34th L.I. July 16.

ROBERTSON, Capt., 19th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt., v. Lieut. and qrmr. Bloomfield, on other duty.

### MEDICAL.

CARTER, Staff surg. R. W., who arrived from Malta, is directed to relieve Staff surg. Reade, v.c., at Poonamallee.

DOUGALL, Asst. surg. J., 38th regt. N.I., services placed temporarily at disposal of the Govt. of India, for employ under the foreign dept. July.

ELLIOT, R. C., c.b., dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, Presidency circle, will conduct the duties of inspector gen., British medical service, during Mr. Hadaway's absence. Aug. 4.

FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg., assumed charge of Calicut jail on July 22.

GRYLLS, Asst. surg., m.d., having completed 12 years' service, to be surg., with effect from Aug. 4 last.

MACSWINEY, Staff asst. surg. E. V., is removed from doing duty under orders of dep. insp. gen., Presidency Circle, to do duty under orders of dep. insp. gen., Hyderabad Circle, to proceed to join under instructions from the insp. gen., British med. service. June 21.

WATTS, Staff asst. surg. A. N., recently arrived from Rangoon with invalids, is directed to do duty under orders of dep. insp. gen., British medical service, Presidency Circle. July 13.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### RETURN OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor returned to the Presidency on August 3.

##### MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, August 10.—The following movements are ordered:—

H.M.'s 2nd battalion 19th regiment, from Bangalore to Fort William.

H.M.'s 1st battalion 21st regiment, from Kurrachee to Bangalore.

F company sappers and miners, from Bangalore to Port Blair.

E ditto ditto from Port Blair to Bangalore.

##### THE COMMAND OF THE HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Fort St. George, August 10.—No. 269.—In anticipation of the orders of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, and subject to any future alterations that may be deemed necessary, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the command of the Hyderabad subsidiary force be a divisional command, and that of the Ceded Districts a 1st class brigade command, from the dates on which the officers respectively appointed thereto assume their commands.

2. Officers of the general staff attached to these commands will remain undisturbed until absorbed or provided for elsewhere.

No. 270.—The following telegram from the Government of India, dated August 9, is published:—

"General Shubrick has been appointed to the command of the Hyderabad subsidiary force."

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers, &c., have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieut. Scott, Royal Art.; Qrmer. serg. Butler, 15th N.I. The undermentioned officer has passed the high proficiency test in the Hindustani language:—Capt. Curtois, 2nd squadron subaltern, 2nd light cavalry. The undermentioned officers have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Major Hinman, 3rd battalion, 60th rifles; Major Dickey, staff corps; Capt. Chambers and Mears, staff corps.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence in August, on m.c., or under rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Asst. surg. Gibbon, 23rd brig. R.A., to England, by the overland route, to appear before a medical board, unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. Marshall, 20th brig. R.A., from date of departure, for six months, Neilgherry or other hills in the south of India. Lieut. Money-Kyrle, 2nd battalion, 21st fusiliers, has leave of absence from June 28, or date of departure, for two months. Capt. Ketchen, "attached" 3rd regt. L.C., from Aug. 16, for two months, Madras, private affairs. Col. Cadell, royal (Madras) art., acting inspector general of ordnance and magazines, for fifty-six days, from Aug. 9. Col. Woods, C.S.I., staff corps, acting superintendent and agent for army clothing, for ten days, from Aug. 6 or date of departure. Inspector general Hadaway, British medical service, for sixty days, from Aug. 18. Lieut. col. Orr, staff corps, for two years, to embark from Madras. Capt. Aitchison, staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 31st regt. L.I., for two years, to embark from Madras. Conductor Bay, ordnance department, for two years, to embark from Bombay. Major Haysam, staff corps, deputy assistant commissary general, is granted the usual preparatory leave to Madras, from date of departure from Wellington, for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Europe. Dr. Mackenzie, inspector general Indian medical department, for sixty days from Aug. 12 or date of departure. Deputy inspector general of hospitals Reynolds, Presidency division, will, without prejudice to his own duties, conduct those of the inspector general Indian medical department during Dr. Mackenzie's absence.

CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Mr. Child, for one year, to proceed to Europe on furlough, with subsidiary leave for one month. Mr. Dalrymple, master attendant, Madras, privilege leave for three months. Mr. James, 1st assistant to military secretary to Government, three months, from Aug. 16. Leave of absence to Col. Campbell, R.A., superintendent gun carriage manufactory, for thirty days, from Aug. 9; Col. Rowlandson, R.A., superintendent gunpowder manufactory, will conduct the duties during the absence and on the responsibility of Col. Campbell. The two months' sick leave granted to acting sub assistant, Mr. Coombes, under date July 20, has been extended to Sept. 18. The inspector general, Indian Medical Department, has granted to Surg. Miller, m.d., surgeon to H.E. the Governor with charge of the body guard, privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from Aug. 11, or date of departure. The Controller of Military Accounts has granted privilege leave for sixty days, from Aug. 9, to Lieut. col. Touch, acting military accountant; Col. Greenlaw, acting pay examiner, performing the duties of military accountant, without prejudice to his own, and on the responsibility of Lieut. col. Touch. The Inspector general, Indian Medical Department, has granted to Assistant surgeon Thomas, resident assistant surgeon, general hospital, privilege leave of absence for one month, from Aug. 12,

or date of departure. The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. D'Sylva, manager of the office of inspector general, Indian medical department, in the Fort St. George Gazette of July 6 last, is converted into three months' cumulative privilege leave, under the Secretary of State's despatch, No. 25, dated Nov. 8, 1865.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

BLATHWAYT, C. G., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Tanna. Aug. 11.

EAST, W. A., acted as coll. of Canara from May 26 to June 6, both days inclusive.

IREDELL, Capt., asst. cant. mag. of Poona, to act as a justice of the peace within the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay. Aug. 11.

KEMBALL, Lieut. col., is appd. one of the trustees of St. Paul's Church, Poona.

MACKENZIE, T. D., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Nassick. Aug. 11.

MAYHEW, Lieut., is appd. acting 3rd class dep. coll. of Kurrachee, v. Boulton, with retrospective effect from Feb. 16 last, the date on which Capt. Dodd's services were transfd. to the milly. dept.

PARSONS, H. J., to act as second asst. coll. of Sholapoor. Aug. 11.

TAYLOR, A., acted as dep. comr. of customs, salt and opium, P.D., from April 10 to July 20 last, both days inclusive. Aug. 10.

### MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Lieut. col., R.A., is apptd. asst. adjt. gen., v. Col. Wallace, whose tenure of office has expired. No. 572, Aug. 4.

BLOWERS, Capt., 10th regt. N.I., to retain the quartermastership on promotion. No. 692, Aug. 5.

CARTER, Lieut., wing subaltern 4th regt. N.I. (rifles), to be adjt., v. Seton.

COUSSMAKER, Lieut. G. (staff corps), cadre 23rd regt. N.L.I., to have the position of capt. from May 14, v. Adams, retired. No. 578.

GODIER, Armourer Sergt., No. 261, of the corps of armourers, at present attached to the Grand Arsenal, Bombay, is posted to the 3rd hussars, and will join forthwith. No. 694, Aug. 5.

KELLY, Capt., 1st batt. 2nd foot, acting dep. asst. qrmr. gen., has qualified as a surveyor. No. 704, Aug. 9.

SOMERS, Serg., 18th hussars, employed in the ordnance dept., is transfd. to the unattached list, with effect from July 31. No. 693.

WAY.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, Aug. 6:—Lieut. Way, staff corps. No. 707.

WHITE, Staff surg. maj., m.d., c.b., to the med. charge of Deolallee depot. No. 703, Aug. 9.

WILD, Conductor, of the commissariat dept., is prom. to dep. asst. comy., from Sept. 16, 1868, for his services in Abyssinia. No. 580.

### PROMOTIONS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 687.—The following promotions and reversions in the Public Works Department are made:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Acting Assistant E. Nue to be acting deputy commissary Conductor and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary G. Cowper (since deceased), to be acting asst. commissary, Conductor J. Clabby to be acting deputy assistant commissary, Sub-conductor J. W. Williams to be acting conductor, and Sergeant M. Dowling to be acting sub-conductor, from Feb. 12, 1869, in succession to Stapleton, proceeded on medical certificate.

Conductor W. F. Knight having returned to duty March 26 last, Acting Conductor J. W. Williams and Acting Sub-conductor M. Dowling will revert to their substantive rank from that date.

Conductor and acting Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Clabby to be acting assistant commissary, Conductor W. F. Knight to be acting deputy assistant commissary, Sub-conductor J. W. Williams to be acting conductor, and Sergeant M. Dowling to be acting sub-conductor, from May 4 last, in succession to Cowper, deceased.

Sub-conductor T. Wholohan to be acting conductor, and Sergeant J. Cogan to be acting sub-conductor, from July 1 last, in succession to Culhane, proceeded on medical certificate to Europe.

### MEDICAL.

RIDDELL.—The undermentioned med. officer, having completed 12 years' service, to be surg. from the date specified:—Asst. surg. A. N. E. Riddell. No. 579, August 4 last.

ROCHE, Asst. surg. J., is confd. in the appt. of civil surg. at Kotree, Sind. August 11.

THORP, Surg., m.d., received charge of the civil jail and police hospitals, and registrarship of marriages at Ahmednuggur, July 31, from Riddell.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned gentlemen passed the departmental examinations, according to the lower and higher standards, on the dates specified:—Lower standard, on July 12: Messrs. Ollivant (with credit), Walker (with credit), De La Sharkey (with credit), Loch, Hammick, Hosking, and Winter. Higher standard, on July 15: Messrs. Reid, Fleet, Johnston, McMinn, Muir, Ebdon, Porteous, and Birkbeck. Mr. H. S. K. Bellairs, head master of Belgaum High School, has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

MILITARY—EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Ensigns Gompertz and Bingham, 108th foot. Barrack sergeant Flood is reported to have passed in the Colloquial branch of the Hindustani language. The undermentioned officers and men are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—1st Battalion 2nd Foot.—Lieut. Trench and Ensigns Armstrong and Montgomery. 1st

Battalion 8th Foot.—Lieut. Sawyer, Ensign Macbay, Lance corporal Birch, and Privates Beach and McManus. 1st Battalion 23rd Foot.—Lieut. Knox. 59th Foot.—Lieut. Gunter and Ensign James. 3rd Hussars.—Cornet De Rennick.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 18 months, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—Capt. Lloyd, staff corps, superintendent of the States of Rajpote and Limree. Lieut. Martin, wing subaltern 24th regiment N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, under the rules of 1868. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868:—Lieut. Bean, Bombay staff corps, adjutant 6th regiment N.I. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—Lieut. Hastings, Madras staff corps, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, Oude. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 18 months, on medical certificate under the furlough regulations of 1854:—Lieut. Davies, Madras staff corps. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—Asst. surg. Gunning, 1st foot, from July 1 to July 20, on medical certificate; Asst. surg. Elliott, 95th foot, 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 20.

4th Hussars.—Cornet H. A. Cherry to be lieut., without purch., v. H. B. Griffiths, dec.

7th Hussars.—Major J. Aytoun, from h.p., late 85th foot, to be major, v. F. Garforth, who retires on tempy. h.p.; Capt. R. Hale to be major, by purch., v. J. Aytoun, who retires; Lieut. A. Peel to be capt., by purch., v. Hale; Cornet W. R. Wynter to be lieut., by purch., v. Peel.

20th Hussars.—Cornet H. H. Perkin to be adjt., v. Lieut. Loch, prom. 3rd Foot.—Ensign R. C. Maul to be lieut., by purch., v. A. W. Peyton, who retires; Gent. Cadet L. T. Spens, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Maul.

7th Foot.—Gent. Cadet A. E. Crichton, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Coles, whose appointment by purch., on July 24, 1869, is can.

8th Foot.—Ensign J. W. Ward, from 82nd foot, to be ensign, v. J. W. N. Bower, who retires.

10th Foot.—Lieut. J. S. Brougham to be capt., by purch., v. Brevet major R. Annesley, who retires; Ensign C. E. A. Tuck to be lieut., by purch., v. Brougham; Ensign N. P. O'Gorman to be lieut., by purch., v. W. H. J. M. Hodder, who retires; Gent. Cadet E. C. Kellie, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Tuck; Gent. Cadet F. W. K. Glass, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. O'Gorman.

11th Foot.—Lieut. G. V. Meredith to be adjt., v. Lieut. Bamfield, prom.

25th Foot.—Major H. Pears to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Brevet col. H. T. Walker, who retires; Capt. G. S. Hallows to be major, by purch., v. Pears; Lieut. J. I. Dobson, to be capt., by purch., v. Hallows; Lieut. W. C. Hinton, from 91st foot, to be lieut., v. E. J. Christian, who exchanges; Ensign A. W. Turnbull to be lieut., by purch., v. Dobson; Gent. Cadet C. W. Gray, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Turnbull.

76th Foot.—Lieut. J. Talbot to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Bartleet, promoted.

85th Foot.—Capt. G. W. Smith, from 98th foot, to be capt., v. L. L. A. Cooper, who exchanges.

102nd Foot.—Gent. cadet H. C. E. Lucas, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. M'Basill, promoted.

105th Foot.—Ensign A. F. Barrow, from 101st foot, to be ensign, v. Maltby, prom.; Gent. cadet W. Coles, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Byng, promoted.

109th Foot.—Capt. and brevet major A. T. Welsh, from supernumerary list, to be capt., v. F. Bowker, dec.; Lieut. D. W. Mackinnon, who has resigned his position as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, from the supernumerary list, to be lieut., v. W. Luckhardt, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

#### BREVET.

Paymaster D. A. Patterson, 21st foot, to have the hony. rank of major; Hony. capt. J. Leonard, deputy commissary of ordnance on the Bengal veteran establishment, to have the hony. rank of major.

August 31.

4th Hussars.—Ensign W. A. Ramsay, from 87th foot, to be cornet, v. Cherry, prom.; Sept. 1.

5th Lancers.—Lieut. F. Sedley to be capt. without purch., v. F. J. R. Thackwell, dec.; Cornet C. W. B. Bell to be lieut., without purch., v. Sedley; Cornet A. Macnamara to be lieut., without purch., v. C. W. B. Bell, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. J. Dennis to be adjt., v. Lieut. Sedley, prom.; June 25.

7th Hussars.—W. W. H. Johnstone, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, v. Wynter, prom.; Sept. 1.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. N. G. Campbell (late Madras) to be lieut. col., v. W. S. Mann, who retires upon full pay; Sept. 1. Second Capt. F. Fitzroy (late Bengal) to be capt., v. Brev. major T. H. Salt, who retires upon full pay; Aug. 15. Second Capt. and Adjt. H. M'Leod (late Madras), to be capt., v. Campbell; Sept. 1. Lieut. S. Cargill (late Bengal), to be second capt., v. Fitzroy; Aug. 15. Lieut. W. E. Lockhart (late Madras) to be second capt., v. M'Leod; Sept. 1. The promotion of Col. W. S. Hatch (late Bombay), to bear date March 6, 1868, not May 6, 1868, as stated in Gazette of March 16.

2nd Foot.—H. J. Elverson, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. F. C. Phillips, who retires; Sept. 1.

10th Foot.—Ensign G. H. Singer to be lieut., by purch., v. C. H. Newbatt, who retires; Ensign G. C. Dobbs, from the 9th foot, to be ensign, v. Singer; Staff Asst. surg. R. F. Buchanan to be asst. surg., v. O. Haines, appointed to the staff; Sept. 1.

11th Foot.—Capt. T. B. Tuite to be major, without purch., v. J. Williams, who retires upon temporary half-pay; Lieut. E. L. Street to be captain, by purchase, v. Tuite; Ensign C. E. Lang to be lieut., by purch., v. Street; M. T. G. Lambarde, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Lang; Sept. 1.

12th Foot.—The second Christian name of Ensign Huyshe is Vyvyan, and not Vyvian, as stated in the Gazette of July 6.

21st Foot.—Ensign C. E. Bovill, to be lieut., without purch., v. H. de P. Rennick, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; June 21, 1867. Ensign J. Croker to be lieut., without purch., v. Bovill, whose prom. June 22, 1867, has been cancelled; June 22, 1867. Ensign D. Auchinleck to be lieut., by purch., v. Croker, whose prom., by purch., Oct. 23, 1867, has been cancelled; Sept. 1, 1869. Ensign C. C. Budd, from 94th foot, to be ensign, v. Auchinleck; Sept. 1.

23rd Foot.—Lieut. col. J. R. Heaton, from half-pay, late 37th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. E. W. D. Bell, c.b., v.c., who retires upon half-pay; Major the Hon. S. Mostyn to be lieut. col., by purch., v. J. R. Heaton, who retires; Capt. S. C. Millett to be major, by purch., v. the Hon. S. Mostyn; Lieut. W. H. Adams to be capt., by purch., v. Millett; Ensign C. J. Gilbert to be lieut., by purch., v. Adams; J. T. C. Reilly, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Gilbert; Sept. 1. Lieut. A. B. Hutchinson to be instructor of musketry, and not Ensign A. J. Hutchinson, as stated in the Gazette of April 23, 1869; Dec. 5, 1868.

24th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. E. V. MacSwiney, m.d., to be asst. surg., v. J. Colahan, m.d., appointed to the staff; Sept. 1.

37th Foot.—Ensign G. A. W. Forrest to be lieut., by purch., v. T. P. Waters, who retires; A. Burlton-Bennett, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Forrest; Sept. 1.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. L. C. Singleton to be capt., by purch., v. LeM. J. Carey, who retires; Ensign R. F. Darvall to be lieut., by purch., v. Singleton; O. Selby, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Darvall; Lieut. G. Chalmer to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Singleton, prom.; Sept. 1.

102nd Foot.—Ens. W. F. Vetch to be lieut., v. G. F. Preston, dec.; July 1.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. T. A. C. Macarthur, from royal art., to be staff asst. surg., v. J. S. Steward, who resigned on July 8; Asst. surg. C. Haines, from 10th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. R. F. Buchanan, app. to 10th foot; Sept. 1.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. W. S. Mann, retired full pay, royal (late Madras) art., to be col., the rank being honorary only; Sept. 1.

Capt. and brevet major T. H. Salt, retired full pay, royal (late Bengal) art., to be lieut. col., the rank being honorary only; Aug. 15.

Capt. E. C. Ross, Bombay staff corps, asst. political agent at Gwadur, to have the local rank of major while employed on the Mekran Coast or the Persian Gulf; Sept. 1.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieutenant colonel, to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866, viz.:—Lieut. col. H. G. Woods, 8th foot; July 10. Lieut. col. A. C. Gleig, royal art.; Lieut. col. G. H. Vesey, royal art.; July 28.

### THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

WAR OFFICE, August 30.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the undermentioned officers to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, viz.:—

Col. Robert Onesiphorus Bright, 19th Regiment.

Lieut. col. Edward Chippindall, 19th Regiment.

Lieut. col. Edward Atlay, Royal Artillery.

Lieut. col. Arthur Davies Dickens, Asst. Commissary-gen., Bengal Army.

Lieut. col. Henry Campbell Johnstone, Bengal Army.

Lieut. col. Herbert Taylor Macpherson, v.c., Bengal Army.

### INDIA-OFFICE, SEPT. 6.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the staff corps in India, viz.:—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Ensign G. H. C. Dyce, 77th regt.; Feb. 18, 1868.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut. C. B. S. Niell, 102nd regt.; Feb. 11, 1859.

Lieut. E. G. Blenkinsop, Madras inf.; Jan. 1, 1862.

Lieut. C. C. Campbell, Madras inf.; April 10, 1863.

Ensign A. M'Cally, 102nd regt.; Feb. 1, 1867.

Ensign D. Robertson, 21st regt.; March 26, 1868.

The admission of Lieut. H. W. Hastings, as a lieut., announced in the London Gazette, Nov. 13, 1868, is cancelled, and he is hereby admitted as a capt.; Feb. 22, 1867.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

BAKER—At Tanna, Aug. 13, wife of M. B. Baker, Esq., C.S., daughter.

BEAMES—At Madras, Aug. 2, wife of Capt. P. T. Beames, 1st bat. 11th regt., daughter.

BIRD—At Calcutta, Aug. 9, Mrs. Shearman Bird, daughter.

## Home.

### THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A large and excited meeting of policy-holders in the Albert Assurance Company was held at the London Tavern on Sept. 9, Lord W. Hay in the chair. At one time the scene of confusion was of such a character that no one could be heard. Amid a host of motions submitted to the meeting three were carried. The first rejected the scheme of the liquidators, and appointed a committee of policy-holders, who, in concert with similar other bodies, should consider the state of the company, and report upon it; the second empowered the committee to test the liability of the shareholders in all the amalgamated companies; and the third declared in favour of the policy-holders having the control of the proceedings consequent upon the company's insolvency, the directors having forfeited the confidence of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed the committee:—Mr. J. D. Bell, Plowden Buildings, Temple (Representative of Calcutta Policy-holders); Mr. James Bird (of W. Bird and Co.); Mr. James Cundy (of Barber, Son and Co.); General Cunningham (chairman of the London and Delhi Bank); Mr. P. H. Edlin, Q.C., Temple; Lord William Hay, Cleveland-row, St. James's; Mr. J. H. Matthew's (of Grindlay and Co.); Mr. J. A. Murray (of the Record and Writ Clerks' Office); Mr. Octavius Ommaney, of Parliament-street; Mr. Thomas Webster, Q.C.; and Mr. James Wyld; and these gentlemen received power to add to their number. The Birmingham committee met again on Friday, Mr. Councillor Lowe in the chair, and appointed a deputation consisting of the chairman (Mr. Lowe, of the firm of Mapplebeck and Lowe), the secretary, Mr. Griffiths (Griffiths and Browett), Mr. Morgan, solicitor, and Mr. Naish (Naish, Osborn, and Eden), to attend the meeting of representatives of the various London and provincial committees, to be held at the Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-street, London, on Wednesday next.

Mr. S. Lowell Price, one of the official liquidators of the Albert Life Assurance Company, has issued a memorandum addressed to the policy-holders, answering various objections which have been raised to the reconstruction scheme proposed by the provisional liquidators. Mr. Price defends the scheme from the charge of having been conceived in a spirit unduly favourable to the shareholders, and states that the main reasons for making the proposal were, firstly, a belief in the necessity of forming a company limited by shares as part of the machinery of reconstruction; secondly, the importance of securing the co-operation of the shareholders in carrying out any plan for saving the business; and, thirdly, because in the light of previous experience they believed it would be of advantage to the policy-holders to afford even this slight inducement to each shareholder to endeavour to meet his obligations rather than to succumb in terror or to attempt to evade them. Mr. Price then states that, finding, from the tone of recent meetings and other indications, that there is a strong preponderance of opinion in favour of a transfer of the liabilities to some sound and well-established company, he has taken steps to open negotiations with the most eligible offices at all likely to entertain the subject. Mr. Price concludes by suggesting to all interested the desirability of forming a committee, composed of men of high position, to give him their counsel and assistance. The memorandum is signed by one only of the liquidators, as Mr. Kirby is, it is stated, desirous to retire at once from the office, and an application to the Vice-Chancellor for leave to do so has been made.

The committee of policy-holders of the Albert Assurance Company, which was appointed at the recent meeting at the London Tavern, held a second meeting at the offices of the company on Monday, and were to meet again on Tuesday. It is satisfactory to see that no time has been lost in adopting the necessary steps in view of the hearing before the Vice-Chancellor on Friday next.

## Miscellaneous.

**BOMBAY ARMY.**—A divisional command in the Bombay Presidency is vacant by the return home of Major-General Adams in bad health. We believe it is not unlikely that it will be filled by Colonel John Adye, of the Royal Artillery.

**BALLED AMMUNITION.**—A special general order has been issued from the Horse Guards stating that henceforward the service ammunition of the army is to be removed from the pouches and placed in the regimental expense magazines. In cases where this may be inconvenient, general officers commanding districts are to use their discretion, and report to the Commander-in-Chief their reasons for making an exception. Proper care is to be taken that the key of the magazine is at all times in possession of some responsible person in camp or barracks, with a view to the immediate issue of the ammunition if wanted on emergency. Guards and escorts, or parties detached in aid of the civil power, will invariably have the requisite quantity of ammunition served out to them before going on duty. This supply is to be collected after the duty has been performed, and returned into the magazine.

**BURN**—At Bolarum, Aug. 4, wife of Surg. G. A. Burn, 4th cav. Hydrabad contingent, daughter.  
**CASE**—At Lucknow, Aug. 4, wife of Capt. C. Case, Bengal staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., son.  
**CHAPMAN**—At Baraich, July 28, wife of Charles Chapman, Esq., daughter.  
**COCKBURN**—At Sylhet, Aug. 5, wife of F. J. Cockburn, Esq., C.S. daughter.  
**COOKE**—At Delhi, Aug. 2, wife of C. R. Cooke, B.A., Principal Delhi College, daughter.  
**COWLEY**—At Chittagong, July 27, wife of F. W. R. Cowley, Bengal Civil Service, son.  
**DYER**—At Simla, July 22, wife of Mr. E. Dyer, daughter.  
**FAMTHOME**—At Bhurtpore, wife of J. F. Famthome, Esq., head clerk, political agency, Eastern States, Rajpootana, son. [daughter].  
**GRANT**—At Kurrachee, Aug. 7, wife of Mr. J. Grant, canal surveyor.  
**GREENLAW**—At Madras, Aug. 3, wife of Col. Greenlaw, presidency paymaster, daughter. [grenadiers, daughter].  
**HAWKS**—At Moulmein, July 12, wife of Major T. Spence Hawks, 37th  
**HUMFREY**—At Bana Gully, near Murree, July 31, wife of Lieut. J. C. T. Humfrey, 1-19th regt., son.  
**SMYLY**—At Murree, Aug. 2, wife of Major J. Beresford Smyly, deputy commissioner, Goojerat, daughter.  
**STANSFIELD**—At Cannanore, July 30, wife of Major T. Stansfield, Madras Staff Corps, daughter.  
**TAYLOR**—At Deesa, Aug. 11, wife of Brig. gen. J. M. Taylor, daughter.  
**WELLS**—At Ahmedabad, Aug. 10, wife of Rev. T. L. Wells, son.  
**WILSON**—At Anrumbabad, Aug. 10, wife of Rev. J. Wilson, daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

**BALLENDEEN—DRAKE**—At Calcutta, Aug. 7, Mr. J. M. N. Ballenden, of the E.I. Railway, to Miss E. E. Drake, daughter of Capt. S. F. Drake, of Natal, South Africa.  
**CUMMINS—DUNMAN**—At St. Andrew's Church, Singapore, July 18, Turner Cummins, Esq., H.M.'s Madras Army, to Louisa, daughter of Thomas Dunman, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Police, Straits Settlements.  
**LOCH—MENZIES**—At St. John in the Wilderness Church, Nynce Tal, on Aug. 7, James Loch, Esq., R.H.A., eldest son of the late T. C. Loch, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Menzies, Esq., dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, British Forces, Lucknow Circle.  
**TAYLOR—LAMB**—At St. Paul's Church, Landour, Aug. 3, Albert F. Taylor, Bengal staff corps, to Charlotte M., second daughter of the late Rev. R. M. Lamb.

### DEATHS.

**ADOLPHUS**—At Madras, Aug. 2, wife of Mr. S. H. Adolphus, surveyor, D.P.W., and eldest daughter of R. A. Tims, Esq., of Chitterpore, Ganjam, aged 29.  
**BEAN**—At Murree, Aug. 3, Emily L. E., wife of Lieut. col. J. W. F. Bean, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Rawul Pindie.  
**BIDDULPH**—At 6, Ulsoor Road, Bangalore, Catherine M., only daughter of Capt. F. E. Biddulph, 19th Regiment, aged 7 years and 8 months.  
**BROWN**—At Grant Road, Bombay, Aug. 13, Mr. G. Brown, aged 35.  
**BURTON**—At Seepree, Aug. 7, of cholera, Edward Frederick Stanley, only child of F. C. Burton, 38th Regiment, and Isabella his wife, aged 2 years, 11 months and 1 day.  
**BUTCHER**—At Kishnagar, Aug. 6, Matilda Sarah, the beloved wife of Samuel William Butcher.  
**CLARKE**—At Allahabad, Aug. 6, John Walter, child of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Clarke, aged 1 year and 11 months.  
**DOUGLASS**—At Bassein, July 23, Rev. J. L. Douglass, American Missionary to the Burmese.  
**EMILE**—At Boolundshahur, July 30, Mons. Alfred Emile, aged 57.  
**FATHERS**—At the European General Hospital, Bombay, Aug. 15, Frederick William Fathers, inspector G.I.P. Railway.  
**HIME**—At Jhansie, Aug. 7, of cholera, Rev. Maurice W. Hime, B.A., station chaplain.  
**KENNIS**—At No. 111, Omerocarry, Bombay, Aug. 12, Louisa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Kennis, aged 3 months.  
**KIRKHAM**—At Morar, Gwalior, Aug. 4, infant daughter of G. F. Kirkham, Esq., quartermaster R.A.  
**MCMASTER**—At Calcutta, Aug. 9, Emily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McMaster, aged 18 years.  
**MOISE**—At Ahmedabad, Aug. 13, Matilda G., child of Mr. J. A. Moise, superm., Dhooliatote gaol.  
**PIDDINGTON**—At Calcutta, suddenly, Edmund Piddington, Solicitor of the High Court, second son of the late H. Piddington, aged 37.  
**PRYSE**—Near Sylhet, the Rev. William Pryse.  
**PUNT**—At Hastings, Calcutta, Aug. 6, Virginia C., wife of E. W. Punt, aged 21. [nolds, B.C.S.]  
**REYNOLDS**—At Midnapore, Aug. 2, Arthur D., infant son of H. J. Reynolds—At Mazagon, Bombay, Aug. 11, wife of A. C. Rose, aged 30.  
**SAUNDERS**—At Fort William, Aug. 10, Louisa M., daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Henry Saunders, aged 6 months.  
**SLADEN**—At Subathee, July 31, wife of W. D. Sladen, aged 26.  
**SMITH**—At Ferozepore, Aug. 3, Susan A., wife of C. Smith, Staff Assistant Surgeon, aged 35.  
**STANLEY**—At Agra, Aug. 8, Clarence, infant son of Mrs. E. Stanley.  
**WALKER**—At Melbourne, Australia, July 14, Charles G. Walker, under-secretary to Government of Madras, aged 31.  
**WALTERS**—At Byculla, Aug. 13, Aymer E., son of R. E. Walters, head master of Byculla Schools, aged 13 months.  
**WHEELER**—At Schore, Central India, Aug. 9, John E., son of Lieut. C. E. Wheeler, 95th Regiment, aged 5 months.  
**WILLIAMS**—At Sealdah House, Aug. 8, Willie, son of A. H. Williams, aged 13 months.  
**WORSTER**—At Mooratt's Gardens, Madras, Aug. 10, Capt. G. P. Worster, Staff Corps, aged 29.



**ROYAL ARTILLERY.**—Lieutenant-General D. G. Anderson has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in India, *vice* Colonel Wallace, C.B., whose tenure of office has expired.

**OVERCROWDING.**—At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, Baron Larry, who recently complained that he had been unable to procure hospital tents during the Italian campaign, took part in a discussion on the malady which afflicts silkworms. "Don't agglomerate your worms!" he cried; "we lost thousands of soldiers by agglomeration. Let them have room and a profusion of air!" Notwithstanding the difference which separates a soldier from a cocoon, we have no doubt that overcrowding is bad for both.

**THE RELIEFS.**—"Non-purchase" writes to a contemporary "to allude in your columns to an injustice that will be done to some of the higher members of what are known as the 'new Line regiments,' if the roster for relief in India, as published some months ago in your journal, should be adhered to. These regiments were amalgamated with the Imperial Army in 1862, from which date their service in India is supposed to have commenced, though, as a matter of fact, their period of service in this country dates from their original formation, and already extends, even in the case of the three junior regiments, to nearly sixteen years. What I would now hope to bring to the notice of the authorities by your assistance is that these regiments consider they have a claim to be relieved from service in India before any new corps now in that country that embarked for foreign service later than July, 1862, and that they should stand on the roll of those to go home next after the 2nd battalion 24th Regiment, and that the last of them should embark for England before the 96th Regiment, which went on foreign service in 1863. Supposing the arrangements you have already published to stand good up to the winter of 1872-73, the five regiments for relief in the season 1873-74 should be the 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, and 96th."

**DEATH OF COLONEL ALARIC ROBERTSON, OF THE INDIAN ARMY.**—There has just passed from among us an officer—Colonel Alaric Robertson—who has rendered conspicuous services to the Indian Government, although these services were tardily recognised and but scantily recompensed. Colonel Robertson entered the Madras army in 1833, and retired in 1864, and during that long service of thirty-one years the Indian Government had not a more zealous, hard-working, or devoted servant. He was posted to the 48th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, but his turn for mechanics and engineering led to his employment in the Department of Public Works, and it was in this department that his talents developed, and his conspicuous services to the State were performed. After serving in Madras he was transferred to the Bengal Presidency, where he ultimately became superintending engineer of the Lahore and Peshawur road, the great military line of communication to our north-western frontier. His zeal and indomitable energy contributed principally to the successful accomplishment of this great undertaking, and his vigilant superintendence saved vast sums to the treasury. His natural talent for engineering surmounted difficulties of no ordinary kind in this great Government work, and he had the merit of introducing a system in the management of the Lahore and Peshawur road which was attended with great economy and success. His latest great work is the tunnel under the Indus at Attock, now on the point of being completed. But great as were Colonel Robertson's claims to admiration as a successful and accomplished engineer, and though the Lahore and Peshawur Road and the Indus Tunnel are his monuments in India, his intimate friends will dwell with still greater pleasure on the memory of a man they respected for his pure and honourable character, and loved for his kind, unselfish, and genial disposition.—*Standard*.

**INLAND GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS MADE BY INDIAN CAPITAL.**—A Calcutta Merchant has thus written to the *Times*:—"The last Indian mail mentions that the Rajah of Puttiala had subscribed 40 lacs of rupees, or £400,000, to the recent 4 per cent. Government loan for reproductive public works, the Government, with wise liberality, letting such a wholesale native customer have their 4 per cent. paper at 2 per cent. under the market price of about 95 and thus borrowing at something under 4½ per cent., the issue price of 93 being still 3 per cent. better for them than the rate at which the previous loan came out. Puttiala is one of the native States which stood firmly by us during the Mutiny; the Rajah is said to have some two millions sterling in the same unproductive shape as many other native princes and landholders hold their money—gold and silver and jewels; and it is added 'that the Governor-General and Secretary of State are very desirous of encouraging other native princes to follow this example.' We may well believe this, for it would be the best possible way of providing funds for the great railway extension the Government are themselves to make to get the people of India to lend it at such rates as 4½ and 4¾ per cent., with the additional advantage of binding them closer to us on the principle 'that no savings-bank depositor is ever a rebel.' Your city readers well know that under the East India Loan Bill, just passed, the Indian Secretary has power to borrow in this market eight millions when he pleases, if he can get the money, or any material part of it, in India itself in this way, at about 4½ per cent. I dare say he will be glad enough to do so, and this commencement will therefore interest them. It will interest, also the holders in this country of some

eighty millions of guaranteed railway stock, and their position, already very strong, will be strengthened still more by everything that aids the Government in carrying out their plan of themselves making some 7,000 miles of railway lines, not rival or competing lines, but practically extensions and feeders of the existing 5,000 miles made by companies. A very natural regret has often been expressed that the natives of India hold so little interest in Indian railway stock, but it will come to the same thing if they will lend their money to the Government to make railways, canals, &c., and it is quite possible they may do so, as they are a curious set, and may not well understand private railway companies, even though guaranteed by Government."

**INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.**—The following are the arrangements decided upon for carrying out the Indian reliefs this season. The *Serapis* will leave Portsmouth on the 20th instant, calling at Queenstown and embarking the head-quarters and six batteries 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, with which she will proceed to Alexandria, returning to Portsmouth on the 4th of November with the 90th Light Infantry. The *Crocodile* will leave Portsmouth on the 1st ultimo, calling in at Queenstown and embarking the 39th Regiment, with which she will proceed to Alexandria, returning to Portsmouth with the 1st Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers on the 15th of November. The *Serapis* will start from Portsmouth on her second voyage on the 14th November, with the 15th Hussars and one battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, and will return to Portsmouth on the 20th December with the head-quarters and A, B, C, D, E, and G Batteries 14th Brigade Royal Artillery. The *Crocodile* will start from Portsmouth on her second voyage, with drafts, on the 21st of November, and will return to Portsmouth on the 31st of December with F Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, and drafts. The *Serapis* will leave Portsmouth for the third time, with drafts, on the 30th of December, and will return to Portsmouth with the 2nd Dragoon Guards on the 4th of February. The *Crocodile* will leave Portsmouth on her third journey on the 6th of January, calling in at Queenstown and taking on board the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment, and returning to Portsmouth on the 16th of February with the 82nd Regiment. The *Serapis* will leave Portsmouth on her last journey on the 15th of February, calling at Queenstown and embarking the 66th Regiment, and will return to Portsmouth on the 23rd of March with the 93rd Highlanders. The *Crocodile* will start from Portsmouth on her last journey on the 22nd of February, proceeding to Queenstown to embark the 89th Regiment, and will return to Portsmouth on the 3rd of April with the 102nd Fusiliers. The 81st Regiment will leave Queenstown for Gibraltar, in one of the other transports, on the 23rd of February, and the 83rd will proceed on from Gibraltar in the same vessel. The troops returning home will proceed as follows:—The 90th Light Infantry will leave Bombay by transport on the 1st proximo, the 1st Battalion 23rd Fusiliers on the 12th prox., the head-quarters and A, B, C, D, E, and G Batteries 14th Brigade Royal Artillery on the 16th of November, F Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery on the 27th of November, the 2nd Dragoon Guards on the 1st of January, the left wing of the 82nd Regiment on the 12th of January, the head-quarters and remainder of the regiment embarking at Aden on the 22nd of January; the 93rd Highlanders on the 17th of February, and the 102nd Fusiliers on the 28th of February. The head-quarters and right wing of the 7th Royal Fusiliers will, most probably, leave Bombay for Aden in the same transport with the left wing of the 82nd Regiment, sailing on the 12th of January and arriving at Aden on the 20th.

## India Office.

Sept. 11, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. G. L. Harris, W. A. Kingston (Uncov.), R. N. Rhind (Uncov.), F. C. Marshall (Uncov.), T. Drysdale (Uncov.), H. S. Ridings (Uncov.), G. F. Wells (Uncov.), W. P. Harington (Uncov.), J. Platts (Uncov.), and F. M. Avern (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. A. Wedderburn and D. F. Carmichael.

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. H. Morland (Uncov.), W. Wells (Uncov.), and J. Plumer (Uncov.); Lieut. E. B. Hunter (Uncov.), and Commander E. Giles (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. R. F. Hutchinson; Col. J. Hennesey, Staff Corps; Maj. W. Sheffield, Staff Corps; Col. C. H. Dickens, c.s.i., R.A.; Lieut. col. H. E. Iremonger, Staff Corps; Sub Conductor A. Green, Commissariat Dept.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. G. A. A. Warner, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. R. Hope, Cav.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. H. F. J. Kean, 5 mo.; Mr. J. J. Grey, 6 mo.; Mr. J. Simson, 6 mo.; Mr. G. Campbell, 6 mo.; Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, 1 mo.; Mr. J. Power, 6 mo.; Mr. E. Waterfield, 6 mo.; Mr. F. Adams (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. H. S. Ridings (Uncov.), 1 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. F. Thelwall, 3 mo.; Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, 3 mo.; Mr. R. H. Pinhey, 6 weeks; Mr. P. M. Dalzell, 1 mo.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. C. Dickson, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. H. T. Drake, Inf., 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. C. Mackenzie, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. E. A. Campbell, Inf., 3 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. G. H. Reinecker, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. J. W. F. Sandwith, Inf., 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. W. B. Jones, C. U. Aitchison, H. L. Oliphant, C. S. Belli, F. O. Fowle, and V. H. Schalch; Hon. R. Spankie, Mr. S. S. Thorburn, Mr. G. M. Ricketts, c.b., Dr. R. A. Barker (Uncov.), Mr. J. T. Denmeade (Uncov.), Mr. R. W. Thomas (Uncov.), Mr. W. P. Johnston (Uncov.), Mr. A. M. Russell (Uncov.), Mr. E. W. C. Braddon (Uncov.).  
*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. R. Rice and J. B. Pennington.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. R. H. Pinhey, W. R. Pratt, E. H. Percival, F. T. Willaume (Uncov.), J. Higgins (Uncov.), J. P. Hughlings (Uncov.), and Lieut. G. C. Parker (Uncov.).

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. J. A. C. Hutchinson; Asst. surg. F. G. Constant; Lieut. col. W. H. S. Earle, Staff Corps.  
*Madras Estab.*—Surg. G. Marr; Major E. L. M. Evans, Staff Corps; Lieut. M. H. Wratislaw, Inf.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Major R. Wallace, Staff Corps; Major J. F. Chapman, Staff Corps; Conductor C. Jacka.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

## BIRTH.

**MARTIN**—The wife of Capt. G. E. Martin, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Weston-super-Mare, Sept. 5.

## MARRIAGES.

**CAMPBELL**—MACNAGHTEN.—Colin G. Campbell, Esq., to Octavia H., daughter of Sir Edmund W. Macnaghten, Bart., of Dundarane, at the Parish Church of Dunluce, in the county Antrim, Sept. 9.  
**CANDY**—HALLETT.—George H. Candy, Captain Royal Artillery, to Agnes, daughter of the late Col. J. D. Hallett, c.b., Bombay Army, at Rugby, Sept. 7.  
**GOGGERLY**—BAWTREE.—Frederick W. Gogerly to Lydia, daughter of Geo. F. Bawtree, at Kingsland Congregational Church, by the Rev. George Gogerly, late of Calcutta, Sept. 7.  
**PRITCHETT**—BELL.—William M. Pritchett, Esq., Captain Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Mary A. M., daughter of the late J. Hamilton Bell, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., at Stoke Church, Devonport, Sept. 8.  
**SHAW**—SHAW.—James Shaw, jun., eldest son of James Shaw, Esq., of Ibrox-terrace, Glasgow, late of Calcutta, to Maria Theresa, second daughter of Major Robert Shaw, Bengal Army, Retired List, at St. Mary's Church, Islington, Sept. 7.

## DEATHS.

**ANSTRUTHER**—Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart., of Carmichael, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 77.  
**BOSANQUET**—Elizabeth M., relict of the late John I. Bosanquet, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 71, Sept. 5.  
**CHAMPION**—Charles S., son of Col. J. H. Champion, Bombay Staff Corps, killed by an express train at Offord Station, Huntingdonshire, aged 9, Sept. 7.  
**JENKINS**—William Edward Jenkins, Esq., late of Calcutta, at the Craven Hotel, Craven-street, Strand, aged 61, Sept. 8.  
**LESTER**—Charles H., son of the Rev. J. Moore Lester, late Bengal Civil Service, at Scarborough, aged 5, Sept. 4.  
**ROBERTSON**—Col. Alario Robertson, Indian Staff Corps, at Blair Athol, aged 53, Sept. 3.  
**ROBERTSON**—Anna Maria, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Robertson, M.A., Bengal Establishment, at 4, Blandford-square, Sept. 6.  
**ROSS**—John, eldest son of the late Col. Robert Ross, in Paris, aged 29, August.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Sept. 8. Chatham, Rangoon; Western Belle, Bombay; Teviot, Colombo; Al-dourie, Penang; Persian Empire, Colombo; Sarah Scott, Manila; Sterling, Bassea; Black Watch, Akyab; Joshua, Madras; Ellenborough, Ceylon; Orbe, Ceylon; Ilione, Penang; Helen Denny, Rangoon; Beatrice, Rangoon; Bengal, Calcutta; Barracouta, Bassein; Gladstone, Akyab; Chryseis, Bangkok; Diadem, Bassein; Melbourne, Bombay; Caroline Hutchings, Mangalore; Innisfallen, Tuticorin; Earl Russell, Bombay; Mary Ann, Calicut; Lawrence Brown, Bassein; Garibaldi, Rangoon; Hudikwall, Rangoon; Georgiana, Rangoon; Lochnagar, Rangoon; Aletheia, Tuticorin; Wemyss Castle, Singapore; Glenlyon, Bombay; Cashmere, Moulmain; Canada Belle, Akyab; Alice Tainter, Bassein; Tantallon Castle, Calcutta; Carnatic, Madras; Art Union, Madras; Neuhoff, Rangoon; Cisey, Manila; Analyst, Akyab; Ribbleton, Singapore; Hippolyta, Rangoon; Evelyn, Bombay; Queen of the West, Colombo;—8. City of Benares, Calcutta; New Brunswick, Rangoon; Orwell, Calcutta; Heidi, Akyab; Alexandra, Colombo; Velocity, Bassein; Walsgrif, Bassein;—10. Rutlandshire, Bombay; River Crianna, Calcutta; Orion, Moulmain; Lady Banfield, Cochín; Marengo, Colombo;—11. Derwent, Colombo; Albert Edward, Rangoon; Mallard, Madras.

## DEPARTURES.

Sept. 6. Norval, Bombay; Mary E. Campbell, Aden;—7. Marinus, Bombay; Lammerhagen, Bombay;—10. Lord Warden, Calcutta; Antilles, Madras; Derwent, Colombo;—12. Macedon, Bombay.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ripon, Sept. 11.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For HONG KONG.—Mr. E. Moore. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. R. F. Halahan, Mr. A. Saunders, Mr. Aston, Mr. Way, Mr. C. Edwards, Mr. R. G. B. Stevens, Capt. M. Barton. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hoscanson and two infants, Mr. Napier and son, Mr. Hill's child. For MALTA.—Col. and Mrs. Dillon.  
 Per str. Nyanza, Sept. 19.—From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Savill, Major Chapman, Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Barlow, Major gen. Tapp, Mr. and Mrs. J. Manning, Mr. A. M. Russell, Capt. G. Murray, Mr. C. R. Williams, Mrs. Tarrant and two children, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Troward, Mr. and Mrs. Troward, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. J. Barlow, jun., Major and Mrs. McMillan. For ADEN.—Mr. G. C. Parker. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cow, Mr. Bodger, Mr. E. Beard, Mr. Heales.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Oxus, of Dundee, from Akyab to London, struck the Seven Stones and foundered; crew landed at Penzance.  
 The Lord of the Isles, from Mauritius, put into Algoa Bay, disabled, July 30, having lost bulwarks, &c.; two men washed overboard.  
 The General Wyndham, Croot, from Java to Amsterdam, was abandoned, July 4, in lat. 33 S., lon. 29 E.; she sprung a leak, May 11, and a succession of heavy gales had increased it to nine feet of water in the hold, and had blown away sails, stove all boats, and carried away part of bulwarks; crew landed at St. Helena by the Sir James.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## SEPTEMBER 18.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Mrs. G. Scott, Mr. J. W. Monkman, Mrs. E. Dandridge, Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Sampson and two children, Mrs. Lobb, Mrs. Champion, Mr. F. Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Hamo, Mr. Lloyd Jones, Mr. E. O. Tudor, Mr. C. Roser, Mrs. G. J. Scott, Lieut. col. W. D. and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. David Petrie, Mr. E. Sanders, Mrs. E. S. Mason, Mr. Bowley, Miss M. Weston, Mr. W. Jordan, Mr. T. Wilson, Dr. F. H. S. Wurth, Mr. J. H. Falk, Mrs. W. S. Lockhart and two children, Asst. surg. Gupta, and Mr. C. Penn.  
**MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. C. B. Boileau, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. S. P. Griffiths, Mrs. de V. Carey, Capt. E. G. Wells, Mr. W. F. Campbell, Mr. D. M. Rae, Mr. W. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. John Atkinson and child, Dr. and Mrs. Sandford, Miss Drummond, Mrs. Shaw, and Mr. J. Phillips.  
**SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. Dey, Mr. J. N. Goodridge, and Mr. A. M. Broadley.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Col. F. H. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Misses Macdonnell (two), Mrs. Cockerell, Miss A. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Sutherland, Capt. E. M. Mason, Mr. George Millar, and Mr. John Fortune.  
**MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.**—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss M'Cleverty, Miss Cherry, Miss Johnston, and Mr. Allan.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. H. K. Rutherford, Mr. R. A. Duns, Mr. B. Riddell, Capt. C. H. Myers, Mr. Bushman, and Mr. R. S. O'Connor.  
**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Nicholls and infant, Mr. H. D'Oyley, Mr. Doering, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith, Mr. Law, Mrs. Zillah Johnston, Mr. P. W. Robertson, Mr. J. H. Aspinwall, Mr. G. Tomkins, Mr. A. Cohn, Miss Drew, and Mr. S. Bird.  
**SUEZ TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. E. Board.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.**—Mr. Finch, and Mrs. Sinclair and three children.  
**MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.**—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Laurance, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Miller.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.**—Mr. F. Drohen.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. J. Y. F. Shaw, and Mr. Head.  
**MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. J. Smith, and Mr. T. A. Tonks.  
**MARSEILLES TO PENANG.**—Mr. and Mrs. H. Troblich.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.**—Mrs. Campbell and infant.  
**MARSEILLES TO YOKOHAMA.**—Mr. R. Johnstone.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Capt. Johnson.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Mr. C. F. Wyndham, and Mr. R. H. S. Vyvyan.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Mr. E. W. Carlton.

## SEPTEMBER 25.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Betts, Major and Mrs. Staples, Mr. R. S. Dobbs, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Southey, Mr. F. Pollen, Mr. T. J. Murray, Capt. W. S. Holt, Mr. R. Logan, Mrs. Minot and infant, Mr. J. M. Kirwan, Mrs. G. Eales, Mrs. Ross Lewis, and Professor Meier Obad Ali.  
**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. Hood, Mrs. Chauner, Mr. E. Cresswell, Mrs. Capper and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Tayler, Mr. Lefun, Mr. Agciasto, Mr. Ralli, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Wienholt, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Payne and friend, Lieut. col. W. R. Campbell, Mr. H. B. Goad, Mr. C. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Boys, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Payne, Mr. J. P. Hughlings, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Greig, Major Williams, Sir George Malcolm, Capt. F. F. Dowden, and Mr. D. Robertson.  
**SUEZ TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. Fuchs, Mr. G. White, General Sir W. H. and Lady Turner, Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Evans, Mr. Selimer, Mr. Branas, Col. and Mr. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodburn, and Mr. W. Kirtan.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEN.**—Mr. H. C. M'Diarmid.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Mrs. Chitty and three children.  
**MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Col. Carmichael and son, Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby, Miss Willoughby, Miss L. Willoughby, Miss H. Willoughby, Miss Harrison, Miss Betsy, and Miss Maclean.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Mr. R. S. Kendall, Major and Mrs. Long and infant, and Mr. C. O. James.

## OCTOBER 2.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. J. Guise, Mrs. and Miss Christopher, Miss Thompson, Miss Wiles, Mr. M'King, Mrs. Dulzell, Mr. and Mrs. Lavine, Mr. Yates, Miss E. Kelsall, Major J. B. Cox, Miss Paterson, Mr. M'D. Stephenson, Mrs. W. J. Jeffreys, Mr. R. C. Saunders, Mr. Gordon Lynn, Miss Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Owen, Dr. C. Calthorp, Mr. H. G. Cooke, Mr. R. B. Buckley, Mr. Postford, and Asst. surg. B. Franklin.  
**MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Apcar, Mr. A. A. Apcar, Mr. Fairley and friend, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Barlow, Miss Gordon, Mr. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. Constant, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Showers, Mr. M'Laren, Rev. D. George, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle, and child, Miss Fowle, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Miss Robertson, Miss M'Pherson, Mr. A. Sieger, Mrs. W. Kaye, Mr. J. W. M'Knight, Sir J. Folkes, Mr. John Mitchell, and Rev. M. Lamert.  
**SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. Rizo, Mr. Psyche, Mr. Schillizzi, Mr. Corwela, Mr. E. Mavrogordato, Mr. F. Walton, and Mr. F. P. Ed's.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Mrs. Eddis, Lieut. Wratislaw, Miss Addis, Col. Hilliard, Rev. Mr. A. C. Bell, Mr. R. Rice, the Rev. Mr. S. Trend, and Mrs. Jennings.  
**MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.**—Mr. Roxbotham, Mr. Powell, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. L. Moore, Major Evans, Mrs. Shortlandt and infant, and Major and Mrs. Baldwin and infant.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Crofton, Miss Lake, Mr. T. A. Monteith, Miss Griffin, Miss Anderson, and Mrs. Loch.  
**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Garbett, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. J. S. Barnes, Lieut. Hill, Surg. major Cameron, Mr. W. F. Bulcock, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Schalch, Mr. A. C. Burnett, Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Pinckey and infant, Mr. E. Anderson, Mr. R. H. Hamilton, Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Mr. E. Stillwell, Col. Hallett, Mr. G. Steinthal, Mr. and Mrs. Kellner, Mr. W. M'Donald, and Mr. C. T. Peters.  
**SUEZ TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. A. Thurburn, Mr. J. B. Pennington, Hon. P. Wyndham, Mr. J. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Stead, and Mr. J. Shaw.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.**—Mr. E. Buchanan, Miss Macartney, Mr. J. Duncan's two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carver, Capt. Skottowe, Mr. H. S. Master, and Mr. and Mrs. Ross.  
**MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.**—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Crewell, Mr. Gossett, Miss Sconce, Sir J. Elphinstone, and Mr. H. W. Ridley.  
**SUEZ TO CEYLON.**—Mr. Duncan Davidson.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.**—Mrs. E. Arthur, Mrs. Wilberforce Wilson, and Miss M. M. Riehton.  
**MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.**—Mrs. Mellish and infant.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.**—Mr. J. W. Witham.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. C. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. J. E. Thomson, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. W. H. Dillon, Mr. J. H. Thomas, and Mr. H. E. Troup.  
**MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. Franks.

SEIZ to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Garbutt.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Skottowe, and Commander S. H. Murray, R.N.  
 MARSEILLES to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Towns and two daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoff-  
 ning and child.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. A. Guise.  
 MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.—Col. and Mrs. Stanton and child.

OCTOBER 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. G. M. Price, Mr. H. C. Mendel, Dr. J. A. C. and  
 Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Burton, Miss Harris, Mr. W. H. Simpson, Mrs. Joynt and  
 two children, Miss Hutton, Mrs. A. Robinson and child, Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Jones,  
 Mr. J. Dowell, Mr. Cress, Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, Mr. G. Hutchinson, Mr. W. M. Ten-  
 nant, Mr. H. R. Cook, and Mrs. Stirling and four children.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. M. Jackson, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. A. Oli-  
 vant, Mrs. Shaw, Hon. W. Holloway, Major Barras, Colonel and Mrs. Price, Mr. and  
 Mrs. G. Romaine, Lieut. Col. W. C. Anderson, Mrs. Marval, Mr. J. E. Murphy, Mr.  
 E. Fulton, Mr. Lee Warner, Mr. A. H. Unwin, Capt. Fisher, Mr. A. Wingate, Mr.  
 and Mrs. C. J. Mayhew, Mr. W. Jamieson, Mr. W. T. Blandford, Mr. J. L. Dennis-  
 on, Mrs. R. C. Thorp, Mr. F. C. Dankes, Major John Macdonald, Hon. Louis S.  
 Jackson, and Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane and infant.

SEIZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jenkinson, Mr. Bax, and Surg. major and  
 Mrs. Pemberton.

MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Carver and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell  
 and infant, and Mr. Durant.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Miss Jeans.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Irby's child, Mr. Flood, Mrs. Drummond Hay,  
 Miss G. W. Fleming, Capt. Hall, and Mr. T. Colville.

OCTOBER 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Ross and two children, Mr. H. Hastings, Miss  
 Dodd, Miss M. E. Gray, Mrs. Wickes, Miss Conell, Mr. J. White, Mr. C. A. Samuels,  
 Mrs. Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. and  
 Miss Fraser, Mr. Daunt, Mr. C. Halford, Mrs. Hill, Mr. B. K. Rivett, Mr. Collins,  
 and Mr. G. H. Damant.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. F. Lance, Mrs. Rutherford, Miss Payne,  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Lieut. Col. B. Walton, Mr. O. M. Macdonald, Lieut. and Mrs.  
 Cole, Mr. R. W. Cunningham, Mr. R. A. Adney, Mrs. Perceval Waite, Mr. and Mrs.  
 J. H. Livermore, and Mr. A. J. Elliot.

SEIZ to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Blyth and niece, and Miss Driver.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. R. Sewell, Mrs. G. Duncan, Mr. Gordon Macken-  
 zie, Mr. H. M. Winterbottom, Mrs. Johnson, the Right Hon. Lady Napier, Miss  
 Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Rogers, Mr. A. L. Hough, Rev. Mr. Clayton, Mr.  
 C. De Robeck, and Mr. D. Ferguson.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mrs. Longley.

SEIZ to MADRAS.—Capt. Boone.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major Vander Gucht, Mrs. Merriman and infant, Miss  
 Blake, Mrs. Havelock, Miss Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite and infant, Mrs. J.  
 Graham, Mr. C. Bogue, Capt. Johnstone, Mr. J. H. Todd, Mrs. and Miss Brown,  
 Miss Blissett, Mr. C. E. Gladstone, and Miss Leckie.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Dr. G. and Mrs. Marr, Mr. and Mrs. Spry, Mr. W. J.  
 Halsey, Mrs. A. Stirling, Mr. F. S. Sillifant, Mr. M. D. Chalmers, Mr. F. L. Charles,  
 Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mrs. Maitland, Miss Maitland, Mr. F. Baker, Mr. E. J. Sinkin-  
 son, Major J. D. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leach,  
 Mrs. Lopez Pereira, Miss Kennett, and Mrs. and Miss Gibbs.

SEIZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. W. E. Blyth, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. S. Ro-  
 bertson, Miss Robertson, and Mr. Archibald Rogers.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. J. Hamilton.

MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. John Fraser.

SEIZ to PENANG.—Miss Napier.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Rogers and child.

MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. G. Cousmaker.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Brownlow Knox, Mrs. Poynder, and Miss Green-  
 field.

OCTOBER 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Cockson and two infants, Mr. E. H. Cowie, Mr.  
 E. Dickinson, Mr. E. Weber, Mr. P. M. Dalziel, Mr. A. Dalziel, Miss Dalziel, Mrs.  
 Walton, and Mrs. Hallett.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Allen, Mr. J. S. Drum-  
 mond, Col. Holland, Lieut. W. A. Atkins, Mr. E. J. Webber, Mr. Spankie, and Miss  
 Spankie.

SEIZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. J. S. Smith, and Mrs. and Miss McLeod.

MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.—Col. Rich, and Mrs. Durant and three daughters.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Hon. Mrs. Curzon and three children.

OCTOBER 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, Mr. Nash,  
 Mrs. C. A. Crawford and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Mair, Mrs. Holroyd, Misses Holroyd  
 (two), Miss Taylor, Mrs. E. Hyde and infant, Mr. J. C. Kirtlandt, Mrs. Thelwall,  
 Mr. Thelwall, Rev. J. and Mrs. Erhardt and infant, Mr. A. Whitten, Mr. G. Whitten,  
 and Miss Wyllie.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tucker, Miss  
 Tucker and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Misses Norman (two) and child, Mrs.  
 Green and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Greenstreet, Mrs. Chevers, Mr. H. and Mrs.  
 Keen, Mrs. J. Prinsep and infant, Mr. T. Savi, Mr. T. B. Savi, Mr. A. Daly, Mr. J.  
 O. B. Saunders, Mrs. F. M. Halliday and infant, and Mr. W. C. Fife.

SEIZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Dieckmann, Dr. and Mrs. Bensley, Miss Bensley,  
 and Mr. C. S. Hozz.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Carment and two infants, Mrs. G.  
 Duncan, and Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Gray.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, and Col. Walpole.

SEIZ to MADRAS.—Col. A. N. Rich.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Webster, and Major and Mrs. Boyd.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Keen, Miss Rotherham, Mr. E.  
 Palmer, Colonel J. Daniel, Mr. H. G. Tippet, Dr. and Mrs. Hulson, Mr. and Mrs.  
 Lightfoot, Miss Hartwell, and Mr. G. M. Steway.

SEIZ to BOMBAY.—Capt. H. Fellowes, Major T. E. Webster, Mr. FitzJames Sto-  
 vens, and Sir Seymour Blane.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Carson, and Mr. R. A. B. Dobree.

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. St. Alban.

MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Burdett.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Rev. Mr. J. E. Moules and two children, and Miss  
 Lawrence.

MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Thos. Randall, Mr. W. P. Mair, Mr. C. Andrews,  
 and Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor.

SEIZ to MELBOURNE.—The Bishop of Auckland and Lady.

MARSEILLES to SYDNEY.—Hon. and Rev. K. Digby.

**CHOLERA AT AKYAB.**—Advices from Akyab to 1st August re-  
 ceived in Bombay, state that cholera was raging to an alarming ex-  
 tent in that town and the districts, driving the population of whole  
 villages from their homes, and preventing immigration from Chitta-  
 gong, without which the cultivation of the rice crop has become  
 an impossibility, and thus a large area of ground, formerly under  
 cultivation year after year, is now lying waste. Official statements  
 go so far as to say that there would be no rice for export at all next  
 year, and that the whole of the grain sown would barely suffice for  
 the home consumption of the country. This is rather an exagger-  
 ated statement; but there is no doubt that from the above causes,  
 so far as Akyab is concerned, the export of rice will be on a smaller  
 scale than for several years past. The rains have been plentiful;  
 but the effects of cholera, and consequent want of labour, have quite  
 neutralised their effect.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi- dends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. }	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	...	...	97
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	...	...	97
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	...	...	97
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	...	...	92 92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	...	...	92 92½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	...	...	100 101
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	...	...	105½ 106½
4½ per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	...	...	110½ 110½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	...	...	...
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	...	...	...
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	...	...	...

## India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... 5s. 0½d.  
 Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.  
 Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ...	...	211 to 210
	India 5 per cent. ...	...	113½ to 114½
	India 4 per cent. ...	...	99½
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	92½
	India 5 per cent. Enforced Paper, 1872 ...	...	105½ to 106
	India Stock, Enforced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	110½
	India Stock Debentures, 1878 ...	...	...
	" " " 1859 ...	...	...
	" " " 1863 ...	...	...
	" " " 1864 ...	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	103½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	...
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	104
	India 4 per cent., 1884 ...	...	99½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...	...	...
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	25s. to 30s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	25s. pm.
	Red Sea Telegraph (Annuities, Aug., 1909) ...	19	7 to 16
	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 6 per cent.) ...	100	107½
	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	109 to 110
	East Indian ...	100	111½ to 112½
	Ditto I. Extension ...	...	...
	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	109½
	Ditto (new) ...	10	13 to 2 pm.
	Ditto ...	4	14 to 2 pm.
	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	106 to 108
	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	99
	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	107½ to 108½
	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	102
	Onid and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	107½
	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	1 to 1½ pm.
	Schule (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	102½ to 103½
	Dellhi (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
	Ditto ...	2	1½ pm.
	Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	107½
	BANKS.		
	Agra (Limited) B ...	10	41
	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14½
	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	34
	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	55
	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	43 to 44
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	42 to 44
	New ...	4	5 to 1 d.s.
	Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) 1st iss. ...	7	1½ pm.
	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	2 dis.
	East India Irrigation and Canal ...	all	...
	East India Land (Limited) ...	7	44 dis.
	Indo-European Telegraph (Limited) ...	20	1 dis. to par
	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	107 to 109
	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6	1 to 1½ dis.
	North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	54	7 to 5 d.s.
	Ditto B ...	all	9 to 8 d.s.
	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	45 to 47
	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	3 to 2 d.s.

**THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE.**—The Maharajah of Jeypore has accepted the appointment of member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. His accession will be of great advantage, for not only is he a chief of ancient lineage and large territorial influence, but he is also a most enlightened and liberal ruler of his own States, and at the same time firmly attached to British interests. Lord Mayo is to be congratulated on his choice, and the Maharajah to be complimented on his readiness to quit for a time the pleasures of independent sovereignty for the labour and restraint of imperial legislation.—*Pioneer*

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JAPAN	—	—

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30	
27 November	
25 December	

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, August 24; Agra, August 22; Calcutta, August 20; Madras, August 18.

The postponement of preparations for the Agra Durbar, as announced here by telegram some weeks ago, figures among the chief items of news brought by the present mail. Colonel Roberts, the Assistant Quartermaster-general, who was to have chosen and laid out the ground for the intended gathering, has been told to delay his departure until further orders, and no further move is to be made in the matter until something like an estimate can be taken of the ensuing Khareef crop. In other words, there will probably be no durbar at all in the North-West, where prices continue forbiddingly high, and large numbers of the people are likely to be supported on public alms for some time to come. No amount of rain can make up for the loss of cattle in Rajpootana and the adjacent provinces. It is thought however that not a few of the native princes will be invited to meet the Duke of Edinburgh in Calcutta.

It is generally believed that the Indian Government will leave Simlah about the 20th October for Calcutta, departing as usual just when the climate of the Himalayas is nearest perfection in English eyes. Lord Mayo however, it seems, will yet linger a little on that side of his world, to look at the snowy ranges from the slopes of Kemaon and inspect the new sanatorium (or sanitarium—which is it to be?) at Ranikhet.

MEANWHILE Lord Mayo and his Council have not been neglecting business. The Bill against European vagrancy is receiving its last touches. The delay in passing it has been caused in part by a legal difficulty which the passage of the India Bill of last session in this country has only just removed. By virtue of that Bill it has become possible at once to repeal some obsolete clauses in the Charter Act of William IV., which debarred Europeans from living in Upper India without a licence. The new Vagrancy Act empowers Government to deport at the public expense any vagrant willing to go home.

Should he refuse to clear off by a certain time, or venture to show himself again in India, he will be liable to fine and imprisonment. The Bill thus fails to deal with those hardened beggars who prefer loafing where they are; but this drawback seems inevitable under the present conditions of the Merchant Shipping Act. Probably however the machinery of the law may admit of being so worked as to render life in India intolerable to loafers of this particular stamp.

IN view of the further expenses entailed by the famine, and of a serious falling off in the opium revenue to the tune of more than half a million, Lord Mayo has been enforcing on all departments the duty of a pitiless economy. Each local Government has received a circular, warning it that "the ordinary expenses of the Empire shall not for the future exceed by a single rupee the revenue of the year." It is evident that even the small surplus foretold by Sir R. Temple will be transformed into a larger deficit. The spirit of economy is even to be carried into the region of pens and paper. Steel pens are as much as possible to supersede quills—an agreeable prospect for those who cannot write freely with the former. Quill pens in hot weather are often aggravating things, but scratchy steel pens are for many people a worse infliction still; and to our experience their practical cheapness is not at all apparent.

THE Bengal Legislative Council has passed through Committee the Tea Labour Bill, after a hard fight on certain clauses which place the time-expired labourers on the same footing in the matter of their new contracts as labourers engaged for the first time. This part of the Bill was carried by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-governor in a committee of eleven. Equal protection of coolies and masters was the plea advanced by the majority for what seems like a retrograde step in quite a wrong direction. It assumes on the part of coolies of several years' standing a hopeless inability to protect themselves, and on the part of their employers an inveterate dislike to fair play. The Viceroy however or the Home Secretary may perhaps see fit to veto this part of the Bill.

THE collapse of the Albert Assurance Company seems to have caused in India a sensation almost greater than the failure of the Agra Bank. It could hardly however have come on many of the sufferers out there as a surprise, seeing that the mismanagement in this country had for some years caused great uneasiness and evoked many remonstrances from the company's Indian supporters. For some time past a steady fight had been going on between the Indian and the English managers touching the amount of assets to be kept in hand for the protection of the former. The policy-holders in Calcutta have already begun to consider what they should do in the present emergency, and the news they have by this time received of the decree of liquidation and the measures taken by their fellow-sufferers at home will no doubt impress upon them the wisdom of concerted action for the common advantage.

CHOLERA continues to rage in many parts of India. At Gwalior the scourge has proved nearly as fatal as at Umritsur. In Lucknow it seems to defy all medical treatment, everyone attacked there being carried off. It was hoped that Dr. Young's method of injecting ammonia into the veins would rescue some few of the sufferers from death, but the hope has apparently not been fulfilled. The injections did sometimes expel the cholera, but still the patients died, whether from the ensuing fever or

the intense heat of the tents in which they lay. Such at least is the account derived from one channel. Another and perhaps later informant describes the pestilence as abating, and the fatal cases in the 102nd Foot as comparatively few.

MESSRS. SHAW AND HAYWARD were both by the last accounts at Leh, on their return from Yarkand and Kashgar. The Khoosh Beghi seems to have treated Mr. Shaw with especial kindness, making him costly presents in return for his Kangra tea. Mr. Shaw declares that the population of Eastern Turkistan are "ravenous" for the tea, and have an especial liking for the green teas from the Kangra Valley. A large kafilah was shortly expected at Leh, whence it would proceed by Kooloo to Palampore, in time for the next November fair.

IN England we are told that organ-grinders and other wandering musicians gain a livelihood from the money paid them to desist from torturing sensitive people's ears. In some parts of India a similar kind of tax is levied, it seems, on the purses of people whose tender hearts bleed at the sight of sufferings not their own. The *bahilias* or bird-catchers of Agra are wont, it seems, to sit down in malice prepenance at the doors of *Sarajies*, a class of Hindus to whom all life is sacred, and to keep on torturing birds until they are paid to leave off. Cruelty to animals, especially oxen, is by no means uncommon in the land where animal life is accounted sacred by the laws of Manu. If Hindu religiousness cannot prevent the wanton torturing of poor birds, we hope the magistrates will use their ample powers to that end.

ANOTHER paradise for old Anglo-Indians seems still to want its due number of inmates. At Castra in Tasmania there are still a few thousand acres to be had for a mere song—about thirty or forty shillings an acre, we believe. When a few more families have taken up the balance of land set apart for them by the Tasmanian Government, the latter will at once proceed to furnish the settlement with proper roads. Colonel Maxwell Shaw, one of the settlers, writes in unmixed raptures about the healthiness of the place, the richness of the soil, the beauty of the scenery, and the abundant fish in the rivers. The healthiness of the climate by the Mersey, he declares, has "made me young again. I feel strong to labour as I never did before. At threescore years and seven I accomplish work which I could not have attempted in my early manhood." *O fortunatos minium sua si bona norint Indicolos!* But perhaps the colonel's memory has not grown quite so young as his heart and muscles.

IN his delightful report on the Hill-tribes of the Chittagong Frontier, Captain Lewin enables us, among many other things, to realise the atrocious dealings of Bengallie *mahajuns* with the victims of their deep-laid wiles. From his account of the arts they use to ensnare the simple dwellers in the Chittagong hills, we can guess at the nature of the provocations which drove the Sonthals into insurrection in 1855. The poor hill-man borrows on some occasion a few rupees from a neighbouring mahajun. Unable to read or write, he signs a deed binding him to pay some enormous amount of interest. In due time we will suppose the money has been paid, and the bond apparently destroyed. Presently however the crafty money-lender brings a suit before the Civil Court for the recovery of the original debt with interest up to date. He then, if possible, bribes the summons-bearer to report, falsely of course, that the summons has been duly served. Failing that, in the event of the victim setting out to defend his case, he contrives to meet him on the way, tells him it was all a mistake about the summons, and carries him home to eat and drink at his expense. Of course a decree is given against the defendant for default. Or perhaps the poor wretch has paid half his debt, and compromised for the remainder on the mahajun's promising to withdraw his claim. The suit goes on however, and judgment in full is given against the absent debtor. In this way the net is woven round the poor innocent fly, until he becomes the slave for life of that most pitiless of spiders, the Bengallie mahajun. "For him he toils; for his profit he clears a *joom*, raises cotton, or hews out a boat; and even death does not release him, for the load descends upon the shoulders of his son." No wonder that the hill-people find such a yoke intolerable, and hate their Bengallie neighbours with a hatred which now and then breaks out in deeds of violence. They would be less than men if they did otherwise. To protect them against such infernal trickery, something more was

needed than a law limiting the amount of interest recoverable to 12 per cent., and compelling immediate enforcement of all decrees. Much good however has already followed the appointment of officers like Colonel Dalton and Captain Lewin to watch over and rule the wilder races in Chittagong, Assam, Sonthalistan, and elsewhere. What Outram did for the Bheels and Macpherson for the Khonds, these others are now doing for other portions of non-Aryan India. Captain Lewin speaks of the atrocities above described as already becoming things of the past in his particular district. But are there no parts of Aryan India, the plains of Bengal for instance, where the plague of dishonest money-lending still scourges a poor if highly civilised peasantry? Cannot Government help these also by means of savings-banks, takkavi loans, and so on?

WHAT is the meaning of the still unsettled quarrel between the Grand Turk and his once-favoured subject, the Khediv of Egypt? The latter took his former scolding to all appearance with the most exemplary meekness; and it seemed as if his explanations and assurances ought to have eased the mind of his moralising master. But the Sultan would not be satisfied with a soft answer that yielded little or nothing. His second letter to the Viceroy looks like an attempt to sound the lowermost depths of that ruler's patience. He insists that the Egyptian army shall be cut down to thirty thousand men; that the needle-guns beyond that number shall be countermanded, as well as all the ironclads now building; that the taxes shall be collected in the Sultan's name, and the Budget be annually sanctioned by the Porte; that no more loans shall be raised without leave from Constantinople; and that the Khediv's negotiations with foreign Courts shall always be conducted through the Turkish Ministers. Some of the privileges granted in the Firman of 1867 are to be recalled. Whenever his Highness shall have accepted all these conditions his Majesty will be glad to receive him at Constantinople. Indeed his appearance would of itself be hailed as a token of his assent. The Viceroy of Egypt in short is ordered to descend from the rank of a semi-independent feudatory to that of an Indian Viceroy. What is the true reading of this deliberate insult to a prince who, power for power, might safely defy the whole strength of the Ottoman Empire? If the Sultan has spoken for himself and his own authority alone, it is hardly likely that Ismael Pasha will pay much heed to his harmless threats. But how comes his Majesty to have spoken out so boldly all of a sudden? Has any European Power prompted him thus to snub the potentate whom a few months ago he graced with a new title? For the credit of our Government we trust that England at any rate is not that Power? We have made sacrifices enough for Turkey without sinking to the final imbecility of helping her to place her foot on the neck of Mohammed Ali's enlightened descendant. Our true interest, if anything, lies in the very opposite direction. On the inevitable collapse of the Turkish Empire Egypt will naturally fall to its present ruler, if nothing be done meanwhile to weaken his position and disable him from serving us in respect of India.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Asst. surg. Hall, 103rd Foot, at the Fortress, Gwalior, Aug. 17. BENGAL.—Mr. R. H. Denny, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., at Edwardabad, Bunnoo, Aug. 5; Capt. H. Phillips, Bengal Staff Corps, at Fort William, Calcutta, Aug. 12; Rev. M. W. Hime, Garrison Chaplain, at Jhansie, of cholera, Aug. 7; Rev. Mr. Henry, Missionary, Lahore, of cholera, Aug. 16; Major gen. Richard Horsford, of the Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, at Chilton, Sept. 13, aged 67; Gen. Horsford was recently Colonel of the 3rd Battalion Foot Artillery, and Brigadier Commanding at Meerut.

MADRAS.—Mr. Charles Grant Walker, Under-Secretary to the Government of Madras, and late of Queen's College, Oxford, absent on leave, at Melbourne, July 14, aged 31; Capt. G. P. Worster, Madras Staff Corps, at Madras, Aug. 10.

CYPRON.—Paymaster Mitford, H.M.'s str. *Cossack*, drowned at Trincomallee, July. CIVIL SERVICE.—Capt. H. Lewis, Master Attendant of Rangoon, at Clapham, Sept. 11.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per str. Syria, Sept. 19.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Dowzell, Mr. Saunders, Mr. W. K. Phillips, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. A. M. Phillips, Mr. Greg, Mr. Bezley. From SWATOW.—Mr. R. T. Lent. From HONG KONG.—Mr. F. O. Lent, Capt. Soames, Mr. J. C. Russell. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Schonstedt. From PENANG.—Mr. De Mourney. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Hedges, Mr. O'Donnell, Mrs. and Miss Morphey and five children, Mr. McKinnon. From BOMBAY.—Dr. Pinkerton, Capt. Hazlerigg, Mr. H. S. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Pera, Sept. 25.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Peel, Mr. E. Mortimer, Mr. J. Windle, Capt. Thunder, Capt. Williams, Capt. Mulock, Mrs. Macdonald and two children, Mr. Mackern. From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Lowther and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Birwell and two children, Mrs. Longemir and infant, Mr. Gregg, Major De Vitre, Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Greaves and infant, Mr. R. Parker, Mrs. Wroughton, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and five children. From MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Orr and six children, Capt. and Mrs. Auchison. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Lockhart, Mr. J. Russell. From GALLE.—Major Rutherford.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, September 22, 1869.

## A MOHAMMEDAN GRIEVANCE.

THE same kind of difficulties which attend the progress of educational reform in this country are beginning to demand attention in India also. There as here the principle of a uniform unsectarian education in State-aided schools is found to be widely at variance with the desires or the prepossessions of a multitude of opponents. If English Protestants and Irish Catholics alike rebel against the exclusion of dogmatic theology from any system of popular education, we need not feel surprised at the complaints which the Mohammedans of Bengal are uttering against the ascendancy of a similar principle in their own country. Apart from the shock sustained by their religious prejudices in seeing the children of the true believers brought up in the same schools with the sons of Hindu "swine," under the noxious influence of Hindu teachers, these gentlemen bitterly resent the working of a system which practically shuts them out from many of the careers opened to their fellow-subjects, and turns the very seats of Mohammedan learning into fresh centres for the diffusion of anti-Mohammedan ideas.

The Mussulmans of Lower Bengal muster strong not only in Calcutta, but in many of the larger towns and cities. Their collective wealth is considerable, and their natural energy proverbially great. But from one cause and another they have lately found themselves beaten hollow in the race for advancement by the more numerous children of the soil, the despised professors of an older creed. Unlike their brethren in the North-West, they have seen one avenue after another in the sphere of Government closed against them by the new conditions of entrance. In the higher walks of education they fail to compete with the crowd of young Hindoos, who pass up from the lower schools into the University, and thence win their way upwards in all the professions and in the departments of public service. This alone must be gall and wormwood to the countrymen of India's penultimate masters. Even the medical profession knows but few of them, on account of the social disesteem felt by the Mussulman gentry for all medical men save the Hakim or pure physician. Something of a like prejudice still lurks in English society, and the barber-surgeon of our Middle Age still has his counterpart in the Mohammedan Sawbones of to-day.

It may be said that most of these disabilities are due rather to the force of circumstances and to the backwardness or the false pride of the Mohammedans themselves, than to any unfairness on the part of their rulers. But it is doubtful whether the same plea can fairly be allowed for debarring them from the

special benefits of institutions founded for their special use. In England indeed we have sometimes laid ruthless hands on endowments bequeathed to a particular class for a particular object. But even in Ireland we refrain from meddling with private endowments for a particular church, and even in Ireland our rule rests on a broader footing than it can ever do in India. There at any rate all attempts to square the general practice with our newest theories of Government must be carried out with very great circumspection. What seems to be the salient grievance of the Mohammedans, lies in the alleged perversion of their own particular colleges to ends neither contemplated nor warranted by the action of their founders. For their use arose two colleges or *Madrissas*, one founded in Calcutta by Warren Hastings, the other at Hooghly by a rich and pious Mussulman, who endowed it handsomely for the benefit of his fellow-worshippers. For about forty years the Calcutta Madrissa continued under native control, discharging however inadequately its apparent purpose. The reforms of the next ten years culminated in 1829, when the Madrissa was divided into two departments, one for the purely Mohammedan classics, the other for English and general scholarship. Unluckily the English department teaches nothing but the rudiments of English, and the Mohammedan student is thus placed at a serious disadvantage as compared with his Hindu rivals, who at their University can always secure the best teachers in the highest branches of that study. And to add to the chances against the former, the Hooghly Madrissa, founded by a Mohammedan for the higher education of Mohammedan youths, has been filled of late with scholars of other creeds and races. In view of these things, the Mussulman community have some right to feel aggrieved. They ask that the Hooghly College may be restored to its original uses, and that in both Colleges the standard of education, especially in English, may be so raised as to enable the students to take their degree in Arts, and start fair with their Hindu countrymen in the race of life. That their demands are not at first sight unreasonable, may be gathered from the sympathy avowed with them by several of the Anglo-Indian journals, and yet more by the Commission which the Bengal Government has just appointed, to consider the best means of raising the education of the Mohammedans to a level with the needs of the present day. If they have suffered any wrong or the appearance of it at our hands, by all means let the remedy be quickly found.

## RECLAMATION OF WASTE LANDS.

THE worst of seriously trying to develop the latent wealth of so vast a country as India is, that you hardly know where or how to begin. There is so much worth doing in all directions, while the means of doing anything considerable within a reasonable time are necessarily limited by a regard for pounds and shillings. More roads, railways, canals; more aids to intercourse with neighbouring countries; more outlay on cotton-fields, tea-gardens, forests, coal mines, cinchona; more efforts to reclaim wide areas of waste land, and to save good land from growing barren, make up a bewildering total of questions clamouring for early settlement. Rajpootana is a wilderness that was once a garden. The Ruin of Cutch was not always a great salt-marsh. Populous cities once flourished in the Sunderbunds. Assam might easily be transformed into a tea-planters' paradise. Want of proper irrigation retards the material progress of Southern and parts of Northern India. The trade of India would be vastly benefited by a road from some part of British Burmah to the south-western frontier of China. For these and such like purposes a hundred millions sterling would not go very far; but where is the market in which half that sum could be raised on the credit of an alien Government, which already taxes the people of India as much as it safely can, and spends a third of its yearly income on a doubtful insurance against a general revolt?

We are not therefore sanguine of an early attempt being made to grapple with the question of reclaiming the briny desert known as the Ruin of Cutch, to which Sir Bartle Frere

drew the attention of men of science at the late meeting of the British Association. But an Indian officer, encouraged by Sir Bartle's remarks, has since unfolded in the *Star* a feasible-looking scheme for making money out of a district nearly as large as Wales. The Runn of Cutch, dividing the district of that name from Sindh, is for six months of the year a great salt lake, dotted with isles of rock, where a few wild asses manage to browse on the scattered tamarisk-shrubs. During the other six months these islands rise out of a broad sea of hard sand, encrusted all over with a glittering surface of crystallised salt. This Runn is probably the dried-up bottom of a large inland sea, whose upheaval to its present level has been caused by one of the earthquakes common in that part of India. That it is still overflowed during the monsoon is owing to the combined action of wind and rain, the former blowing across it the waters of the sea, mingled with the river-floods swollen by the latter. Except for the salt obtainable from its surface, the whole of this broad tract serves no other purpose than a resort for antelopes and wild asses. Once on a time however a considerable part of it seems to have been a fertile plain watered by a branch of the Indus until the Sindians cut off the waters of the river, and "Sayra" became a desert.

Be that as it may, the writer in question maintains the possibility of reclaiming the desert and bringing rivers of water into the dry place at a cost by no means serious. He would first cut off the present influx of sea-water from the Gulf of Cutch by means of dykes, and then flood the Runn with fresh water from the Bunnas and Loonee streams on its northern border. Other embankments should be thrown up to form broad highways between Guzerat, Kattiawar, Cutch, and Sindh; all intercourse between those several districts being at present cut off even in the dry season by the almost utter absence of fresh water in the Runn. All the manual labour needed for these ends could be obtained in plenty from the adjacent provinces. The opening out of a direct highway from Sindh to Guzerat would alone go far to justify the cost of its construction. A regular supply of fresh water for irrigation might easily be assured by leading a canal from the Indus down to Lovegaum in Guzerat; the excavated earth forming the roadway. In this way a marvellous transformation might in a few years be brought about at an outlay certainly not exceeding £2,000 a-mile. An unhealthy swamp would speedily become green with grass, and in due time the meadows might be taught to bear rich crops of rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and even corn. Such is the prospect set out before us, and very tempting is the look it wears. If the Indian Government has too many irons in the fire already to think of undertaking this venture also, could it not persuade some of the native princes in that part of India to lay out some of their hoarded treasures on a work so likely to benefit themselves?

At the opposite side of India may be found a wilderness of nearly the same dimensions, but of a different character. Unlike the Runn of Cutch, the Sunderbunds are a broad tract of overgrown jungle, intersected everywhere by a multitude of streams, and tenanted chiefly by swarms of tigers and other wild beasts. Once on a time a number of cities stood where nothing can now be seen but dense jungle, useful only for building boats and supplying Calcutta with firewood and charcoal. It is certain that human life once stirred busily in solitude long since given over to tigers, buffaloes, and deer. From time to time attempts have been made to reclaim the outskirts of this desolate region, but from one cause and another they have ended in failure. With his usual shrewdness Lord Dalhousie in 1853 started one more scheme for abating the gigantic nuisance of a wilderness whose rank, poison-teeming jungles "spread disease and death over the whole country." The paramount object, he declared, in issuing grants of waste land in the Sunderbunds, was not to improve the revenue, but "to effect a clearance of that pestilent jungle in the shortest possible period, and to remove the stigma which most justly attaches to the existence of such a nuisance almost within sight of the capital." Fifteen years have passed, and the Sunderbunds are still in effect as crying an evil and as unexplored a

waste as ever. Can nothing be done here also to counteract a growing danger, and to guide Nature's careless fertility into a safer and more profitable channel? With a soil fit to grow anything, and a water-power unmatched elsewhere, how long is the great delta of the Ganges to remain a paradise for beasts of prey, instead of adding one more province to the wealthiest of our Indian possessions?

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### RE-ORGANISATION OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

The *Madras Times* observes that the officers of the old Indian army are fast passing away from the scene, and the question the authorities would do well to ask themselves in time is this, "Where is the reserve to come from to replace those now with the native army when they are expended?" Captains may now do the work of Adjutant, Quarter-master, and Wing Subaltern, but, when the present supply is used up, or should the emergency arise, and a sudden call be made for officers to serve with the native army, where are they to be found? Officers for this particular work are not made in a month or two, or even in a year, nor can they be had "to order." The return, then, to some system of regimental promotion appears to be absolutely necessary if the native army is ever expected to take the field; and the sooner young officers are sent out from England and posted to regiments, as of old, the better for the army and for them. Service with European troops invariably engenders a dislike to serve with natives, and this feeling, which is perfectly natural, need occasion no surprise. That such would be the case was clearly pointed out by the late Sir James Outram in his very able minutes on the amalgamation of the two services in 1861. Another great advantage of the four battalion system would be the retention of one of the four at the regimental depot, where men could be enlisted, drilled, and equipped, and then passed on to those on service. The depots formed in 1857 have left their marks to this day upon the Madras native army, and if we pass down the rear rank of a native corps and pick out every stunted, wretched specimen of humanity carrying a musket whom we shall find there, and inquire where he enlisted, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the reply will be "at the depots." The very name "depot wallah" has in some corps become synonymous with that of an undersized weakly private, and a term of reproach. We remember hearing of one regiment on service in Burmah, in 1858, which received among a draft of men, a father and two sons, all of course under twenty-two years of age, of the regulated height, &c., and all chucklers! Now a thing of this kind would not be likely to occur where one battalion of a regiment was recruiting for any of the others. Knowing that they might be called on to serve with any one of the four battalions, the officers would be careful to enlist only eligible men, and not the stunted incapables who were taken into the service in 1857-1858, many of whom still remain to delight the eyes of reviewing and other officers. The numerical strength of a native regiment in the present day is very small. Six hundred privates with sixteen native commissioned and eighty-one non-commissioned officers make up the complement of fighting men, and what with men sick in hospital, sick absent, on furlough, on guard, and at drill, it is not often that more than 400 can be got together for parade purposes; and very small indeed such a corps looks on the ground either in line or column. Even were it possible to send the whole 600 privates of a regiment as at present constituted into the field, it would not be long before this number became so reduced by sickness, death, and other causes as to render the corps a mere skeleton, and consequently very inefficient. Major Chesney points all this out very clearly, and fully demonstrates the want of elasticity of the present system. While his scheme does not necessitate any present increase in the number of officers or men, it opens up a way whereby the army can be increased in a very short time, and without any of those objections which could reasonably be urged against the depot system of 1857.

### THE FAMINE IN UPPER INDIA.

The *Englishman* holds that notwithstanding the favourable reports sent in by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Government, the special reports sent in by the collectors to the Famine Relief Committee by no means indicate much present improvement in the condition of the people. At nearly all the principal towns the price of grain was rising, and additional relief works would have to be opened at some towns where none had previously been required. The greatest sufferers hitherto have been the agricultural population, but now that the rain has enabled them to commence work in the fields, their places have more than been supplied by the mechanics and artificers who cannot obtain food at its present high rates. At Bareilly a committee has undertaken to provide work for 500 persons in clearing tanks, &c., 1,000 are to be provided with work at the Central Jail, and 3,000 on the Bareilly and Besulpoor Road. The Nerwadhia Road will furnish employment

for another thousand, the road to Budson for a similar number, and the Besulpoor Road for the same. Five hundred persons will also be employed in cleaning the drains in the city, and one thousand in filling in and levelling the old brick kilns near the city. As no relief works were before necessary at Bareilly this shows to what an extent the distress has suddenly risen in the city, as 6,000 of the people to be employed are residents of Bareilly itself. The Municipal Octroi Tax on grain has been abolished, and poor-houses opened for the aged and infirm. At Jhansie in the week ending the 15th of July 46,092 persons were relieved, at Lullutpore 51,914, and at Bijour, during the following week, 13,095. The total expenditure by the Relief Committee up to the present time has amounted to Rs. 107,510-2-10.

#### DESTITUTE EUROPEANS.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks that the off-hand style in which the Supreme Government allows destitute Europeans to be shovelled into Bombay, and then repudiates its liability to supply a fair contribution in cash towards their shelter and sustenance, would be laughable if the subject were not so grave. Here is the Strangers' Home nearly bankrupt and utterly destitute, with, yesterday, ninety men under its roof and fifteen rupees in the treasury! Its credit with the treasurers is exhausted, for the treasurers have advanced some five thousand rupees, and wisely refrain from advancing any more. The charitable public has subscribed Rs. 70,882 in four years, and kept the institution in bare life; has, in fact, helped, and willingly helped, the Government to do its duty by flinging this "benevolence" into the treasury. Our own Local Government, face to face with the facts, knowing the extent of the evil, is quite willing to parry it, and, anticipating the sanction of the Supreme Government to a regular annual grant of Rs. 10,000, paid Rs. 500 of public money into the coffers of the Home. What does the Supreme Government do? It sanctions the advance of Rs. 5,000, but refuses to pay up arrears, and coolly proposes to grant in future a sum only equal to that which may be subscribed by the public! This is reversing the proper order. Private charity is the supplement; the fund contributed by the State should be the main body of support. For the amount derived from the State Treasury could be relied on, would be a certain income; the amount derived from the public must be uncertain. Even if we admitted, which we do not, that all the destitute Europeans, deserving and undeserving, should be supported by private charity, it might still be urged that Bombay does not supply all the destitute. They flow in—they are sent in from all quarters; and it is unjust to throw the whole burden on Bombay. We are far from wishing to stop the current of charity; on the contrary, we admire the motives and applaud the acts of those who have aided the Strangers' Home. But considering the perverse view taken by the Supreme Government, it is worth reflecting whether charity should not cease until Government is disposed to take a less incorrect view of its duties. Why do not our Olympian legislators pass a Vagrancy Law, and bring the whole question into a manageable shape. The men destitute from no fault of their own ought to be separated and differently treated from the inveterate loafer; and all, if possible, should be required to work. The Government may be sure that the public will do its part if they will do theirs. A strong memorial or appeal has been sent in to the local Government, whose goodwill and sound sense are known; and we trust it will be forwarded to Simla, accompanied by a special request that the Supreme Government will reconsider its harsh decision.

#### OUT OF EVIL COMETH GOOD.

The *Friend of India* remarks that since famine began towards the close of last year, the Government has spent some five lakhs of rupees on roads and irrigation works, on which 20,000 starving poor have been employed every day. Including military buildings, a sum of more than eight lakhs has been spent in the first six months of this year. The Government of India has increased the number of executive engineers under Major Forlong from two to six, and has doubled the estimated expenditure for which he asked in his first scheme. The principal chiefs of Rajpootana have now been induced to make grants for roads. The Maharajah of Oodeypore has given Rs. 170,000 for the current year, and has promised Rs. 60,000 next year. The Jodhpore chief has asked Government to construct the whole of the Agra and Ahmedabad road through his territories for 105 miles, and a branch of forty miles to his capital, and promises to pay the cost, or 7½ lakhs, at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year, less the twenty per cent. always given by Government on such grants. Thus from Neemuch and Mount Abo in the south for three hundred miles to the north, Rajpootana will be opened up by roads, while proper public buildings are being erected. The unfortunate residents will not much longer be forced to drive about in cow-carts over the sandy tracts which even in the stations are called roads, or to wander from station to station over pathless plains and rugged hills on camels, with guides running before them. Soon the railway will pierce the province, and ten years hence its most inaccessible parts will be as much within reach of Bombay and Agra as any portion of the North-West. The moment the lines to be followed by the railways from Agra and Delhi to Jeypore and Neemuch, and from Nemuch to the West, have been

fixed, a larger system of roads must be planned. With a Chief Commissioner to itself under the Government of India, Rajpootana should gradually rise to the level of more favoured provinces. Meanwhile it still suffers; the famine has been so sore, the loss of cattle so great, and the emigration so extensive, that it will be some time till prosperity returns. Still the labour gangs are large. We lately represented the existence of some injustice to the labourers on the part of the contractors. We are now informed that everything is done to prevent abuses. No one has been sent away from the works, and the pay of a feeble person, with wife and child, rises from three to six annas a-day as they become fitted by food for ordinary task-work. Much of the future of Rajpootana will depend on the conduct of its chiefs, to whom ryots are wealth, and who are beginning to understand what enlightened self-interest means.

**RAMPORE.**—We learn from Rampore that his Highness the Nawab has been plunged in grief by the death of his daughter on the 28th July. She was a gifted young lady, and very pious, having learnt the Alkoran by heart.—*Indian Daily News.*

**INDIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.**—We append a summary of accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1869, compared with the previous twelve months:—

#### FOREIGN TRADE.

##### II.—Total Value of Imports (excluding Treasure).

	1868. Rupees.	1869. Rupees.
Bengal...	17,50,78,026	16,93,47,713
Bombay...	13,47,11,186	14,01,76,246
Sind...	71,87,767	68,68,966
Madras...	2,97,86,704	3,00,58,902
British Burmah...	1,02,94,149	1,44,87,558
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>35,70,57,832</b>	<b>36,09,39,385</b>

##### Total Value of Exports of Indian Produce, &c. (excluding Treasure).

Bengal...	19,80,63,015	20,72,81,591
Bombay...	23,25,16,430	21,66,78,462
Sind...	77,85,187	86,63,834
Madras...	4,19,35,467	5,96,91,829
British Burmah...	1,56,66,517	2,44,46,605
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>49,59,66,646</b>	<b>51,67,62,321</b>

##### Total Value of Exports of Foreign Merchandise (excluding Treasure).

Bengal...	6,73,600	9,87,902
Bombay...	1,15,08,414	1,24,40,462
Sind...	93,756	1,06,301
Madras...	4,40,134	2,69,579
British Burmah...	58,013	55,082
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,27,73,917</b>	<b>1,38,59,326</b>

##### Total Value of Imports of Treasure.

Bengal...	4,31,36,219	4,39,08,288
Bombay...	6,68,21,980	9,62,10,098
Sind...	55,000	68,623
Madras...	70,95,781	1,09,87,113
British Burmah...	6,44,760	3,85,092
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>11,77,53,740</b>	<b>15,15,59,544</b>

##### Total Value of Exports of Treasure.

Bengal...	33,28,028	43,93,715
Bombay...	1,14,07,615	82,44,370
Sind...	14,260	59,000
Madras...	7,40,500	11,79,000
British Burmah...	2,29,059	82,082
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,57,19,462</b>	<b>1,39,55,797</b>

##### Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.

	1868. Vessels.	1868. Tons.	1869. Vessels.	1869. Tons.
<b>Entered</b>				
Bengal...	759	7,91,157	613	6,04,535
Bombay...	996	5,32,336	1,105	7,64,668
Sind...	254	48,896	241	51,550
Madras...	3,147	4,53,703	1,747	2,68,827
British Burmah...	377	1,08,915	216	93,431
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>5,533</b>	<b>19,65,307</b>	<b>3,952</b>	<b>17,83,031</b>
<b>Cleared</b>				
Bengal...	758	6,80,524	719	6,63,336
Bombay...	917	5,15,153	763	4,68,570
Sind...	307	85,789	181	45,264
Madras...	3,400	5,25,270	2,886	5,07,192
British Burmah...	452	2,53,456	354	3,52,160
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>5,834</b>	<b>20,90,192</b>	<b>5,103</b>	<b>20,36,522</b>

##### Coasting Trade between the Various Presidencies and Provinces.

	1868. Vessels Entered	1868. Tons.	1869. Vessels Entered	1869. Tons.
<b>Number and Tonnage of</b>				
Vessels Entered	11,573	12,28,549	11,952	12,52,796
Ditto Cleared	9,735	12,22,310	10,124	12,50,263
<b>Total Value of Imports of Treasure from</b>				
one Presidency to another	...	2,53,20,015	...	2,72,22,299
Ditto of Exports of ditto	...	3,03,63,126	...	3,13,81,548

## Bengal.

### PETITION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL (LATE BENGAL, MADRAS, OR BOMBAY) ARTILLERY.

TO THE MOST HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of —

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—Your petitioner is a member of her Majesty's Royal Regiment of Artillery, but formerly belonged to the Hon. East India Company's Artillery Regiment serving in the Presidency of —.

In the year 1862 your petitioner was invited to volunteer in writing for general service in the Royal Artillery, he being assured by the terms of the invitation that if he did so all privileges which he enjoyed as an officer of the Hon. East India Company's army would be guaranteed to him.

At the time your petitioner, influenced by this promise volunteered for service in the Royal Artillery, her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps had been established about a year, the conditions of entry into it being as follows:—

After passing certain examinations in the languages, &c.,—

To obtain the rank of captain, twelve years' service, four having been on the staff of the army, were necessary.

To obtain the rank of major, twenty years' service, with six years' staff service.

To obtain the rank of lieutenant colonel, twenty-six years' service, with eight years' staff service.

Your petitioner need not point out to your most Hon. House that to the great majority of officers of the late Indian artillery, whose service had been altogether regimental, such conditions were simply prohibitory, and they had in consequence no choice but to volunteer for general service. In the year 1866 her Majesty's Secretary of State for India removed these restrictions upon the Indian staff corps service in the following words [vide despatch of Oct. 1866]:—"Every officer of the Indian army who entered the service previous to Sept. 20, 1858 (when the Hon. East India Company's Government ceased to exist by an Act of Parliament) shall have the right of election to enter the staff corps." Your petitioner deeply regrets to state that, in spite of the promise upon which he volunteered for service in the Royal Artillery, viz., that his privileges as an Indian officer should be guaranteed to him, the Secretary of State for India declared, upon a reference being made to him, that your petitioner "had ceased to be an Indian officer," and upon this illegal decision was grounded an act of injustice, the redress of which forms the subject of this prayer to your most Hon. House. Your petitioner alludes to the invidious exclusion of the officers of the Indian artillery from the right of election to enter the Indian staff corps, accorded to the remainder of the Indian army in 1866, in consequence of petitions presented before your most Hon. House. Your petitioner respectfully begs to point out that such exclusion, besides being, as your petitioner firmly believes, contrary to the intention of your most Hon. House in the redress of the grievances of Indian officers, and deficient both in legality and equity, could not have been grounded upon any proposed benefit to the public service, but on the contrary materially injures it by depriving the staff of the Indian army of the services of officers peculiarly educated and fitted for staff service.

To sum up, therefore, your petitioner states,—

1st. That the fact of his having elected for general service in 1862, on certain conditions, cannot do away with the fact of his being an officer in the Hon. East India Company's service previous to September, 1858, and therefore debar him from the choice offered to all such officers but himself.

2nd. If the choice of unrestricted entry into the staff corps had been offered to your petitioner at the time he was offered service in the Royal Artillery, he would have preferred the former.

3rd. That the choice of unrestricted entry into the staff corps has been offered to the officers of the late Hon. East India Company's infantry establishment, and should, therefore, in common justice, be offered to their artillery.

4th. Your petitioner's agreement to serve in the Royal Artillery was grounded upon the guarantee given him that his privileges as an Indian officer should not "cease," and some of those privileges, as pension, military, and orphan funds, &c., have in fact been continued to him; he therefore prays your most Hon. House that the choice of unrestricted entry into the staff corps, accorded to other branches of the late Hon. East India Company's army, on their transfer to the Crown, be not, against the precepts of law and equity, denied to him.

And your petitioners, &c.

### THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.— PROCEEDINGS AT CALCUTTA.

On Wednesday, the 18th August, the committee representing the policy-holders in the Albert Life Assurance Society met the members of the local board of direction by request. The object was to ascertain to what extent the position of the policy-holders had been prejudiced by the proceedings of the Board. The position taken up by the board on the other hand was, that they had done everything in their power, as far as their position allowed them, to protect the interests of the Indian assurers, and to maintain intact in India a fund sufficiently strong to meet all the probable liabilities of the Indian branch. The meeting extended over two hours and a-half. The directors instructed the manager, Mr. C. H. Ogbourne, to read certain extracts from their proceedings, and from their correspondence with the head office. From this it appeared that from 1861, inclusive, a sum of £220,000 had been withdrawn from India by the home board,

and that a further sum of £50,000 had been paid in England on what might be termed the company's Indian account, thus bringing the total derived from the India branch up to £270,000. Against these enormous withdrawals the Calcutta board had protested repeatedly, and in the very strongest terms. Indeed, on 16th February last they wrote a letter reviewing the whole question, and declaring that unless the understanding came to in October, 1866, was adhered to, and the Indian fund kept at £100,000, invested in Government securities, they would resign, and published their reasons for taking so important a step, and one so certain to prejudice the company in the eyes of the public. They next went over their relations with Mr. Neale, and fully explained how it was that they consented to his withdrawing a sum of £40,000 from the Indian surplus funds. Mr. Neale came out, it appears, armed with full powers, and if he had not been allowed to withdraw the £40,000—and he was only allowed to do so under stringent terms and conditions—he might have withdrawn all the funds. The directors throughout acted under the opinion of the Advocate-General. The Indian branch has now invested in Government securities more than 7½ lakhs of rupees, and in addition it holds at the different agencies securities, not immediately convertible, to the extent of some two or three lakhs; so that the assets of the Indian branch exceed, if anything, £100,000. The directors, finally, read a resolution in which they strongly condemned the conduct of Mr. Neale, and expressed their indignation at the course he had pursued, and concluded by declaring their intention of immediately publishing and circulating to every policy-holder a pamphlet embodying the explanations made to the committee and containing the extracts which had been read.

This course met with the hearty approval of the committee, who then proceeded to pass the following resolutions:—

Resolved—"That after the explanations afforded by the Calcutta board, and their statement that they consider themselves no longer directors of the Indian business, the inquiry committee solicit the gentlemen forming the late Calcutta board will be good enough to continue their services, in conjunction with Mr. Ogbourne, in the interests of the policy-holders, until relieved by some one properly authorised by the Court of Chancery."

The second resolution was as follows:—

Resolved—"That the policy-holders be recommended to continue to pay their premia to any two of the following gentlemen, viz., S. A. Apcar, Esq., G. M. Blacker, Esq., Baron Dowleau, F. G. Eldridge, Esq., M. Rustomjee, Esq., C. Sanderson, Esq., who have consented to receive the same as trustees for the policy-holders, subject to the money so received being returned to the latter in the event of no satisfactory arrangements being carried out for the resuscitation of the company, or its amalgamation with some approved office."

The premia to be paid at No. 5, Chowringhee, and all remittances to be forwarded to "the trustees of the policy-holders."

We are sure the policy-holders will be satisfied with this result, and in knowing that the committee are earnestly considering the best practical steps to be taken for their protection. We have been asked to mention that funds are urgently needed, and we feel sure that the policy-holders will not object to contribute to the moderate extent asked for by the committee, viz., two rupees for each thousand rupees assured.—*Englishman*.

According to the *Indian Daily News*, the announcement of the suspension of business by the Albert Life Office occasioned, for a time, something like a little panic in the city. Some considered it the greatest blow that had fallen upon Indian society since the failure of the Agra Bank. Others thought it worse than that, as the class of people who make provision in like offices have generally no means to accumulate money in banks and have no means of again making a start in the world. Others, again, are too old to pay the high Indian premiums on fresh assurances; and altogether the case is a lamentable one. Many policies are also held as securities for loans; and in these cases loss and possibly trouble will result.

### STATION TALK.

MOOLTAN, Aug. 9.—Such a violent rainstorm as that which suddenly burst over us between three and four this morning I have seldom if ever witnessed before. It continued descending in torrents for almost two hours without any cessation, and daybreak revealed the whole place more or less under water. The damage to house property must have been very considerable, but I have been unable to ascertain the amount, owing to an inability to leave the compound, which is one vast sheet of water, two feet deep! There is no doubt that a great change has come over Mooltan in this respect during the last few years, and the rainfall is steadily increasing each year. I had been informed by respectable native residents of the place that in former days sometimes two and three years would come and go with scarcely any rain to speak of. The change is undoubtedly owing to increased irrigation.

MUSSOORIE, Aug. 14.—Notwithstanding our nice weather the prices of the common necessities of life have risen. Atta is to-day, 14th, selling in the bazaar at 7½ seers the rupee; rice (coarse), 6 seers, fine rice, 5 seers; flour, 6 seers; gram, 8 seers. These articles were not dearer than they are now during the famine of 1860-61. We may imagine the pressure prices like the above have on the poorer classes of the native community. Surely with the present



price of provisions in the N.W.P., and no real certainty of speedy relief, the Government have more important and far more serious matter to consider and legislate upon than arranging for the great Dmbar. I may mention that Mussoorie is, and has been, so far this season, remarkably healthy, though the very crowded state of the bazaars would almost appear to invite disease and sickness.

UMRITSUR, Aug. 16.—You will have probably received authentic accounts of the dire progress of our plague, and of its having carried off two men in the fort of Govindghur. The most stringent precautions are being taken there to prevent, if possible, the further ravages of the disease. There are several barracks in the former cantonment, and these have been thoroughly fumigated and put in order for the reception of the men should it be ultimately found necessary to remove as many as may with safety to the place be removed from the fort. You may possibly have seen or heard of some strong correspondence, and the action taken thereon by the authorities as to the absolute necessity of preventing the cultivation of high crops and of rice within municipal boundaries. It was an absolute mania with some people, and the most positive orders were given on the subject. I certainly think rice cultivation objectionable within a given distance of a large population so easily affected by malaria as that of Umrtsur; but do not individually consider high crops injurious to the degree assumed by others. But these are the orders which have, I believe, received the countenance of the Lieutenant-governor. Well, would you believe it, that in the face of these orders, and to show how carefully the health of the population is looked after, I found in my wanderings through the town on Saturday morning, several large patches of Indian corn and similar cultivation in the very centre of the place, one a very extensive one, under the care of one of the honorary magistrates! I saw localities totally uncared for and unlooked after that are simply and literally hot beds of sickness and death, for it is near one of them that the cholera broke out with the greatest virulence in the Ramghurrea Kutra. I saw a tank named Pelum Dass ke Talao, in which, though pukka (no outlet), the water was so fetid that the people of the neighbourhood considered it unsafe to bathe in it. I did see three men washing themselves on the steps, but they alleged they had nowhere else to go. You will probably hear a good deal more from these parts, for the state of affairs is creating a general feeling of indignation.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 16.—The station is very quiet just now, and it is difficult to make up a letter for the *Delhi*. However, I will take, as Owen Meredith says, a "little look across the crowd" of Lucknow, and see what I can do for you. What do I find in the first place, why, that cholera has nearly if not altogether left the troops; it is said to be still in the city, but not to any very great extent; the 62nd are yet in camp, but doing comparatively well. Colonel Barrow, financial commissioner, has left for the hills; he was escorted to the station by the talo-kdars, the talookdaree band playing as the train moved off "Thou art gone from our gaze," &c. Mr. Currie has taken his place. Major McAndrew has stepped into the Commissionership of Lucknow, and Mr. Harrington, settlement officer, has succeeded Major McAndrew. Lieut. Currie, the assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner, has got the city magistracy, and his post is filled by Lieutenant Horsford. Descending to the shades, we find Mr. Sharpe, traffic manager O. and R. Railway, has resigned, and is likely to be succeeded by a Mr. Conroy. Sir Maun Singh's illness has, they say, ended in insanity, and that his estates have been put under the Court of Wards, doubtless to the disgust of those who persist in his being all right in the attic. Surely it is not difficult to have the point settled. I saw some letters in the *Delhi* lately about a little insect which appears in the rains with red velvety body, and which some call the Indian cochineal. If you turn up your file for 1856 you will find some account of the little fellows written by an old contributor (N\*) of yours which may be interesting to your correspondent. Grain very dear; gram has risen to 11 seers per rupee. A visitor to Cawnpore informed me that the starving poor of Jhansi are flocking into that station.

MORAR, Aug. 17.—The country continues to look green, and cholera in the city of Gwalior, where it appears to have been as bad as at Umrtsur, has moderated—such is the intelligence brought by a well-informed party who visited the Lashkur yesterday. The descriptions given of the filth in the city transcend belief. His Highness the Maharajah had gone lately to a country residence some distance off for change of air, but has now returned to the capital. The cholera camp is not yet struck, but nothing particular on the subject has reached me; the fell disease made its appearance in the fortress, and there were a few casualties among the troops during the past week. Prices of grain on the 13th inst.: Wheat, 8 seers 6 chittacks; gram, 8 seers 10 chittacks. To-day, the 16th: Wheat, 7 seers 8 chittacks; gram, 7 seers 12 chittacks. These are the prices, I believe, of the best qualities—a rather gloomy prospect for people earning four and five rupees a-month; good grain is difficult to be had, owing to the enormous destruction by drought; butter makes a good substitute for those who can afford the expense of it. A good many people have been leaving lately, some on medical certificate and some on privilege leave.

AJMERE, Aug. 17.—The distress here is very great. Atta is selling at 4½ seers the rupee, barley at 5½ ditto. The rain seems to have come to an end; everything is beginning to look brown and

burnt up again. What will be done if all this continues, goodness only knows, hardly a soul will be left alive. As it is, even, whether the rain comes or not, distress will increase steadily for the next few months. It is dreadful to see the state of nearly every one belonging to the lower classes. Gaunt, wretched, and emaciated to the last degree, they look as if death would be welcome to them. Whatever can be done, is done, "but what is that among so many?" The famine sheds are not at present crowded, as most of the foreigners started for their homes on the first fall of rain. The worst of these famine sheds is, that they do not relieve the very portion of the community that ought to be helped. We most of us know the objection that the respectable poor at home have to the work-house, and how they prefer almost any privation to going there; I really think it is worse in India. All the tramps and beggars of Ajmere and the neighbouring districts flock to the sheds, but the saddest part of the famine is not, I fear, yet known. If Government will persist in not interfering with the bunnias, why can it not do the same as several native States have done, viz., buy an enormous quantity of grain and sell it at a fixed rate? This of itself would bring the bunnias to their senses. There is plenty of grain concealed in the district, but these worthies will not bring it in, and sit placidly looking on at their countrymen dying by inches. Free-trade sounds well, but in a crisis like this, and with the class of men it protects, it is simply a curse. I do not advocate oppression, but while there are pits full of grain all over the place, these blackguards ought not to be allowed to raise the rate beyond a certain point, to be fixed by the authorities. The bunnias would not lose by this, they simply would not gain so much. It is a sad mistake to sacrifice thousands of lives to a theory, and Government will find this out when it is too late.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

CIVIL.—A deputy magistrate in Bengal has lately been degraded says the *Pioneer*, for sending in fictitious returns of the examination and discharge of witnesses. It seems this officer was accustomed to discharge them punctually enough in the first instance, but only to summon them again and again later on.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The superintending engineer of the Orissa Circle on the 2nd July reported to the Government of Bengal the successful opening of the Kendrapara Canal from Cuttack to tide-water. By means of this canal Cuttack is now connected with the port of False Point, and will be accessible at all times of the year from the seaboard. The canal is available for steamers of small size.

FANCY BALL AT CALCUTTA.—Referring to a state fancy dress ball to be given in Government-house, Calcutta, during the visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the *Englishman* says:—"The arrangements are likely to be on a scale of unusual magnificence. No uniforms will be allowed, except to officers over fifty-five years of age, and the ball will be a general fancy dress one, and not one confined to any particular period."

THE AGRA DURBAR.—Colonel W. Roberts, v.c., Assistant Quarter-Master General at army head-quarters, who was to have started for Agra in the middle of August, for the purpose of selecting and laying out camping ground for the troops during the projected durbar, has been directed to delay his departure till further orders. It has been determined to suspend all preparations for the assemblage of troops, or in other words for the durbar, until the prospects of the coming rain crops are more secure.

DOUBTFUL ECONOMY.—The Duke of Argyll has, we are glad to hear, risen from the petty grievances of the uncovenanted service to a sense of the dignity and responsibility of his own high position. He has accordingly desired "that the consumption of quill pens should be curtailed and that of steel pens proportionately increased." All the superior officers of Government have been accordingly directed to make a careful inquiry as to this momentous matter.—*Pioneer*.

A RAJAH WITH MANY NAMES.—The Maharajah of Jeypore, like Miss Angelina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs, has a name one dwells on fondly. We learn it from the *Gazette of India*, which informs us that "His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to nominate his Highness Saranadi Rajah Hindostan Raja Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dmraj Sival Ram Singa Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Jeypore, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations only."

THE LATE SIR H. LAWRENCE.—It will be generally interesting to know that Lady Edwardes has completed, and is on the point of publishing, the "Life of Sir Henry Lawrence," which was left in an unfinished state by her lamented husband. It is hoped that she may be induced to undertake also a memoir of the great and good man whose name she bears. In this view, we are desirous to state, that if any gentleman will kindly forward any letters, anecdotes, or reminiscences of the late Sir Herbert Edwardes, either to Major J. B. Urnston, Murree, Punjab, or to Lady Edwardes herself, care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, London, the service will be gratefully acknowledged.—*Pioneer*.

**CHOLERA AT UMRITSUR.**—A telegram from Umritsur informs the *Delhi Gazette* that the deaths from cholera there were 104 on the 13th, 101 on the 14th, and ninety-six on the 15th August.

**ECCLESIASTICAL.**—We see the announcement of the death, from cholera, of the Rev. M. W. Hime, Garrison Chaplain at Jhansie.—We regret to learn of the death of the Rev. Mr. Henry, missionary, at Lahore, on the 16th of August, of cholera, after about eight hours illness.

**DACOITIES.**—The *Englishman* hears from the Soonderbuns that dacoities have by no means ceased with the arrest of Pootee Ghazee and his gang. Several are reported to have taken place in the last month, in one of which three men are said to have been killed, one of them having had his arm cut completely off by a blow from a tulwar. The latest rumour is that a large native landholder affords shelter and encouragement to the dacoits.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—The Lahore paper, in welcoming Major Macleod Innes back to the Punjab, says:—"It is probable that he will not for the present resume his appointment of Controller of Public Works Accounts, now filled by Colonel W. Smith, but act for Colonel Drummond, as under Secretary in the Railway Department, on his taking furlough to England. Mr. Conway Gordon will probably be appointed as Consulting Engineer to Government on the State Railway to Peshawur; and no better appointment could be made, as Mr. Gordon's energy and ability are well known to Government, and the State railway will, to all appearance, be the better for an infusion of both."

**PORT CANNING COMPANY.**—The Calcutta papers find it necessary, after certain surmises they made, to explain that Mr. Swinhoe, the late chairman of the Port Canning Company, has not gone to Bombay, but had left Calcutta for a few days on a visit to his property in the Soonderbuns, a movement which was construed into a flight to Bombay for purposes foreign to the interests of the company. One of the papers asserts that Mr. Swinhoe "has no intention of creating any division among the shareholders of the Port Canning Company," but resigned his seat at the board, because his views regarding the management of its affairs did not coincide with those of the other directors.

**RESULTS OF MILITARY LABOUR.**—The Sanitary Commissioner, with the Government of India, bears testimony to the happy results of the Commander-in-Chief's experiment of employing European troops in large numbers on the construction of hill roads. The officer in command of one large detachment, consisting of about 650 men, thus engaged during the hot season of the past year reports:—"The moral, physical, and pecuniary advantages to the men cannot be over-estimated. Their behaviour was excellent, and they manifested great interest in the works." The Sanitary Commissioner, however, is of opinion, and the Government of India in the Military Department concurs in it, that this employment is useful only as a prophylactic, not as a curative measure, and that only already healthy men should be applied to such duties.

**OUR COTTON EXPORTS.**—The three ports of Western India, or Bombay, Carwar and Kurrachee, exported 1,294,291 bales of cotton last year. Although the crop suffered from drought and blight, the export was the largest ever sent, being somewhat greater than in the preceding year, which again showed a considerable increase on its predecessor. The increase is likely to go on so long as dhollera keeps above 10d. a pound. The area under cultivation was 2,165,714 acres. The export from all India in 1868-69 was 697,630,796 lbs., against 614,056,049 in the preceding year. Against a possible reduction in price hereafter we may fairly set the continued improvement in the cultivation and preparation for the market. But this will be secured only by an improved Act to prevent adulteration. The penal provisions of the present Bombay Act are so insufficient that the Commissioners report adulteration and fraud as on the increase. The Bombay Government has expressed its satisfaction with the results of the markets established to promote fair dealing, and of the systematic experiments to improve the cultivation.—*Friend of India.*

**CIS-SUTLEJ STATES.**—The Punjab Government have appointed a commission to examine into the state of things at Puttialah, under the Agent, General Reynell Taylor. The members will be Mr. James Macnabb, C.S., Major Tighe, and Mr. J. W. Smyth, C.S., and the Commission will meet at once. We trust sincerely that the Commission will be directed by Government to inquire, not alone into the subject of the Puttialah administration, but also into that of Malair Kotlah and Nabha. We consider that in the whole of India there is no subject on which a commission is more necessary than the direction of the Cis-Sutlej States, by General Reynell Taylor. His maladministration has become a burthen too grievous to be borne; the honour of the princes under his charge has been diminished or destroyed; whilst he is notoriously in the hands of men who, if the interests of the Cis-Sutlej States were considered, should be banished to the South of the Jumna. General Taylor is a fine cavalry officer, and an honourable well-meaning man; but, from the time that the English have been connected with Upper India, there is no man who has done more to ruin our good name, and to turn loyal and honest allies into discontented intriguers and traitors than he.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

**MILITARY.**—A correspondent writes to the *Delhi Gazette* from Morar, on the 12th inst.—"I am sorry to say cholera is again prevalent here, and in the fortress of Gwalior. The wife of Lieutenant Stoddart succumbed last night, and Dr. Hales, whose exertions have been most unremitting, is dangerously ill. These cases occurred in the fortress. At head-quarters two companies are in camp."—At Jhansie cholera has entered cantonments, we regret to learn. The Reverend M. W. Hime, the Garrison Chaplain, one man and three children of the 93rd, died on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last. One man, a woman, and a child of the 93rd detachment at Sepree have also died.—*Delhi Gazette*, August 14.—A correspondent informs the *Pioneer* that the cases of cholera amongst Europeans (military), but including wives and children of soldiers, amounted on the 8th August to 238, at the following stations:—Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Lucknow, Seetapore and Morar,—of which 202 were fatal. Of these deaths nearly half, viz., 86, we are told, were at Allahabad alone.—A 22 Royal Artillery, commanded by Captain Manderson, now stationed at Jutog, has been ordered to march so as to arrive by the 15th November at Umballa, where a trial is to take place between the 7-pounder steels guns of the former battery and the 9-pounder Armstrongs of D Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, which is to be halted at Umballa, en route to Sealkote, for the purpose of carrying out the experiment.—*Mofussilite.*—The *Delhi Gazette* hears that Captain and Local Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings, of H.M.'s 1-6th Regiment, at Rawul Pindee, is likely to succeed to the command of the garrison at Attock on the departure of the present incumbent, Brevet Major Radcliffe, of the 88th Regiment, with his regiment for Bombay during the approaching cold season.—A rumour, the correctness of which is not vouched for, has reached the *Englishman* that Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke, the present Military Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, is likely to proceed to England shortly, and to be succeeded by Colonel Sir Seymour Blane.—Painful reports continue to be received from Lucknow regarding the health of the regiments quartered there; two or three are said to die every day in one or other of the corps.—The *Lucknow Times* has been "credibly informed" that in the 62nd Regiment no less than forty-five men had succumbed to the pestilence between the 1st and 18th of August. The 102nd Regiment is also said to have been losing some two or three every day.—The men of the 41st Regiment at Buxa are in very bad health from fever, and the death-rate has been very high since they arrived in January last. Every man has had to take an ounce of lime-juice per diem for some time.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 13. Chalmette, Waite, Bombay; Warwick Castle, Chapman, London; str. Moulmein, Ewart, Akyab; Sagamore, Richardson, Bombay; Maurice and Reunion, Landgren, Madras; Nonantum, Norton, Liverpool.—15. Str. Rangoon, Starrat, Moulmain; Knight Commander, Miller, London; Robert Lees, Wilkin, Bombay; Vancouver, Arthurson, Liverpool; Queen of Australia, Page, Liverpool; Cote d'Or St. Malo, Bara, Madras.—17. Fattle Currim, Nacoda, Jeddah; Rookwood, Hopgood, Cardiff; Gustave and Louis, Kernel, Bourbon; Knight Errant, Anthony, London; Philosopher, Ross, Melbourne; Dundee, Ower, Sunderland; Saladin, Rankin, London; Emily Farnum, Lord, Liverpool.—18. Str. Mongolia, Castle, Suez; Vanda, Laing, Liverpool.—19. Str. Catherine Apear, Swanson, Bombay; Muscat Merchant, Wam, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—Mr. C. Jellicoe, Mr. W. Jones, wife and three children, Mr. Yule, Mr. E. Fairland, Mr. R. D. Jenkins, Mr. R. Iddon, Mr. G. H. Beach, Mr. J. W. Rossiter, Mr. H. Seacombe, Mr. R. M. Ross, Mr. J. J. Guise, Mr. Gregoire.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 14. Str. India; Cromwell.—15. Allum Ghier, Lord Lyndhurst, Roman Empire, British Sovereign, Argonaut, Reine des Anges.—16. Str. Surat; Beaumaris Castle, Omar Pasha, Vicar of Bray, Eryciau.—17. Str. China; Winged Hunter.—18. North-East.—19. Str. Clan Alpine; City of Lucknow, Lady Rawlinson.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—For Madras.—Major N. G. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Price, Miss Price, Mr. F. W. Conran, Mrs. Peacock and infant, Mr. Macdonald, For Galle.—Col. Lewis, For Suez.—Mr. R. D. Anderson, For Marselles.—Mr. A. Douzelle, Mr. G. H. Saunders, Mrs. C. T. Harrison, Mr. W. R. Phillips, Mr. Matthews, For Southampton.—Mrs. G. Bright, Mrs. J. Lawther and three children, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. W. Wroughton, Mr. E. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. W. Barwell and family, Mr. Ross, Rev. E. C. Johnson and child, Mr. A. M. Phillips, Mrs. and Miss Greaves, Mrs. E. Verner, Mrs. Longmuir, Mr. Grigg, Major J. D. De Vitre, Mr. D. McLeod, Mrs. Harris and infant.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 19, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 94 2 to 94 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 91	94 6 to 94 10
4 per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 91	94 6 to 94 10
5 per Cent., P.W. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 108	102 12 to 103 0
5½ per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 114	113 12 to 114 0
5 per Cent., 56-57 ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 10 to 109 0

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.	
Bills with Docts. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 15-16d.	

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ... ..	200	125 to 130 ex div.
Bank of Bengal ... ..	1000	1570 to 1575

FABRICS.															
					To London.				To Liverpool.						
Saltpetre, per ton	...	...	...	...	0 10	0	0	0	0	...	Nominal.				
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	Nominal.				Nominal.					
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	Nominal.				Nominal.					
Seeds	...	...	...	...	2 10	0	2	12	6	...	2 2	6	0	0	0
Jute	...	...	...	...	2 7	6	2	10	0	...	2 7	6	0	0	0
Cotton	...	...	...	...	2 11	3	0	0	0	...	2 10	0	2	12	6

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## Bombay.

**CIVIL.**—We regret to announce the death of Mr. H. Ryland, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Nowshera Districts, which melancholy event occurred on the 13th instant. We have not yet been informed of the immediate cause of the death of this lamented gentleman, but it is said to have been apoplexy.—*Sind News*, August 16.

**MILITARY.**—On the termination of his period of staff service as Assistant Adjutant-general, Royal Artillery, Colonel Wallace, C.B., has been highly eulogised by the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala. His Excellency desires to record his appreciation of Colonel Wallace's "valuable services in the department of the Adjutant-general of the Army," and to offer him his acknowledgments and thanks for the assistance he has given, and "the zeal and judgment with which he has conducted his duties."

**GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—The project for a Guzerati Vernacular Class in the Grant Medical College is at last fairly moving forward. From correspondence exchanged between the Principal of the College and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, it will be seen that this gentleman has liberally aided the movement, which in turn will prove of great service in extending the usefulness of the Cowasjee Jehangir Hospital at Surat and other benefactions made from time to time by that gentleman for the benefit of Guzerat. The new vernacular class is also aided by the liberality of the following gentlemen, who each endow it with a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem—namely, the Honourables Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Kessowjee Naik. His Highness the Gaikwar, many of whose subjects will derive advantage from the services of the future students, has also generously sent Rs. 2,000 for the general purposes of the class.

**THE SUPERSEDED COLONELS.**—"Hiems" writes thus to the *Times of India*:—"The griefs of the British colonels are so affecting that I have been tempted to extract the melancholy roll from pp. 13 and 14 of the last Bombay Army List. I have excluded men of the Ordnance Corps. The first row of figures in each column shows the date of entering the service; the last row in each the number of years in the service in both cases:—

AFFLICTED BRITISH COLONELS.			BOY-COLONELS OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.		
Names.			Names.		
1842 1 Raines, C.B. ...	27	1837 8 Manson ...	22		
1837 2 Pratt, C.B. ...	32	1832 9 Barr ...	37		
1837 3 Addison, C.B. ...	32	1835 11 Forbes, C.B. ...	34		
1833 4 Watson ...	36	1840 12 Daly, C.B. ...	29		
1844 5 Thesiger, C.B. ...	25	1839 14 Montgomery ...	30		
1847 6 Seymour, C.B. ...	22	1836 16 Marriott, C.S.I. ...	33		
1845 7 Adams ...	24	1836 18 Taylor ...	33		
1849 10 Torrens, C.B. ...	20	1826 19 Salmon ...	43		
1836 13 Kirby ...	33	1827 20 Stock ...	42		
1847 15 Massey ...	22	1827 21 Lynch, K.L.S. ...	42		
1836 17 Vials ...	33	1829 22 Powell ...	40		
1850 25 Hutchinson ...	19	1834 23 Vincent ...	35		
1843 42 Dillon ...	26	1835 24 Richards ...	34		
1841 50 Moore ...	28	1835 26 Beale ...	34		
		1835 27 Hervey ...	34		
		1840 28 Schneider ...	29		
		1839 29 Gell ...	30		
		1836 30 Whitehill ...	33		
		1836 31 Barr ...	33		
		1836 32 Adams ...	33		
		1836 33 Leckie ...	33		
		1840 34 Anderson ...	29		
		1839 35 Field ...	30		
		1836 36 Graves ...	33		
		1839 37 Phayre ...	30		
		1837 38 Barrow ...	32		
		1837 39 Boyd ...	32		
		1837 40 Ashburner ...	32		
		1841 41 Green, K.C.S.I. ...	28		
		1841 43 Merewether, K.C.S.I. ...	28		
		1837 44 McLeod ...	32		
		1838 45 Lucas ...	31		
		1840 46 Campbell ...	29		
		1843 47 Wood ...	26		
		1844 48 Loch ...	25		
		1841 49 Holland ...	28		

36) 1158

32½

The afflicted will be seen by this comparative statement to have more than five years average advantage over the Indian colonels in this presidency. Moreover, they have not paid much more hard cash for their promotion, which cash they will receive again. That which the Indian colonels have invested in promotion is gone—gone as if flung into the sea, as far as prospective repayment goes. If the same test is applied to the generals in the Bombay list the same result will be found—this, namely, that the average length of service of the Indian generals is greater than that of the British generals. If, therefore, the colonels of the Indian service are regaining their former relative position as regards British colonels (which they

are not by any means doing, as a rule), it is merely the fortune of war. Did they grumble when the Crimea sent boys, comparatively, in the British service over their heads? Not a bit of it. Let these then bide their time, and comfort themselves with the reflection that, as yet, they are at the top of the wheel, with an average five years before them ere they can fairly cry out that they are hurt.

**A NARROW ESCAPE.**—Captain Mignon and Lieutenant Cumberland, who occupy the same bungalow at Hyderabad, very nearly both of them lost their lives on Sunday night. Captain Mignon left his chair in the drawing-room and walked into the verandah. He had scarcely reached the verandah when the whole of the roof of the bungalow fell in with a great crash. The chair Captain Mignon had just left was smashed to atoms, and all the furniture in the room shared the same fate. Captain Cumberland had taken a chair into the verandah that evening—an unusual thing for him to do—and so escaped in the same way. It is a most singular and most providential circumstance that both gentlemen should have left the room as they did; and it is more particularly so, as at the time when the roof fell in (10.30 P.M.) they might have been caught in their beds. It appears the bungalow was injured by the late heavy rains, and in repairing the roof the workmen had piled on it a large quantity of materials, which caused the roof to give way.—*Our Paper*, Aug. 13.

**MR. SHRIPAD BABAJI THAKUR.**—We think that Mr. Shripad Babaji Thakur, the "rejected candidate" at the last Civil Service competition, whose case has excited so much interest both here and in England, very ill-advised to commit himself to the following statements, which we find in his memorial to the Civil Service Commissioners, reprinted in a late number of the *Indu Prakash*:—"That Shripad Babaji Thakur upon matriculation at the University made for himself no declaration of his age, nor was required to do so, and that he was and is ignorant of the statement of age made on his behalf. That there was much looseness in the practice concerning entries of this kind." We can only account to ourselves for the first statement by supposing that Mr. Shripad uses the word "declaration" in some technical sense, as equivalent to "solemn declaration" or "declaration on oath;" for nothing can be more certain than that Mr. Shripad did sign a printed letter of application to the Registrar of the University requesting permission to present himself at the then ensuing Matriculation Examination, and that his signature to this letter was written on a line which was the first of a dozen lines, and that the remaining eleven lines were filled up with particulars of his birthplace, birthday, father's occupation, and other information required for statistical purposes by the University. This information must have been filed in by himself or under his directions, and his signature on the first line must certainly be regarded as covering with its sanction all that followed. But "there was much looseness in the practice concerning entries" of age. This is a point on which there is much misapprehension. The facts are these. Up to the year 1863 the University, in the list of particulars already alluded to required to be given in by each candidate, only asked the "age." The vagueness of this requirement was found to cause considerable inconvenience, in consequence of the different methods of reckoning age employed by natives and Europeans. In the year 1864, accordingly, the University substituted for the indefinite entry, "age," the sufficiently definite one of "birthday according to Christian or native chronology." A native youth might be called sixteen, or only fifteen, according to the method of reckoning employed, but he could hardly have two birthdays. Now Mr. Shripad matriculated in the year 1864, and in that year the improved form was in use.—*Bombay Educational Record*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 17. Str. Orissa, Anderson, Hong Kong; str. Euphrates, Sharp, Bussorah; Nelly, Ogilvie, Liverpool.—18. Str. Burmah, Lewis, Calcutta; str. Mula, Winkler, Persian Gulf; Benlomoind, Pauling, Glasgow.—20. Str. Baroda, Parish, Suez.—22. Mary Mildred, —, Zanzibar.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From Southampt'n.—Ensign Hamilton, Mr. F. W. Grenfell, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett and two infants, Mr. S. Alexander, Mrs. Swanseger, Messrs. A. Shiraz, Parfitt, and E. Lund. From Marseilles.—Messrs. J. Nugent, G. Cowper, and C. Fine. From Suez.—Lieut. colonel and Miss Boullie, Capt. Stewart.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 17. Str. Rangoon, Baker, Aden and Suez; str. Asia, Patterson, Calcutta via Malabar Coast.—18. Bennington, Stover, Calcutta; str. Neera, Hanscombe, Aden and Suez.—19. Teazer, Nacoda, Allipie and Singapore; Edward Percy, Walker, Madras; Munsoory, Urquhart, Moulmein.—20. Str. Behar, Lockie, China; Tallula, White, Point de Galle; Thomas Mitchell, Simpson, Moulmein; Roslin Castle, Davidson, Calcutta.—21. Str. Euphrates, Sharp, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Ticonderoga, Holland, Calcutta via Madras.—22. Mail str. Carnatic, Jones, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—For Southampt'n.—Mr. H. Verner, Capt. E. Williams, Mr. W. Peel, Mr. E. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. R. Gilchrist, Mrs. Macdonald and two children, Mr. J. Windle, Capt. Thunders, Mr. W. Mackern, Mr. J. Foster, Mr. H. Broad, Mr. Ferrell. For Marseilles.—Dr. Pinkerton, Dr. Middleton, Capt. Hazlerigg, Mr. and Mrs. Giles and two children. For Suez.—Mr. Preston, Mr. Gall, Dr. D. S. Tyab. For Malta.—Lieut. Mostyn. Per B. and B. S. Co.'s str. Neera.—For Suez.—Col. and Mrs. Davidson and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank and five children, Rev. Mr. Broadhead, Mr. Munnie, Miss Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Booker, Mr. Fletcher and child, Mrs. Greenwood and four children, Mrs. Evans and two children, Mr. Kaas and child, Mr. Whitwell, Mr. Greenwood, Lieut. Hasdaps, Lieut. Brown, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Kleinkecht, Mr. Richards, Mr. Merrett, Mr. Fremesur, Mr. Renshaw, Mr. Forster, Mr. Warneford, Mr. and Mrs. Gladding and two children, Messrs. Fallon, C. F. Wormald, D. H. Wormald, Yeaton, Tremaurie, G. Little, Scobie, Brooks, Rainford.





# Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

### CIVIL.

**ASHTON.**—The resignation of his appt. by Mr. A. F. Ashton, asst. 3rd grade, P.W.D., N.W.P., is accepted. No. 957a, Aug. 11. [Aug. 7.]

**BECKETT,** Capt. S., to be asst. to political agent and supt., Bhawalpore.

**BISSET,** Lieut., royal engr., is apptd. to offic. as reporter on meteorology during absence of Dr. Thomson. No. 1,058a.

**BOWIE,** Lieut., asst. comr. of the 2nd (but offic. in the 1st) class, Central Provs., to be asst. comr. of the 1st class. Aug. 13.

**BRAMLY,** W. J., additional civil and sessions judge of Allypore, is apptd. to be judge of Futtehpore, but will continue to offic. at Allypore. No. 60a, Aug. 7.

**BRANDRETH,** A., dep. comr., Rohtuk, is permanently posted to latter district in Punjab. No. 2,361, Aug. 6.

**BUTLER,** Esq. J., offic. asst. comr., 3rd grade, in British Burmah, is confirmed in that appt. consequent on the transfer of C. P. Phillips to the customs dept. No. 1,569, Aug. 9.

**CLARKE,** Capt. H. M. S., will take charge of the office of asst. insp. gen., railway police. No. 323a, Aug. 11.

**CONDUIT.**—The resignation of his appt. by H. W. Conduit, overseer, 3rd grade, Meerut div., Ganges Canal, is accepted, with effect from July 6. No. 3,754.

**CRICHTON,** Lieut. H. McV., R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, assumed charge of the garrison engr.'s div. on Aug. 9. No. 285. [Aug. 14.]

**CROMIE,** T., asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the S.W. Circle. No. 68.

**CURRIE,** G. M., asst. mag. and dep. coll. of Jugut-inspore, is transfd. to Sudder station of Cuttack. Mr. Currie will exercise powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd class, from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the sub division by Mr. Harrison. Aug. 16.

**DALMAHOY,** Capt., asst. inspector gen., railway police, is apptd. to offic. as commandant of Mhairwarra police battalion, v. Knyvett, deceased. No. 322a, Aug.

**DONALD,** W., will retain charge of the office of examiner of claims, Madras, while he officiates as 1st asst. acct. gen. at that Presy. Aug. 7.

**FALKNER,** R. D., exec. engr., 7th division, Grand Trunk Road, Punjab, P.W., to offic. as exec. engr., Delhi division, in addition to his own duties, during leave of Martin. No. 3,994, Aug. 4.

**FENYKE,** A., exec. engr., 4th grade, P.W., Punjab, is transfd. from Rawal Pindee to Feshawur district. No. 391c, Aug. 3.

**FOX,** Capt., Bengal staff corps, is apptd. to offic. as dep. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment. No. 20f, Aug. 7.

**GARSTIN,** Capt., exec. engr., 1st division, Barce Doab Canal, is invested with power of a sub. mag., 2nd class, in Punjab. Aug. 7.

**GRAY,** Capt., asst. comr., Ambala, is placed on special duty from June 23. No. 2,155.

**GREENFIELD.**—The following order, issued by the officer commanding at Deolce, is confirmed:—Lieut. Greenfield, station staff officer, having reported his return from leave, resumes charge of the station staff office from this date. Dated Feb. 11, 1868. No. 244.

**HARE,** R., apptd. to offic. as an asst. district supt. of police at Ambala, is cancelled. No. 2,126, Aug. 4.

**HART.**—The services of Apothecary J. Hart, of the subordinate medical dept., are placed at the disposal of the home dept. No. 848, Aug. 12.

**HARRISON,** J. F., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Jugutinspore, in Cuttack.

**HAWES,** Lieut. col., dep. comr., Mozuffurgurh, and offic. dep. comr., Rohtuk, is permanently posted to latter district in the Punjab. No. 2,363, Aug. 6.

**HERDON.**—In Punjab order No. 2,056, of July 30, prom. Mr. Herdon, for 2nd read 3rd grade. No. 2,175, Aug. 9.

**JOHNSON—NIGHTINGALE.**—Messrs. Johnson and Nightingale, asst. engr., 3rd grade, attached to the 2nd div., Grand Trunk Road, and the Patna Branch Road div., passed in Colloquial Hindustani on July 26. No. 289.

**JENNINGS,** S., is apptd. a probationer in 6th class of the financial dept., to offic. in the 5th class till further orders. No. 2,628, Aug. 13.

**KING,** J. H., joined 1st div., Sirhind Canal, Punjab, P.W. dept., on July 14. No. 2,097. [No. 290, July 27.]

**LANGE,** H. O., supervisor, 2nd grade, joined the Central Cuttack div. on

**LASSALLE,** Lieut., asst. comr., Beawur, to be a justice of the peace in the territories of the N.W. Provs. No. 307a, Aug. 6.

**LAWRENCE,** A. J., settlement officer at Etawah, is apptd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district (temp.), with effect from July 28. No. 1,085a.

**LETHBRIDGE,** Rev. W. M., offic. chaplain of Chunar, services placed at disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab. No. 999a, Aug. 5.

**LINDSAY,** C. R., civil and sess. judge of Moradabad, services placed at disposal of Govt. of India, in the home dept. No. 58a, Aug. 7.

**LUGARD,** Capt., asst. comr. of 3rd class, Central Provs., to be asst. comr. of 2nd class. Aug. 13.

**MALLESON,** Lieut. col., assumed charge of his duties as guardian to his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore on July 24. No. 1,102, Aug. 12.

**MAXWELL,** Col., R.A., chief engr., 2nd class, having resumed his duties on June 30, Major Pollard, R.E., ceased to officiate in that class from the same date. No. 216, Aug. 9.

**MCARTHUR,** Lieut., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to Ranceegunge div. No. 67, Aug. 14.

**MIDWINTER.**—The services of Mr. W. C. Midwinter, asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the foreign department. No. 21f, Aug. 12.

**MOULE,** H. F. D'O., asst. mag. and coll. at Bareilly, is transferred in his present capacity to Bijnour. No. 1,025, Aug. 6.

**NEILL,** L., asst. comr., transferred temporarily from Nagpore to Chanda, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties on July 31.

**OWEN.**—The services of Lieut. col. A. W. Owen, exec. engr., 4th grade, Central India, are replaced at disposal of the military dept. Aug. 7.

**FLOWDEN,** Capt., asst. comr., apptd. to offic. as dep. comr., Dumoh, assumed charge of his duties from extra asst. comr. on Aug. 7. No. 387.

**FLOWDEN,** Lieut., asst. comr., Kohat, in Punjab, to offic. as dep. comr. of Kohat, during absence of Cavaguar.

**PONSONBY,** C., asst. conserv. of forests, 2nd grade, on prob. in Oudh, is confd. in that appt. No. 19f, Aug. 7.

**PRESTON,** T., is apptd. to P.W. dept., Punjab, as a clerk, 3rd class, 2nd grade, from Aug. 8, and is posted to the office of superin. eng., 1st circle.

**PRIOR,** F. H., extra asst. comr., is transfd. from Balaghat to Chanda. No. 388.

**RABAN,** H. C. B. C., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Patna, in 2nd grade, during leave of Bayley. Aug. 14.

**READ.**—In consequence of Capt. Warner, dep. comr., 4th class in the Central provinces, having vacated his appt. under the rules in force, the following promotion is sanctioned in the commission of those provinces:—Mr. H. Read, asst. comr. of the 1st class, and offic. dep. comr. of the 4th class, to be dep. comr. of the 4th class. No. 1,595, Aug. 13.

**RIVETT-CARNAC,** W. J., civil and sess. judge at Futtehpore, is apptd. to be judge at Moradabad. No. 594, Aug. 7.

**SALMON,** A., is apptd. to the P.W. dept. as an eng. apprentice, and posted to Bengal. No. 217, Aug. 11. Mr. Salmon was posted to the Orissa circle. Aug. 14.

**SHELDON,** J., exec. eng., 4th grade, is transfd. from Oudh to Rajpootana. No. 221, Aug. 13.

**STEELE,** Capt., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, resumed charge of the Hooghly defences div. on Aug. 4. No. 285.

**STEVENS,** C. C., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahabad, 2nd grade, during absence, on leave, of H. W. Alexander. Aug. 13.

**VERRIERS,** L., patrol, is apptd. to offic. as coll. of customs at Muttra, during absence, on leave, of Jones. No. 50a, Aug. 10.

**WEST,** Rev. W., whose services have been placed at disposal of this Govt., is apptd. to be chaplain of Chunar. No. 1,113a, Aug. 10.

**WICKES,** T. H., exec. engr., 4th grade, Nuddea (local rivers) div., passed in the departmental standard on Aug. 3. No. 287.

**WOOD,** T., asst., 2nd grade, Central Provs., is apptd. to offic. as asst. controller, 2nd grade, and posted to office of the controller, P.W. accounts, Central India and Rajpootana. No. 220, Aug. 10.

### DEPUTY MAGISTRATES, BENGAL.

Aug. 7.—No. 988r.—The following officiating deputy magistrates and deputy collectors are appointed to the sixth grade of the subordinate executive service:—

Mr. L. B. Roberts, Shahabad; Mr. H. R. Reilly, Rajshahye; Mr. J. C. Williamson, Hooghly; Mr. R. C. Hamilton, Moughyr; and Mr. W. B. Martin, Bhauzulpore.

Mr. E. R. Middleton is appointed to officiate as a deputy mag. and deputy coll. in the Howrah district, and is vested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the second class.

Mr. W. B. Johnston is appointed to officiate as a deputy mag. and deputy coll. in the Chittagong district, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the second class.

Mr. D. R. Lyall to officiate as mag. and coll. of Tipperah, in the 2nd grade during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. D. Hime, or till further orders.

Aug. 11.—The following gentlemen are appointed to officiate in the first grade of magistrates and collectors:—

Mr. E. H. Whitfield, Noakhally; Mr. T. F. Bignold, Bograh; and Mr. W. R. Larmine, Dinagepore.

### PROMOTIONS—BRITISH BURMAH.

No. 1,589.—In consequence of the departure on subsidiary leave, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate, of Major E. J. Spilsbury, deputy commissioner of the 1st grade in British Burmah, the following temporary promotions in the commission of that province are sanctioned, with effect from June 11 last:—

Mr. A. G. Duff, deputy commissioner of the 3rd (but officiating in the 2nd) grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 1st grade.

Capt. Watson, deputy commissioner of the 4th (but officiating in the 3rd) grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade.

Capt. Strover, assistant commissioner of the 1st grade, and officiating as deputy commissioner of the 4th grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade.

Capt. Prendergast, assistant commissioner of the 2nd (but officiating in the 1st) grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 4th grade.

Mr. H. Buckle, assistant commissioner of the 3rd (but officiating in the 2nd) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner of the 1st grade.

Lieut. Furlong, assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner of the 2nd grade.

## POLICE—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Aug. 7.—No. 306a.—His Honour the Lieut. governor is pleased to sanction the undermentioned appointments and promotions in the police of the provinces:—

Consequent on the appointment of Lieut. Major H. Court to officiate in the Rajpootana political agency, Mr. S. A. Campbell, offic. dist. superint. of police at Benares, is app. to officiate as dist. superint. at Moradabad on being relieved at the former station by Lieut. F. E. Wiggins.

Consequent on the death of Capt. F. A. C. Knyvett, the undermentioned appointments are sanctioned, with effect from 18th ult.:—

Capt. H. M. S. Clarke to be dist. superint. 3rd grade.

Capt. J. W. O'Dowda to be dist. superint. 4th grade.

Lieut. R. J. Young, asst. dist. superint. 1st grade, is app. a dist. superint. 5th grade.

Mr. R. Bower to be asst. dist. superint. 1st grade, but will continue to hold civil charge of the police duties at Ajmere.

Mr. H. Smith, offic. asst. dist. superint. 2nd grade, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. C. E. Yeatman, railway police, is app. to officiate as asst. dist. superint. 2nd grade.

Lieut. R. J. Young, dist. superint. 5th grade, to officiate as dist. superint. 4th grade.

Mr. H. Smith, asst. dist. superint. 2nd grade, to officiate as asst. dist. superint. 1st grade.

Capt. A. Ollivant (on leave), dist. superint. of Moozuffernuggur, to be dist. superint. of Agra.

Mr. W. Williams, dist. superint. of Etah, and offic. dist. superint. of Moozuffernuggur, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Lieut. R. J. Young to be dist. superint. of Etah, but to continue to officiate as dist. superint. of Futtehpoore.

Mr. Yeatman is posted to the Shahjehanpore district, with effect from 18th ult., and is app. to officiate as dist. superint. of police, Shahjehanpore, during absence on leave of Lieut. Ryves.

## MILITARY.

BASEVI.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 5, appg. Major G. H. Basevi, staff corps, and offic. 2nd in com., 21st N.I., to offic. as comdnt., in addition to his own duties, with effect from May 17 last, v. Thelwall, c.b., on leave.

BRADDON.—Chuckrata station order confd., dated June 30 last, appg. Lieut. Braddon, 55th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, with effect from April 21.

EVANS—TEED.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 1, directing the following arrangements, v. Capt. V. W. Tregear, offic. wing officer, and Lieut. B. Wemyss, adjt., 41st N.I., proceeded on special duty:—Capt. Evans, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties; Lieut. Teed, qmrm., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

FERRIS—ROBERTSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 7, making the following appts., with effect from June 20 last, v. Lieut. col. C. H. Barchard, c.b., 7th Bengal cav., proceeded on leave:—Lieut. J. L. Ferris, offic. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; Lieut. D. H. Robertson, offic. 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

HARRISON.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 6, appg. Capt. Harrison, adjt. 39th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from May 6 last, v. Wemyss, app. to another situation.

HARWARD.—BAILLIE.—Local rank has been assigned to the undermtd. officers:—Capt. Harward, Bengal R.A., to be major from Dec. 8, 1868; Lieut. Baillie, 1st bat. 3rd foot, to be capt. from Dec. 6, 1867.

JAMIESON.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 4, appointing Lieut. Jamieson, 106th foot, to be interp., with effect from the 1st idem.

MACNAMARA.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 8, appgt. Cornet Macnamara to act as qmrm. of 5th lancers, v. Akerman, relieved.

POND.—Presidency div. order, dated July 15, appgt. Major Pond (recently ret. from England), to do duty in the Presidency circle. Dated the 15th idem, appgt. Major Pond, staff corps, to offic. as major of brig., Fort William, as a very special and temp. measure, v. Capt. Birch, relieving Capt. Saunders.

QUINET.—TURNER.—The undermtd. officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—Lieut. Quinet, of the 101st foot, 2nd wing subalt., 4th regt. N.I.; May 7, 1868. Lieut. Turner, 79th foot, 1st wing subalt., 2nd inf., Punjab Frontier force; May 7, 1868. No. 840.

SAUNDERS.—The following order is confd.:—Fort William brig. order, dated June 22 last, appgt. Capt. Saunders, garrison barrackmr., to perform the duties of brig. major, in add. to his own, v. Capt. Birch, proceeded on leave.

SMITH.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15 last, appgt. Lieut. Smith, 45th N.I., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qmrm., in add. to his other duties, v. Woodruffe, on leave.

TURNBULL.—With the sanction of Govt., Ensign Turnbull, 88th foot, a probationer for the staff corps, and 2nd wing subaltern 24th N.I., is, at his own request, permitted to revert to regimental duty.

WALFORD.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 7 last, appgt. Capt. Walford, 20th hussars, to act temp. as interp., with effect from 1st idem, v. Loch, there being no qualified officer available.

WILSON.—Meerut div. order confd., dated July 6, appgt. Capt. Wilson, 105th foot, to do duty at the Landour Convalescent Depot, during the remainder of the present season.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 841.—Aug. 11.—The undermtd. officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from date specified:—

Major (brev. lieut. col.) Thelwall, c.b.; Aug. 4.

No. 842.—The undermtd. officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, are prom. to the rank of capt. from the date specified, under the provs. of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieuts. Hills, Durand, and Waterfield; Aug. 4.

## PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Simla, Aug. 11.—No. 844.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

General List, Cavalry.—Lieut. C. T. M. Higginson to be capt. from Dec. 12, 1868, v. Capt. (brevet major) A. C. Warner, late 2nd Eur. L.C., 20th hussars, retired.

Cadre late 10th N.I.—Lieut. H. B. Hodgson, staff corps, to be capt. from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Capt. H. A. Browne, promoted.

Cadre late 24th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) B. Soady, to be major from May 6, v. Major E. P. Lloyd, staff corps, promoted.

Infantry.—Major G. A. Cuyler, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from May 12, v. Lieut. col. J. S. Phillpotts, retired.

Cadre late 4th Eur. Regt.—Capt. (major in staff corps) A. A. Bruce, to be major, and Lieut. R. H. Dyas to be capt. from May 12, v. Lieut. col. J. S. Phillpotts, retired.

Infantry.—Major (capt. in staff corps) E. C. Impey to be lieut. col. from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. A. Cuyler, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels.

Cadre late 5th Eur. Regt.—Capt. T. E. Vander Gucht, staff corps, to be major from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. A. Cuyler, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. E. W. Samuells, staff corps, to be capt. from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. A. Cuyler, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels.

Infantry.—Major J. R. Auldjo, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) E. C. Impey, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels.

Cadre late 36th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) C. J. Godby to be major from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) E. C. Impey, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. J. G. Macleod to be capt. from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) E. C. Impey, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels.

Infantry.—Major G. C. Hankin, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) J. R. Auldjo, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 28th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) W. Smith to be major, and Lieut. D. Adamson, staff corps, to be capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. R. Auldjo, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (capt. in staff corps) H. D. Battye to be lieut. col. from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. C. Hankin, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 56th N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) A. B. Beatson to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) R. M. Skinner to be capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. C. Hankin, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major E. H. Paske, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) H. D. Battye, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 53rd N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) F. N. Miles to be major from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) H. D. Battye, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Gen. List, Infantry.—Lieut. J. E. Campbell, staff corps, to be capt. from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) H. D. Battye, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major R. Davidson, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) E. H. Paske, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 64th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) C. H. Hall to be major, and Lieut. H. W. Williams to be capt., from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) E. H. Paske, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major R. Blair to be lieut. col. from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. Davidson, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 32nd N.I.—Capt. G. B. Fisher to be major from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. Davidson, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. E. J. Webber to be capt. from May 12, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. Davidson, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. T. J. C. Plowden to be capt. from June 22, v. Capt. E. D. H. Vibart, staff corps, cadre of late 54th N.I., prom.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. F. E. Hastings to be capt. from June 22, v. Capt. H. D. Metcalfe, staff corps, cadre of late 25th N.I., deceased.

Infantry.—Major S. C. D. Ryder, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. J. P. Briggs, retired.

Cadre late 14th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) G. Weld to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) C. J. Durand to be capt., from June 29, v. Lieut. col. J. P. Briggs, retired.

Infantry.—Major P. Maxwell, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) S. C. D. Ryder, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 37th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) S. S. Boulderson to be major from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) S. C. D. Ryder, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. R. H. Salkeld to be capt. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) S. C. D. Ryder, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. I. Willes to be lieut. col. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) P. Maxwell, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 69th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. T. Norgate to be major from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) P. Maxwell, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. D. M. Strong to be capt. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) P. Maxwell, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major A. Combe, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. J. I. Willes, staff corps, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 65th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) R. Y. Chambers to be major from June 29, v. Lieut. col. J. I. Willes, staff corps, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. H. H. Rankin to be capt. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. J. I. Willes, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) C. Murray to be lieut. col. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. Combe, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 70th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) R. C. Whiting to be major from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. Combe, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. J. G. Maclean to be capt. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. Combe, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) G. B. Malleson to be lieut. col. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. C. Murray, staff corps, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 33rd N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) C. M. Longmore to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) E. G. Wace to be capt., from June 29, v. Lieut. col. C. Murray, staff corps, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major J. Angelo, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. G. B. Malleson, staff corps, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 59th N.I.—Capt. W. L. Randall to be major from June 29, v. Lieut. col. G. B. Malleson, staff corps, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. H. I. Baylis to be capt. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. G. B. Malleson, staff corps, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (brevet lieut. col.) A. R. E. Hutchinson, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. Angelo, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 13th N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. W. F. Bean to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) A. R. Loughnan to be capt., from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. Angelo, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major J. W. Hoggan, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. R. E. Hutchinson, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 45th N.I.—Capt. (brevet major) R. Chalmers, staff corps, to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) H. W. Webster to be capt., from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. R. E. Hutchinson, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major J. B. Smyly, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. W. Hoggan, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 29th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) G. Wheeler to be major from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. W. Hoggan, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. F. E. Wiggins to be capt. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. W. Hoggan, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major C. Shaw, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. B. Smyly, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 57th N.I.—Capt. F. H. Jenkins, staff corps, to be major, and Lieut. J. McNair, staff corps, to be capt., from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. B. Smyly, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels.

Infantry.—Major H. A. Browne to be lieut. col. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) C. Shaw, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 10th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) C. Armstrong to be major from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) C. Shaw, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. E. P. Mainwaring to be capt. from June 29, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) C. Shaw, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. W. B. Aislabie to be capt. from July 5, v. Capt. C. W. G. Perreau, deceased.

Infantry.—Supernum. Lieut. col. (major gen.) J. D. Macpherson, c.b., to be col. from July 22, v. Col. (major gen.) N. Jones, deceased.

#### Alterations of Rank.

General List, Cavalry.—Capt. H. Coghlan, 21st hussars, from July 23, 1868, v. Capt. W. F. Fergusson, cadre late 5th Eur. L.C., retired.

Cadre late 10th N.I.—Capt. C. S. Maclean, staff corps, from May 24, 1867, v. Capt. (major in staff corps) G. A. F. Houchen, retired; C. W. Campbell, staff corps, from April 24, 1868, v. Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. E. L. Willows, promoted; and J. Fitzgerald, staff corps, from Nov. 1, 1868, v. Capt. (brevet major) C. P. Hildebrand, promoted.

Cadre late 24th N.I.—Capt. G. B. P. Alcock from Oct. 9, 1868, v. Cap. (major in staff corps) R. C. Lindsey, retired.

General List, Infantry.—Captains J. Hay, staff corps, from Nov. 1 last, v. Capt. (major in staff corps) E. P. Lloyd, cadre late 24th N.I., prom.;

A. Fitzgerald, from Nov. 9, v. Capt. J. Hay, staff corps, whose rank has been altered; H. C. Greenaway, from Nov. 10 last, v. Capt. A. Fitzgerald, whose rank has been altered; H. Grimes, from Dec. 16 last, v. Capt. H. C. Greenaway, whose rank has been altered; H. W. Shoubridge, from Dec. 31 last, v. Capt. H. Grimes, whose rank has been altered; and F. W. Simpson, from Jan. 19, v. Capt. H. W. Shoubridge, whose rank has been altered.

General List, Infantry.—Captains E. G. Newnham, from Jan. 21, v. Capt. F. W. Simpson, whose rank had been altered; D. J. Stewart, from Jan. 29, v. Capt. E. G. Newnham, whose rank has been altered; R. P. Nisbet, staff corps, from Feb. 23, v. Capt. D. J. Stewart, whose rank has been altered; and C. H. T. Marshall, staff corps, from April 28, v. Capt. H. G. Oldham, cadre 9th N.I., retired.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) H. N. Hodgson from May 6, v. Lieut. col. W. C. Green, retired.

Cadre late 9th N.I.—Major A. Mackenzie, staff corps, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. W. C. Green, retired.

General List, Infantry.—Capt. A. P. Broome from May 6, v. Lieut. col. W. C. Green, retired.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps), E. P. Lloyd from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) H. N. Hodgson, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Capt. S. B. Home from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) H. N. Hodgson, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. G. Cunliffe from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) E. P. Lloyd, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 41st N.I.—Major H. Z. Darrah, staff corps, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) E. P. Lloyd, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Capt. E. R. Ives, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (maj. in staff corps) E. P. Lloyd, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. D'O. C. Bracken, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. G. Cunliffe, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 52nd N.I.—Major R. E. Oakes, staff corps, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. G. Cunliffe, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Capt. A. T. Davis, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. G. Cunliffe, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. Pond, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. D'O. C. Bracken, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 3rd European Regiment.—Major C. M. N. Fellowes, 107th foot, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. D'O. C. Bracken, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Capt. C. W. G. Perreau, deceased, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. D'O. C. Bracken, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. K. Comber, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. Pond, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 18th N.I.—Major M. Hunter, staff corps, and Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) A. D. C. Inglis, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. Pond, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) E. J. L. Twynam from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. K. Comber, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 25th N.I.—Major (capt. in staff corps) D. Macdonald, an Capt. S. Beckett, staff corps, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. K. Comber, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. L. Fraser from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) E. J. L. Twynam, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 23rd N.I.—Major (capt. in staff corps) G. R. Westmacott from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) E. J. L. Twynam, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Capt. A. F. Jones from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) E. J. L. Twynam, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. Fendall from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. L. Fraser, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 17th N.I.—Major F. E. Laing, staff corps, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. L. Fraser, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Capt. W. F. S. Perry from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. L. Fraser, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. M. Battye from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. Fendall, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 1st E.B.F.—Major H. Maxwell, staff corps, and Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) W. L. Noverre, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. Fendall, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. F. Corbett from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. M. Battye, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 43rd N.I.—Major A. H. B. Bruce, staff corps, and Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) F. H. Alexander, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. M. Battye, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. H. C. Cuppage, staff corps, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. F. Corbett, removed from list of regimental lieut. colonels.

Cadre late 15th N.I.—Major (capt. in staff corps) C. T. O. Mayne, and Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) B. E. Gowan, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. F. Corbett, removed from list of regimental lieut. colonels.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) E. Hyndman, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. H. C. Cuppage, staff corps, removed from list of regimental lieut. colonels.

Cadre late 27th N.I.—Major E. K. O. Gilbert, staff corps, and Capt. J. Miller, staff corps, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. H. C. Cuppage, staff corps, removed from list of regimental lieut. colonels.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. Price, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) E. Hyndman, removed from list of regimental lieut. colonels.

Cadre late 1st E. B. F.—Major H. M. Wemyss, staff corps, and Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) P. L. N. Cavagnari, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) E. Hyndman, removed from list of regimental lieut. colonels.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. T. Armstrong, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. Price, removed from list of regimental lieut. colonels.

Cadre late 72nd N.I.—Major H. P. Williams, staff corps, and Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) T. Dawes, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. Price, removed from list of regimental lieut. colonels.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. A. Barwell, staff corps, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. T. Armstrong, removed from list of regimental lieut. colonels.

Cadre late 71st N.I.—Major E. H. Langmore, staff corps, and Capt. F. M. Birch, staff corps, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. T. Armstrong, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) T. Lamb, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. A. Barwell, staff corps, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre late 16th N.I.—Major A. Cory, staff corps, and Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) R. P. Davis, from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. A. Barwell, staff corps, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. J. C. P. Baillie from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) T. Lamb, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 35th N.I.—Major (captain in staff corps) F. J. Keen from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) T. Lamb, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) D. C. Andrew from May 6, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) T. Lamb, removed from list of regimental lieut. cols.

Memo.—The promotion of Capt. (major in staff corps) R. C. Lindsey, late 24th N.I. (retired), to regimental major, published in G.G.O. No. 700 of June 30 is hereby cancelled.

No. 845.—The following proms. are made subject to H.M.'s approval :—  
Brevet.

Major E. H. Langmore, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col., from May 8 last, v. Major gen. J. Christie, c.b., Bengal staff corps, dec.

Capt. the Hon. W. M. Fraser, Bengal staff corps, to be major, from May 8 last, v. Major gen. J. Christie, c.b., Bengal staff corps, dec.

No. 846.—Supern. surg. J. M. Coates, M.D., of the Indian medical dept., is brought on the establishment of surgs. to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 847.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept. :—

Lieut. C. L. Prendergast, of the gen. list, inf., adjt. 40th (The Shah-jehanpore) regt. N.I.

Lieut. T. R. Cowie, of the Bengal staff corps, adjt. 2nd regt. N.L.I.

Lieut. F. Barrow, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd squadron subaltern, 1st Bengal cav.

Lieut. W. N. Gubbins, 11th foot, 1st wing subaltern, 37th (The Meerut) regt. N.I., a probationer for the staff corps.

#### MEDICAL.

ANNESLEY.—Meean Meer brigade order confd., dated June 25 last, apptg. Surg. J. C. Annesley, 35th N.I., to 21st N.I., in addition to his other duties, from May 25 to June 9.

CURRIE.—Peshawur division order confirmed, dated Jan. 30 last, apptg. Surg. Currie, 18th Bengal cav., to med. charge of divisional and brigade staff at Peshawur from Feb. 1, v. Watson, 19th Bengal cav.

DOUGALL, Asst. surg., Madras medical dept., to officiate in med. charge of political agency at Mandalay (temp.), from July 3. No. 1,111, Aug. 11.

FAUGHT.—Jhelum station order confirmed, dated May 20 last, apptg. Staff surg. Faught to the med. charge of the divisional staff, with effect from April 16, in consequence of the removal of the divisional head quarters to Murree.

GRIFFITH.—Peshawur division order confirmed, dated Feb. 23, apptg. Asst. surg. Griffith, R.A., to med. charge of divisional and brigade staff at Rawul Pindee, with effect from March 1.

HALE.—Morar station order confirmed, dated July 1, apptg. Asst. surg. Hale, 103rd foot, to the med. charge of the garrison prison, Fortress Gwalior, with effect from Feb. 26 last.

HARRISON, Surg. major, is placed in med. charge of civil station of Syalcote and executive charge of the jail from June 15, on which date he assumed charge during leave of Currie, and is invested with powers of a magistrate within the jail. No. 2,362, Aug. 6.

LOCH, Surg., whose services have been placed at disposal of this Govt., is apptd. to officiate as civil surg. of Cawnpore. No. 1,006a, Aug. 11.

#### PROMOTIONS.

No. 843.—The undermentioned officers of the medical department, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of surgeon, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,060, of December 23, 1864, subject to her Majesty's approval :—

Asst. surg. H. Clark, M.D., Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland, M.D., Asst. surg. W. E. Caird, Asst. surg. E. Bonavia, M.D., Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, M.D., and Asst. surg. A. Taylor; Aug. 4, 1869.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### THE CALCUTTA MINT.

Simla, July 31.—No. 2,323.—From R. B. Chapman, Esq., officiating secretary to the Government of India, financial department, to the Mint Master, Calcutta.

The comptroller-general of accounts has submitted to the Government of India your letter to his address, No. 250, dated July 3, and his reply upon the question as to how a manufacturing establishment like the Mint is, consistently with the "present stringent orders regarding Budget allotments," to be worked so as to produce the utmost profit to the State.

2. A cognate difficulty has been already raised in your remonstrances respecting the retrenchments from your Budget estimate by the Supreme Government. In my No. 1,726, dated June 30, 1869, you were told in reply that it was well understood that, the busier the Mint was, the greater would be the profit to the State, and that the Government would of course be glad at any time to provide funds to keep the Mint in full working power, in case the demand for its services should increase beyond the expectation of Government, as found when framing the Budget. The Budget estimate of a reproductive institution like the Mint is, in fact, only the best forecast that the Government can make of the probable expenditure upon it.

3. It would be plainly contrary to all economical principles if you or any officer in charge of a similar manufactory were to understand the Budget orders, as, by an ordinary limit of expenditure, preventing the profitable employment of the machinery at his disposal in the execution of authorised demands upon it. Such a misapplication of the Budget system would be wholly unjustifiable.

4. If at any time you should find yourself unable to meet demands for the services of the Mint which you could otherwise, in your opinion, profitably comply with, merely because your Budget provision is exhausted, it would be your obvious duty immediately to apply to the Government to replenish your funds; and in case of need you might even well take upon yourself the responsibility of forestalling the orders of the Government, which would, if the profit of the transactions were clear and immediate, be certainly favourable; for the increase of expenditure would be compensated by a still greater increase of receipts. The Budget system is not applicable to the expenditure of an establishment working for a profit, and which makes profits in proportion to the activity with which it is employed, in the same way as it is to the ordinary expenditure of the administration.

##### MEDICAL CIRCLES.

Simla, August 4.—No. 817.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 603, dated June 6, 1867, the following modifications in the circles of medical superintendence of the Indian medical service are authorised :—

The stations of Kurrantadhee (Buxar) and Arrah are transferred from the Allahabad to the Dinapore circle.

The station of Segowlie, from the Dinapore to the Allahabad circle.

##### REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

No. 50.—The following promotions are made from the dates indicated :—  
Messrs. T. D. Moran, 5th division, Lower Provinces, and J. N. Stoeke, 4th division, Lower Provinces, sub assistants 3rd grade, to 2nd grade, from Aug. 3.

Mr. R. C. Ewing, 6th division, Lower Provinces, sub assistant 4th grade, to 3rd grade, from June 9.

##### RAILWAYS.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 24.—No. 215.—In continuation of G.O. No. 191, of June 10, 1868, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that in all cases of troops proceeding by railway, a British officer is invariably to be present with the baggage of the troops at the railway station in such reasonable time before the departure of the trains as should ensure the baggage being properly weighed and loaded or packed in special vans, under the operation of G.O. No. 259, dated Aug. 17, 1868.

2. Officers will hereafter be held liable for all claims made by railway companies consequent on the neglect of this order.

3. In cases of difficulty or delay which may be experienced in getting the baggage weighed or packed owing to the backwardness or inactivity of the railway authorities, such should at once be reported to the officers superintending the despatch of the troops.

No. 216.—Inconvenience having been experienced owing to detachments, individual officer, soldier, &c., proceeding by railway, horse van dak, bullock train, &c., not being provided with passage warrants for the entire journey, despatching officers are, whenever practicable, to supply such warrants for the different requirements of this journey from stations of departure to destination.

Attention is also called to G.O. No. 31, dated Jan. 30, 1868, which directs that separate warrants are required to be furnished for the several lines of railway.

##### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, August 11.—No. 2,284a.—The following extract from a resolution passed by the Government of India in the financial department, No. 2,284, dated Simla, Aug. 11, 1869, is published for general information :—

Para. 3. The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is determined that, as far as it lies in his power, the ordinary expenses of the empire shall not for the future exceed by a single rupee the revenue of the year. If, from adverse circumstances, the income declines, the charges of every department must be proportionately reduced. Political and financial considerations of the highest importance are involved in this determination, and H.E. the Viceroy in Council has fully resolved to adhere to it.



4. The distribution of the Budget grants is based on a careful investigation and comparison of national requirements, and the Viceroy in Council is determined that the grants made shall, no matter at what inconvenience, be regarded as final, and shall neither be exceeded nor re-appropriated except under circumstances of peculiar exigency.

5. H.E. the Viceroy in Council expects the cordial support of every officer of the Government in carrying out a resolution which is so evidently a matter of political necessity, and which must commend itself to the judgment of every man who has given any thought to the financial position of this great empire.

6. The subordinate Governments are of course bound, as a primary duty, to use the most honest and rigid economy in the preparation of the estimates of their requirements; but it would be wholly impossible for the Government of India to promise that, even after that shall have been done, the entire estimates will be granted without scrutiny or retrenchment.

7. When, as is usually the case, the acceptance of the demands of the several subordinate administrations would create a large deficit, the Government of India has before it only two alternatives—to impose additional taxation, or to curtail the estimated expenditure.

8. It is one of the most important duties of the Supreme Government to decide which alternative shall be adopted; and if the latter, where, upon a comparison of the entire demands of the Empire, it is right and expedient to enforce the needful economy.

9. The circumstances appear to the Viceroy in Council to exclude the propriety of remonstrance against retrenchment by a subordinate administration, except upon the most undeniable grounds.

10. The completed accounts of the year 1867-68 show an actual excess of ordinary expenditure over ordinary income of no less than £1,007,695. The revenues of 1869-70 are expected to exceed the revenues of 1867-68 by £1,030,397, leaving a small margin of £52,702, which might be allowed for increase of expenditure in 1869-70 over 1867-68 consistently with the maintenance of an equilibrium. The military estimates, however, after the exercise of all possible economy, show an increase, as compared with 1867-68, of £246,533, and the ordinary charges of the Public Works Department show an increase of £50,781, so that the Government of India had to meet a net deficiency of £244,612, either by reducing the estimated civil expenditure by that amount, or by the actual expenditure of 1867-68, or by imposing additional taxation.

11. Having, in the exercise of its high functions, rejected this latter alternative, the Government of India distributed the deficit in the manner it deemed most fair and most expedient among the several subordinate Governments and administrations.

#### ABSENTEE ALLOWANCE, C.S.

Aug. 12.—No. 2,527.—With reference to paragraphs 3 to 8 of the despatch from the Secretary of State, in the judicial department, No. 19, dated Jan. 21 last, the Right Hon. the Governor gen. in Council is pleased to declare that the absence allowance of officers of the covenanted and uncovenanted civil services shall not, in the case of officers who may be granted leave after the date of this notification, in any case exceed the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 a-month, or £1,000 a-year. All provisions of absentee rules for a larger maximum allowance are hereby abrogated.

#### LEAVES—UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

Aug. 12.—No. 2,575.—Extract from a resolution passed by the Government of India in the financial department on Aug. 12, 1869:—

“Para. 2.—With reference, however, to the second question of the P.W. department, the Governor gen. in Council observes that there is apparently no reason for maintaining a distinction between uncovenanted and other servants of Government in respect to the period for which they may be continuously absent from duty without severing their connection with the public service. H.E. in Council is, accordingly, pleased to rule that an uncovenanted servant, after a continuous absence from duty for five years, shall be considered to be out of the Government service.”

#### HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Simla, August 10.—No. 839.—The services of Major gen. G. De Sausmarez, of the Madras establishment, commanding the Hyderabad subsidiary force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George for appointment to the divisional staff of that presidency.

It having been decided, subject to the sanction of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, to make the Hyderabad subsidiary force a divisional command in place of the Ceded Districts, which will for the future, be a brigadier-general's command, H.E. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to appoint Major gen. R. Shubrick, commanding Ceded Districts, to command the Hyderabad subsidiary force, in succession to Major gen. De Sausmarez.

#### FURLONGS, &c., OF CHAPLAINS.

August 13.—No. 2,671.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in his despatch in the ecclesiastical department, No. 14, dated June 30 last, has signified his approval of the resolution of the Government of India in the financial department, No. 322, dated May 3 last, on certain points connected with the furlough and pensions of chaplains, published in the *Gazette of India* of May 8 last.

[*See Allen's Indian Mail*, No. 870, page 566, June 16, 1869.]

HOSPITAL APPRENTICES.—The undermentioned medical subordinates are reported by half-yearly committees to be qualified for promotion to the grade of assistant apothecary:—Hospital Apprentices H. W. Harding, R. Marriott, J. A. Kelly, C. B. Boodrie, W. O'Mealy, and J. Hickie.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed the prescribed tests, on Aug. 5, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734,

of 1864:—High proficiency in Arabic: Capt. Bengough, 77th foot. Higher standard in Hindustani: Lieut. Gordon, 36th foot, probationer staff corps, 1st wing subaltern, 23rd N.I.; Ensign Abbot, 107th foot, probationer staff corps, 2nd wing subaltern, 11th N.I. Mr. MacIvor, assistant engineer 2nd grade, Central India, has passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani. No. 222.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Capt. Shoubridge, of the general list, infantry; date of arrival at Bombay, July 16. Lieut. Toker, Bengal staff corps, adjutant, 18th (The Alipore) regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to sea on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for three months under the regulations of 1858. The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officer, dated July 12:—Lieut. col. Trench, Bengal staff corps, sub assistant, stud department, for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the military rules of 1868 (unless otherwise specified):—Major (brevet lieut. col.) Wheeler, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer, 35th (The Myspoorie) regt. N.I., for two years. Asst. surg. (now surgeon) Bonavia, M.B., medical department, health officer, Lucknow, for two years. The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Asst. surg. Bensley, civil, Jessore, date of arrival at Bombay, July 22. Capt. Conolly, Bengal staff corps, is allowed an extension of leave from Sept. 21 to Oct. 16, 1868, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe. Leave for a further period of six months is granted, by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, to Mr. Clarke, executive engineer, 3rd grade, P.W. department, N.W.P., in extension of the leave notified in G.O. No. 218, dated Jan. 29 last. The undermentioned officer has reported his departure on the date specified:—Lieut. col. Iremonger, Bengal staff corps, G.G.O. No. 739, per *Candia*, Aug. 2.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Capt. Swale, 14th hussars, to Mussoorie, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Kavanagh, 20th hussars, from June 9 to 15, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin his regiment. Surg. Cunningham, M.B., 20th hussars, to remain at Murree from July 24 to Oct. 1, in extension of privilege leave, on medical certificate. Major Sievwright, E. battery 8th brigade, R.A., to Simla, from July 22 to Nov. 22, on medical certificate. Ens. Keighley, 11th foot, to remain at Calcutta in extension of privilege leave, from June 20 to Aug. 14, for the purpose of passing the higher standard. Ens. Jenkins, 11th foot, to Benares and Simla, on private affairs, from July 5 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Moir, adjutant, 10th foot, to remain at Murree and adjacent hills, from Sept. 1 to 30, in extension. Lieut. Stucley, instructor of musketry, 36th foot, to remain at Murree, from July 15 to Sept. 30, in extension, on private affairs. Lieut. Robertson, 107th foot, to Shillong, from June 9 to Aug. 14, on private affairs. Lieut. col. Gough, staff corps, commandant 12th Bengal cavalry, to Simla, from Aug. 1, or date of availing himself of it, to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs, under the Rules of 1868. Lieut. Drummond, adjutant 7th N.I., to remain at Mussoorie, from July 28 to Nov. 15, on medical certificate, in extension. Lieut. col. Pogson, 6th N.I., to remain at Darjeeling, from July 9 to Aug. 10, in extension of privilege leave, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868. Capt. Dobbin, 32nd N.I., to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from June 24 to Oct. 15, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868. Major gen. Beatson, commanding Sirhind division, to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from Aug. 7 to Oct. 1, under the rules of 1854. Staff assistant surgeon Atkinson, in medical charge Fort Lahore, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of departure, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. Bailey, 3rd Sikh infantry, from July 15 to Oct. 15, in extension. Lieut. Huddleston, 5th Goorkha regiment, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, in extension. Rev. D. P. Williams, chaplain of Delhi, three months' privilege leave, from Aug. 1.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following leaves of absence on medical certificate were granted in July and August under New Civil Rules (unless otherwise specified):—Mr. Weekes, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Sarun, for two months. Mr. Hime, officiating magistrate and collector of Tipperah, for two months, from Aug. 20. Mr. Alexander, magistrate and collector of Shahabad, for one month, from any date between the 1st and 15th Sept. Mr. Bayley, magistrate and collector of Patna, for two months, from Sept. 1. Two months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. Robertson, settlement officer, Boolundshahr, with effect from Aug. 30. The three months' privilege leave to Mr. Vere, deputy commissioner of inland customs, dated May 28 last, will have effect from Aug. 1, or subsequent date. Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. Jones, collector of customs, Muttra, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same (August). Dr. Davies, civil medical officer of Balasore, is allowed preparatory leave from July 12 to Aug. 15; the privilege leave granted to Dr. Davies, under orders of July 6, is cancelled. Mr. A. H. James, assistant commissioner and assistant superintendent of police, Naga Hills, for three months. Mr. Thompson, 1st subordinate judge of Hooghly, for one month, from Aug. 20. Major E. J. Spilsbury, deputy commissioner, 1st grade, in British Burmah, one month's subsidiary leave on medical certificate from June 11. Three months' privilege leave of absence from Sept. 30, or subsequent date, is granted to Dr. M. Thomson, M.B., reporter on meteorology, and professor of experimental science in the Thomason College of Civil Engineering at Roorkee. One month and five days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieut. Ryves, district superintendent of police at Shahjehanpore, from Aug. 15, or subsequent date. One month's privilege leave is granted to Mr. Charles Donovan, assistant magistrate and collector of Mozaffernuggur, with effect from July 15, or any subsequent date. Lieut. col. Bean, magistrate, Rawul Pindie, one month, from Aug. 1. Lieut. Cavagnari, deputy commissioner, Kohat, two months' privilege

leave from Aug. 7. Rev. J. W. Adams, chaplain of Peshawur, two months, from Aug. 20. Rev. J. W. Young, chaplain of Subathoo, has one month's privilege leave, with effect from Aug. 5. Mr. James, assistant engineer, P.W. department, Punjab, Derajat division, one month, from July 25. Lieut. Manderson, executive engineer, Lower Sirhind division, two months' privilege leave from Aug. 10. One month's privilege leave of absence, under Chapter II., Section 18, of the Rules of June 1868, is granted to Mr. Tidy, officiating joint magistrate of Saharunpore, with effect from Sept. 1.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

ATKINSON, A. J. B., asst. to coll., &c., of the Madras dist., is invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class. Aug. 17.  
BARTLETT, W. H., to act as 1st asst. master attendant, during the employt. of Mr. Marshall on other duty. Aug. 17.  
BLAIR, W. T., to be coll. and mag. of Malabar, but to continue to act as Inam comr. Aug. 17. Mr. Blair delivered over ch. of his office to Mr. Leman, the acting Inam comr., on the forenoon of Aug. 11.  
BORRADALE, Capt., barrister-at-law, Madras staff corps, to act as mag. of police to the town of Madras, during the abs. of Mr. Clarke on leave. Aug. 17.  
CAMPBELL, R. P., mag. of police for the town of Madras, resu. charge of the office in the afternoon of Aug. 12.  
CARPENDALE, Col., delivered over charge of the paper currency dept. to Surg. Bellow in the afternoon of Aug. 16.  
CARR.—The services of Capt. Carr, asst. insp. gen. of Madras police, are replaced at disposal of the mil. dept. Aug. 17.  
CHRISTIE, R. E., asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, is transfd. from Madras to Madras dist., P.W. Aug. 17.  
CLARKE, T. G., mag. of police for the town of Madras, availed himself on August 13.  
CROWTHER, J. B., to act as master attendant and registrar of shipping, Madras, during the absence of Dalrymple on leave. Aug. 17.  
DALRYMPLE, H. D. E., master attendant, Madras, delivered over charge of the office to the deputy master attendant, Aug. 12.  
HALL, F. E., asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Canara, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot. Aug. 17.  
HESSEY, Major, dep. supt., to act as supt. of revenue survey, during absence of Lieut. col. Priestly on leave, without prejudice to his present appointment. Aug. 17.  
KIDD, Rev. J. T., B.A., to be chaplain of Cuddalore. Aug. 17.  
LEMAN, G. D., acting civil and session judge of Tellicherry, delivered over charge of the court to the Sheristadar, Aug. 5.  
LUDWICK.—MACKEY.—DONALD.—R. W. Ludwick, officg. accountant gen., Madras, assumed charge of the office Aug. 14, and Messrs. J. Mackey and W. Donald assumed charge of the offices of dep. acct. gen. and 1st asst. acct. gen. respectively, in the forenoon of the same date.  
MCKEE, Rev. J., D.D., to be chaplain of Trevandrum. Aug. 17.  
SPEDDING, J. B., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ganjam, to be a town comr. for carrying out in the town of Chicacole, in the Ganjam district, the purposes of the Towns Improvement Act, during the year beginning May 1, 1869, and ending April 30, 1870.  
SULLIVAN, H. E., to offic. as coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, during abs. of Wedderburne on leave. Aug. 17.  
THOMAS, E. C. G., to be civil and sess. judge of Vizagapatam—to join forthwith. Aug. 17.  
THOMSON, J. R., to be a town comr., for carrying out in the town of Vizianagram, in Vizagapatam district, the purposes of the Towns Improvement Act during the year beginning May 1, 1869, and ending April 30, 1870.  
WEBSTER, A. McC., to offic. as coll. and mag. of Malabar, during employ. of Mr. Blair on other duty—to join Aug. 17.  
WOODROFFE, F. H., to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, during the employ. of Mr. Webster on other duty.

### MILITARY.

ALEXANDER, Lieut., prob., staff corps, Thyetmyo, passed the elementary test in the Burmese language on Oct. 15, 1868.  
BARROW.—GODFREY.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—Lieut. col. Barrow, staff corps, dep. insp. gen. of police, Oude, arrived at Bombay Aug. 6; Capt. Godfrey, staff corps, attached 28th regt. N.I., arrived at Madras Aug. 11.  
BLAIR, Lieut., having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. in the staff corps from Aug. 4. This cancels so much of G.O.G. No. 265 as promoted Lieut. Blair to the rank of captain by brevet.  
CARR, Capt., staff corps, asst. insp. gen., Madras police, to act as paymr. of the Presidency Circle, during the employment of Col. Greenlaw on other duty. No. 276, Aug. 13.  
CHURCH, Capt., staff corps, to act as supt. and agent for army clothing during absence, on leave to Europe, of Col. Silver.  
GORDON.—HENEGAN.—ANNESLEY.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to order the following transfers of officers of the royal art. in this comd. (Aug. 2):—Capt. Gordon, 23rd brig., to D batt. D brig. royal horse art., v. Henegun, who vacates on obtaining extended leave; Capt. Henegun (major) to B batt. 23rd brig.; Lieut. Annesley, 7th brig., to B batt. 14th brig.  
HAULTAIN, Lieut. col., 2nd in com. and wing officer 30th N.I., to be offic. comdt. 9th N.I. July 19.  
HOLLAND, Conductor J., of the ordnance dept., is transfd. to the pension establishment in India on the invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, from August 31.

LAMBAR, Lieut., 45th foot, to be acting qmr. from June 13, v. Lieut. Pollard, on gen. leave, pending retirement. [N.I. July 19.  
POLLARD, Lieut. col. (brevet col.), from comdt. 35th N.I. to comdt. 9th WINTERBOTHAM, Lieut., attached 16th N.I., to assume command of the C company sappers and miners as a temporary measure, from date of departure of Capt. Bird on m.c. to Madras. [271, Aug. 10.  
WOODS, Col., C.S.I., staff corps, to be a brigadier gen. of 2nd class. No. WYNCH, Capt., attached to 31st L.I., to be officg. 1st wing subaltern 31st N.I. July 17.

THE CEDED DISTRICTS.—The Ceded Districts will become a first-class brigade command from the date on which Major gen. Shubrick makes over the command to the next senior officer.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence:—Lieut. col. Priestly, superintendent of revenue survey, for one month. Mr. J. Wallace, magistrate of Tinnevely, for three months, on medical certificate. Captain Moberly, staff corps, examiner of railway accounts, for one month. Mr. A. Lawford, executive engineer, 3rd grade, for three weeks. Mr. K. F. Nordmann, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, for one month.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE AND FURLONGHS.—Leave of absence has been granted to the following officers:—Lieut. col. Saunders, staff corps, officiating wing officer 7th N.I., for two months, on private affairs, under furlough rules of 1868. Lieut. Roberts, 5th brigade R.A., three months from date of departure. Major gen. Smyth, K.C.B., divisional staff, commanding centre division, for two months, in extension of leave, on private affairs. Lieut. Boddam, 3rd battalion 60th rifles, will proceed to England via the overland route, on the recommendation of the inspector-general British medical service, instead of via the Cape. Capt. Hinxman, 3rd battalion 60th rifles, to England, via the Cape route, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board; unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. Semple, 3rd battalion 60th rifles, from July 9, or date of departure, for two months. The leave granted in G.O.G. No. 181, dated May 25, to Capt. Foord, of the staff corps, 1st wing subalt., 7th regiment N.I., is under the furlough regulations of 1854.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

FORBES, B. L., is apptd. a probationer in the 6th class of the financial dept., but will continue to offic. in the 5th class as asst. to the dep. comr. of paper currency at Kurrachee.  
HEWITT, P., dist. ins. of police, Ahmedabad, is transfd. to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police as ins. at Surat. Aug. 12.  
JONES, E. A., acting asst. superin. of police, Ahmedabad, received charge of his office from Capt. Segrave on Aug. 2.  
LOGIN, E. W. S., to offic. as asst. comr. gen. of accounts. Aug. 12.  
PRESCOTT, H., 2nd class dis. ins. of police, Tanna, acted as 1st class dis. ins. from Feb. 23 to June 13, both days inclusive.  
TREVOR, T. G., to be examiner of claims, Bombay, and will offic. temp. in the 4th class of the financial dept. Aug. 12.

### MEDICAL.

WHITE, Staff surg. major, M.D., C.B., to the med. charge of Deolallee depot.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civilians have obtained leave of absence:—The leave to Col. Phayre, political superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, for three months, is cancelled at his own request. The leave to Mr. Foxton, acting judge of Shikarpoor, for three months, is cancelled at his own request.

DELIVERED OVER CHARGE OF OFFICES.—Mr. G. C. Grant and Capt. Boulton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district and session judge of Hyderabad, Aug. 1. Mr. Widdicombe and Capt. Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district and session judge of Kurrachee, Aug. 4.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

AINSLIE—At Bellary, Aug. 12, wife of Capt. E. C. Ainslie, 60th royal rifles, son.  
BECK—At Meerut, Aug. 8, wife of T. Beck, son. [daughter.  
BELL—At Lucknow, Aug. 15, wife of Lieut. J. L. Bell, Royal Artillery.  
BERRILL—At Lucknow, Aug. 13, wife of A. H. Berrill, accountant, Chief Commissioner's Office, daughter.  
BRAY—At Barrackpore, Aug. 14, wife of Lieut. J. Bray, son.  
CLINE—At Nagpore, July 26, wife of G. W. Cline, LL.D., Assistant Commissioner of Currency, son.  
DAY—At Berhampore, Aug. 16, wife of Rev. L. B. Day, son.  
ELSAM—At Vingorla, Aug. 13, wife of H. B. Elsam, daughter.  
FARMER—At Chuctnater, Himalayas, wife of Staff Surg. W. Langford Farmer, son. [Department, son.  
FIRTH—At Madras, Aug. 9, wife of E. J. Firth, Esq., Military Finance.  
GEOGHEGAN—At Bareilly, Aug. 14, wife of T. P. Geoghegan, Esq., Quartermaster 25th King's Own Borderers, son.  
GREENLAW—At Egmore, Madras, Aug. 3, wife of Colonel Greenlaw, Presidency Paymaster, daughter.  
ELLIS—At Lower Colaba, Aug. 11, wife of Mr. J. A. Ellis, railway dept., daughter.  
HUTTON—At Egmore, Madras, Aug. 3, wife of Mr. James Hutton, son.  
KETCHEN—At Madras, July 31, wife of W. D. B. Ketchen, Captain 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, son.

**KNOTT**—At Poona, Aug. 9, wife of Mr. L. H. F. Knott, son.  
**KNOWLES**—At Nynce Tal, July 28, wife of Rev. S. Knowles, daughter.  
**LAMB**—At Mozufferpore, Aug. 2, wife of T. A. Lamb, Esq., daughter.  
**LAURENCE**—At her residence, No. 9, Queen's-road, Jumalpoore, July 25, the wife of W. M. Laurence, Esq., daughter.  
**LEGGATT**—At Egmore, Aug. 4, Mrs. Edward Owen Leggatt, daughter.  
**LUCAS**—At Poona, Aug. 17, wife of Col. Lucas, C.B., acting dep. comisry. gen., son.  
**MCGRATH**—At Bombay, Aug. 22, wife of Asst. surg. McGrath, daughter, who died 10 hours after birth.  
**McMAHON**—At Cuddalore, Aug. 8, wife of Mr. McMahon, head constable Mofussil police, daughter.  
**MELL**—At Calcutta, Aug. 9, wife of A. N. Mell, Esq., of a son.  
**MEUGENS**—At No. 1, Esplanade West, Calcutta, Aug. 15, prematurely, wife of J. G. Meugens, Esq., daughter, stillborn.  
**POGSON**—At Nungumbaukum, Aug. 10, wife of N. R. Pogson, Esq., Government astronomer, son.  
**RIGG**—At Allahabad, Aug. 17, wife of Mr. Alexander Rigg, telegraph master, in charge of telegraph office, daughter. [Service, son.  
**ROE**—At Dalhousie, Aug. 5, wife of Charles A. Roe, Esq., Bengal Civil  
**ROZARIO**—At Sembodoss-street, Madras, Aug. 15, wife of Mr. John B. Rozario, of the *Athenaeum and Daily News* office, daughter.  
**SHANKS**—At 25, Strand, Calcutta, Aug. 13, wife of W. W. Shanks, son.  
**STEPHENS**—At Jullunder, Aug. 11, wife of Barrack Sergeant James Alfred Stephens, daughter.  
**STEWART**—At Secunderabad, July 19, wife of Capt. Stewart, 4th Madras Cavalry, daughter.  
**TONNDORF**—At Allahabad, Aug. 10, wife of F. T. R. Tonndorf, daughter.  
**TURNER**—At Kalbadavie, Aug. 12, wife of J. L. Turner, daughter.  
**WHITE**—At Malabar Hill, Aug. 16, wife of J. S. White, Advocate-General at Bombay, daughter.  
**WILSON**—At 1, Chowringhee-lane, Calcutta, Aug. 18, wife of S. Wilson, son.  
**WOODS**—At Kalbadavie, Aug. 17, wife of A. Woods, H.M.C., daughter.  
**WRAFTER**—At Haupper, July 30, wife of Edward Wrafter, daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**DRUMMOND-ADAMS**—At St. Andrew's Church, Kurrachee, Aug. 12, Mr. Edward Drummond, supervisor P.W. dept., to Miss Annie Adams, daughter of the late Mr. J. Adams.  
**LALOR-TRUTWEIN**—At Cuddalore, Aug. 11, Mr. J. Lalor, Taluq overseer, to Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. F. Trutwein.

## DEATHS.

**ARRATOON**—At Lahore, Aug. 1, S. D. Arratoon, second surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Ter-Arratoon, deeply lamented by his afflicted parents and relatives and all who knew him, aged 22. [aged 2 years.  
**BATE**—At Allahabad, only son of Rev. J. D. Bate, Baptist Missionary.  
**BOULTON**—At Agra, Aug. 15, Kathleen Mary, child of Asst. surg. Boulton, R.A., aged 4 months. [Ordnance Department.  
**BROWN**—At Agra, Aug. 15, Bessy J., infant daughter of Conductor Brown.  
**DENNY**—At Edwardesabad, Bunnoo, Aug. 5, of heat apoplexy, Robert Henry Denny, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D.  
**DINWIDDIE**—At Kamptee, Aug. 4, James, youngest son of Lieut. D. Dinwiddie, Barrackmaster, Kamptee, aged 5 months.  
**DUNN**—At Knassowlie, Aug. 9, Walter C., third surviving son of Alfred Ronse Dunn, of Bath, and late of Hill Grove, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, aged 22.  
**FELLOWS**—At Bombay, Aug. 22, wife of W. B. Fellows, aged 50.  
**FERNANDES**—At Agra, Aug. 16, Rosa M. F., relict of the late P. V. Fernandez, aged 55.  
**FRASER**—At Moradabad, Aug. 6, Eleanor H., wife of T. S. Fraser, aged 30.  
**GOGGAN**—At Bellary, of cholera, Aug. 19, Luke, aged nine, and Margaret A., aged three years, son and daughter of Conductor W. Goggan.  
**GRIMLEY**—At Berhampore, Aug. 15, Henry C., second son of H. Grimley, aged two years.  
**HALL**—At the Fortress of Gwalior, Aug. 17, of cholera, Asst. surg. A. E. Hall, 103rd foot (Royal Bombay Fusiliers).  
**JOHN**—At Arrah, Aug. P. P. J., eldest son of P. John, of Calcutta, aged 32.  
**McALEES**—At Okla, near Delhi, Aug. 14, J. McAlees, Overseer, Irrigation Department, P.W.  
**McLOUGHLIN**—In Singapore, Aug. 20, T. McLoughlin, pensioned conductor, Madras Ordnance Department.  
**PHILLIPS**—At Fort William, Calcutta, Aug. 12, Capt. H. Phillips, B.S.C.  
**STEPHENSON**—At Futtehpore Dak Bungalow, near Dehra, of cholera, Aug. 10, Edith, eldest daughter of C. Stephenson, E.I.R., aged 3 years.  
**THOMPSON**—At Chunar, Aug. 10, Mr. James Thompson, of Benares.  
**TONNDORF**—At Allahabad, Aug. 14, Katie, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. R. Tonndorf, of the firm of Hanhart and Co.  
**VAUGHAN**—At Calcutta, Aug. 16, Edith M., daughter of the Rev. J. Vaughan, C. M. S., aged 4 months. [and 6 days.  
**VICTOR**—At Nursingpoor, Aug. 11, Henry Eltze, aged 2 years 1 month.  
**WESTMACOTT**—At Aurungabad, Aug. 20, Ethel E., infant daughter of Major G. R. Westmacott, 2nd in com. 1st cavalry Hyderabad contingent, aged 9 months and 24 days.  
**WIGAND**—At the Mission House at Mozufferpore, Aug. 10, Mr. E. Wigand, missionary of the German Mission, aged 29.  
**WILLIAMSON**—At Gunnesb Khind, Bombay, Aug. 22, James Williamson, Esq., warden, dockyard, aged 74.

**BRIDGE OVER THE NERBUDDA**—The first locomotive passed over the G. I. P. Railway bridge across the Nerbudda on the 15th August. In order thoroughly to test the bridge, a heavy train, laden with railway material, passed over, and afterwards proceeded to Chindwarra, its destination. The result of the tests was perfectly satisfactory.

## Home.

## LOSS OF THE "CARNATIC."

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Carnatic* left Suez for Bombay on Sunday, September 12, under the charge of Capt. P. B. Jones, R.N.R., an old and experienced officer of the company. She carried twenty-two first class passengers, twelve second, one native servant, and one child—in all thirty-seven. She had a general cargo from Liverpool, together with £38,000 in specie. A telegram received from Suez last Thursday states that at 1 A.M. on Monday the *Carnatic* was wrecked off the Island of Shadwan, near the entrance of the Red Sea from the Gulf of Suez, and the mails, specie, cargo, and baggage went down with the ship. The greater portion of the passengers and crew were landed on the island, and arrived at Suez in the *Sumatra* on Wednesday, but it is feared that twenty-nine persons perished. The Island of Shadwan is of some extent, with high land in the centre, and is about ten or twelve miles from the main land coast of Egypt. Whether the *Carnatic* was driven to it by stress of weather, or got ashore in a fog, is yet to be learnt. The charts of the Gulf state that the average depth round the island ranges from 40 to 120 fathoms. The *Carnatic* was built in 1862, of 1,254 tons register, with engines of 400-horse power. Her extreme length was 294 feet. Her crew, with officers, engineers, and waiters, numbered about eighty hands. The fate of those of the passengers and crew missing is doubtful. It is surmised they went down in the ship or were swamped in a boat as the vessel foundered. The *Carnatic* is valued at £80,000, which will be a loss to the company, as they are their own insurers. A fall of £2 took place on Friday in the company's shares. The cargo and specie were fully insured at Lloyd's and at Liverpool. The following is a list of the passengers saved:—Captain R. A. Cole, a native man servant, Major George Pearse, Mr. Stutz, Mr. Andracc, Miss F. R. Cameron, Mr. P. D. Alexander, Mr. T. J. Jeffery, Mr. J. F. Burkenshaw, Mr. W. Goad, Mr. A. Morton, Mr. Felstead, Mr. Haggerston, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Elton, Mr. Jones, Mr. Morrell, Mr. W. Martin, Mrs. Stewart and infant, Mrs. Flood, Mr. J. E. Gilliland, Major Champain, Mr. L. Clark, Mr. G. Preece, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Aspinall, Mr. W. P. Johnson, Mr. Preston, Mr. Hickson, Mr. W. C. Lauder, and Mr. C. Marks. The following are missing:—Passengers, Captain Pope, Mr. Pidding (Peninsular and Oriental service), Mr. Thompson, Mr. Warren, and Mr. Cuppage. Officers and crew, Mr. Ransford, surgeon; Mr. Gardner, purser; Mr. McIntosh, purser's clerk; Mr. Bogue, chief engineer; Mr. McColl (Mr. Caw?), fifth engineer; F. Fergusson, steward; Woods, Spratt, Harper, and fifteen natives.

The only mail on board was the Indian mail, which left London, via Southampton, on the 28th of August, and via Marseilles on the 3rd of September. Captain Pope (lost) was en route to join his regiment in India, as also was Mr. Cuppage, an ensign—the latter was son of Brigadier Cuppage. Mr. T. A. Thompson (lost) was a surgeon in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation's service, and was proceeding to Bombay to join his ship. Mr. Warren was also in the company's service. A special officer of the London Salvage Association, Captain Grant, left London on Friday night with two divers for the scene of the wreck, to recover, if possible, the specie, or part of it.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have since received the following telegram:—

"SUEZ, Sept. 18.

"*Carnatic* struck reef two miles north of Shadwan.  
 "When left part of starboard bow and after foretopmast nearly level with the water and only visible.  
 "Ship supposed to have parted amidships, and afterpart sunk in deep water.  
 "Specie and mails forward; hope to recover. Cargo hopeless.  
 "Further appliances unnecessary."

## THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A joint meeting of the London committee and provincial committees of policy-holders was held on September 15, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, Lord W. Hay in the chair, at which delegates from the provincial committees of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Hull were present, when resolutions to the following effect were passed:—"That the plan of reconstruction proposed by the provisional liquidators be rejected; that the company ought to be compulsorily wound up, under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act, with the powers conferred by the 96th section; that the liquidation should, in the opinion of the meeting, be conducted by two liquidators (to be chosen by the joint committee) acting under the supervision and control of a committee of seven policy-holders, four to be a quorum; and that the members of the committee be Lord W. Hay and Mr. J. Cundy, for London; Mr. J. T. Bell, for India; Mr. Walker, for Liverpool; Mr. J. Lowe, for Birmingham; Mr. R. Smith, for Manchester; and the Rev. H. W. Kemp, for Hull."

Five petitions praying for the winding-up of the Albert Assurance Company were presented on Friday to Vice-Chancellor James, who disposed of them in Chambers. His Honour, in making the order for compulsory winding-up, directed that the committee for

conducting the affairs of the company should consist of shareholders as well as policy-holders. Costs were allowed only to the two petitioners representing these bodies and to the provisional liquidator, as the judge considered that a public company was "not a carcass to be preyed upon."

It has been resolved, on the part of several shareholders of the Albert Life Assurance Company, to commence a criminal prosecution against the directors for conspiracy and fraud. On Saturday an application was made to Mr. Knox, at Marlborough-street, to grant summonses against several directors and the managing director, by name, to answer the charge of conspiring together between the years 1864 and 1869 to defraud certain persons of various sums of money. Mr. Knox granted the summonses, and fixed Saturday next for the hearing.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)** have declared an ad interim dividend for the six months ended the 30th of June last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st of October.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for £325,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta £315,900, and to Madras £9,100. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 11d. Tenders on those presidencies at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 15 per cent.; those above that price in full.

**THE FOSBERRY MITRAILLEUR.**—The mitrailleuse gun, which Major Fosberry, V.C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, has had charge of, and upon which he has made certain alterations, is now placed under the direction of a committee, of which Colonel Wray, C.B., R.A., is president, and will be reported upon to the Secretary of State for War after being put through various trials at the select committee range, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

**THE "SERAPIS."**—The Indian troopship *Serapis*, Captain J. C. Soady, went out of Portsmouth harbour on September 14 to ascertain the deviation of her compasses, and for a trial of her machinery after repairs. She is appointed to leave on 25th September. The Indian troopship *Crocodile*, Captain Watson, has been undocked at Portsmouth, after necessary repairs. She is appointed to leave for her first trip on the 2nd October.

**THE NEW LINE REGIMENTS.**—To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*.—Sir,—Referring to an article in your last publication, headed "The Reliefs," it is surely a fact that the Indian service of the "New Line Regiments" dates from 1862, and, consequently, they are all entitled to be relieved from service in India before any regiment that arrived subsequent to their formation. The officers are under that impression, and are looking forward to the time when their turn for home service with head-quarters shall arrive, and, among those greatly interested is yours truly, A NEW LINE OFFICER.

**THE SUEZ CANAL.**—The latest advices with regard to the progress of the Suez Canal are to the effect that the Bitter Lakes had on the 5th inst. about 3·20 metres wanting to bring them up to the level of the Mediterranean. Hence, as they wanted on the 15th of August 5 metres to bring them up to that level, it appears they have risen 1·80 metres in 21 days, being at the rate of about 9 centimetres a day. It therefore now seems highly probable that the Lakes may be filled before the 17th of November. The completion, however, of the rest of the works in time for the proposed opening on that day is still considered in some degree uncertain.

**EXPORTS OF BULLION** by the P. and O. steamers from the 4th September to the 12th September have been as follows:—From Southampton to Bombay, gold, £138,850; silver, £26,200. From Marseilles to Bombay, silver, £14,500; Southampton to Ceylon, gold, £20,000; Southampton to Madras, gold, £11,300; Marseilles to Madras, gold, £10,000, silver, £1,200; Southampton to Calcutta, gold, £20,000; Marseilles to Calcutta, silver, £5,076. The export of bullion by the steamers of the Messageries Impériales from Marseilles were as subjoined:—To Galle, gold, £10,000; to Pondicherry, gold, £550; to Madras, gold, £1,060, silver, £1,564; to Calcutta, silver, £16,756.

**GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.**—An extraordinary general meeting of the Great Southern of India Railway Company is called for the 5th of October, "to consider a communication made to the directors by the Secretary of State in Council of India in reference to the question of the extension of the company's railway to Tuticorin, and to obtain the consent of the proprietors to the conditions which the Government of India have determined upon in relation thereto; and, further, to obtain the assent of the proprietors to the necessary variations in the existing contract with the said Government, and to the adoption of such other measures as the circumstances of the case may require."

**THE REPORT OF THE DARTMOOR TRIALS.**—The report of the Dartmoor Committee is completed, and the main conclusions of the committee are substantially as follows:—"On the main point, the question of 'Shrapnel v. Segment,' the issue is a compromise. It is proposed to retain segment shell in the service, but to reduce the proportion to 60 per cent., at the same time introducing shrapnel

(which, it will be remembered, have not hitherto entered into our field equipment) in the proportion of 40 per cent. Thus both shells may score a triumph, but a triumph which will probably satisfy neither. It is only proper to postpone any comments on this decision until we have had an opportunity of making ourselves acquainted with the details of the report—which we are assured, and are prepared to believe, has been prepared with extraordinary care and labour—and of examining the arguments by which this recommendation is justified. The common shell, we believe, is to be entirely withdrawn. As this would leave our field artillery without the means of attacking houses, field entrenchments, or material defences of any description (for both segment and shrapnel are alike useless, or nearly so, under these conditions), and would reduce it to an artillery capable only of acting against the exposed personnel of an enemy, this recommendation is understood to be supplemented by one to introduce a field howitzer, throwing a shell of large capacity (possibly also at high angles) and giving us that increased shell power of which the want was remarkably demonstrated in these experiments. We trust that the recommendation to remove the present common shells from our field service limbers will be regarded as strictly conditional upon the introduction of field howitzers, otherwise we shall be left without any common shell at all. The Armstrong E time fuze has, we believe, been condemned, and the Boxer wood time fuze will be introduced into the field service. The service percussion fuzes have also been condemned, and some other pattern will have to be adopted for use with the segment shell, with which it is proposed to use percussion fuzes chiefly if not exclusively. This result is, perhaps, the most important achieved during these trials, for translated into plain English it means that at the present moment our field artillery has not a fuze which it can depend upon (the whole of the shrapnel equipment and Boxer fuzes being experimental only); and this, if we are not mistaken, was the impression which most visitors to Dartmoor carried away with them. At this moment no general who had any consideration for the life of his men would think of advancing them under cover of the fire of our field artillery, because the premature shell explosions due to defective fuzes would entail an amount of destruction among his troops which could not be risked. It is well to know the worst, and worse than this we could hardly know. It is only fortunate that there is a trustworthy construction of time fuze at hand in that which, as we have stated, the committee propose to adopt. As for a concussion fuze, some recent experiments with the old-fashioned but very simple and ingenious Freeburn fuze encourage the hope that it may be re-introduced. If we are not misinformed, the committee have made another recommendation which will excite some discussion, and that is to substitute the 12-pounder for the 9-pounder for horse artillery. —*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**MACDONALD**—The wife of Capt. C. E. Macdonald, R.M.L.I., of a daughter, at Noyadd Trefawr, Cardiganshire, Sept. 12.

**WADDINGTON**—The wife of Major T. Waddington, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Figheldean-house, near Amesbury, Wilts, Sept. 15.

### MARRIAGES.

**ANDREW**—**SOUTHEY**.—Alexander Andrew, Esq., late of the Bengal Staff Corps, to Amy D., daughter of the late Herbert C. Southey, Esq., at All Saints', Kensington, Sept. 14.

**BURRELL**—**HECKFORD**.—The Rev. S. B. Burrell, of Christ Church, Cawnpore, to Emma J., daughter of the late William Heckford, at the Church of Stanford Rivers, Essex, Sept. 14.

**COBB**—**THORNTON**.—Francis, third son of the late Rev. William Francis Cobb, Rector of Nettlestead, Kent, to Emily Heber, eldest daughter of John Thornton, Esq., of Onslow-gardens, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and granddaughter of the late Right Rev. Reginald Heber, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, at St. Paul's, Onslow-square, by the Rev. John Thornton, brother of the bride, Sept. 16.

**FITZGERALD**—**PARK**.—John Gore T. FitzGerald, Captain Royal Marines, to Alice, daughter of the late Lieut. colonel A. Park, Bengal Army, 41, Porchester-square, at the Parish Church, Stone, Kent, Sept. 16.

**GREEN**—**DENNIS**.—Richard S. Green, Esq., Lieut. 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, to Emily M., daughter of the late Capt. Robert Dennis, H.E.I.C.S., at the Parish Church, Tralee, Ireland, Sept. 8.

**HILLMAN**—**RICHARDS**.—Arthur S. Hillman, son of the late Thomas Hillman, H.E.I.C.S., to Annie Maria, daughter of the Rev. Samuel M. Richards, M.A., at St. George's, Old Brentford, Middlesex, Sept. 16.

**HOBSON**—**NETTLESHIP**.—H. A. Hobson, Esq., Captain 22nd Regt. Bombay N.I., son of Lieut. colonel Hobson, of Cheltenham, and late of the Bombay Army, to Elizabeth G., daughter of the late Thomas Nettle-ship, Esq., of East Sheen, Surrey, at the Parish Church, Mortlake, Sept. 16.

**KEEN**—**STEWART**.—Capt. Frederick J. Keen, 1st Punjab Infantry, to Margaret H. D., daughter of James Stewart, Esq., of Cairnmore, at Cairnmore, Sept. 9.



**BRAWLINS—SHEWELL.**—Cyril M. M. Bawlin, Esq., of 1, Albany-terrace, Regent's-park, to Fanny M. E., widow of the late Capt. Ernest Shewell, and daughter of Lieut. col. T. G. Fraser, late H.M.'s Indian Army, at St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, Sept. 16.

**SHULDHAM—THOMAS.**—Lieut. col. Arthur J. Shuldharm, late H.M.'s 108th Regiment, to Lucy E., daughter of the late Sir William Sydney Thomas, Bart., Capt. R.N., at Christ Church, Clifton, Sept. 11.

**STEAD—SALT.**—Edward D. Stead, of Bombay, to Clara, daughter of the late T. F. Salt, Esq., at Stapenhill, Sept. 16.

**SWAN—HULM.**—Hugh H. Swan, Esq., of Bombay, to Frances E., daughter of W. Hulm, Esq., banker, J.P. for the county of Pembroke, at the Parish Church of St. Mary, Pembroke, Sept. 14.

**WATSON—CLOW.**—John Hudson, son of John Watson, Esq., of Gell-hall, Castle Carrock, Cumberland, and Bombay, to Ellen, daughter of Leonard Clow, Esq., of 9, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, London, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, Sept. 14.

## DEATHS.

**BOND—Isabella M.**, widow of the late Col. Frederic Bond, Royal (Madras) Artillery, at 30, Lower Phillimore-place, Kensington, aged 59, Sept. 14.

**HORSFORD**—Major general Richard Horsford, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, at Clifton, aged 67, Sept. 13.

**INNES**—Alice G. Innes, youngest daughter of Major Percival B. Innes, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Penzance, aged 17, Sept. 10.

**LEWIS**—Capt. Harold Lewis, Master Attendant of Rangoon, British Burmah, at Chessington-house, Clapham, aged 50, Sept. 11.

**MARTIN**—Charles K., infant son of Capt. G. E. Martin, Madras Staff Corps, at Weston-super-Mare, Sept. 7.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Sept. 11. Albert Edward, Rangoon; Mallard, Madras; Therese, Moulmain.—13. Star of Denmark, Calcutta; Parsee, Colombo; Cashmere, Moulmain.—14. St. John, Moulmain; St. James, Akyab; Salvia, Mauritius; Indus, East Indies; Barend, Rangoon; Peter Dickson, Akyab; Sarawak, Moulmain.—15. Grecian, Calcutta; Accrington, Bombay; Red Gauntlet, Calcutta.—16. Peveril of the Peak, Kurrachee; Iron Duke, Calcutta; Siberia, Singapore; Mandarin, Coringa; Bryne, Colombo.—18. Royal Family, Bombay; Therese, Moulmain.

## DEPARTURES.

Sept. 11. Glenhaven, Calcutta; Canute, Bombay; J. C. Potter, Bombay.—13. Index, Bombay.—14. Michael Angelo, Calcutta.—15. Lady Eglia, Calcutta.—17. Corea, Penang; Bryne, Colombo; Mandarin, Cocanada; Pythoness, Bombay; Michael Angelo, Calcutta.—18. Clarendon, Bombay.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ceylon, Sept. 18.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Cooper and child, Mr. F. Dohm, Capt. Baker. For HONG KONG.—Mr. T. Y. V. Shaw, Mr. Head, Mr. Perkins. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. G. J. Scott, Mr. J. W. Monkman, Mrs. E. Dandridge, Mr. and Mrs. Heywood and infant, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Simpson and two children, Mrs. Champion, Mr. H. Lloyd Jones, Mr. R. D. Tudor, Mr. C. Roger, Col. and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. D. Petrie, Mr. E. Sanders, Mr. E. S. Nasson, Mr. Bowley, Miss Weston, Mr. Wilson, Dr. H. F. Warth, Mr. J. W. Falk, Mr. Gupta, Mrs. Lockhart and two children, Mrs. C. Penn, Mr. Collins. For MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. F. Scott, Miss Scott, two Misses McDonnell, Miss A. Richardson, Mrs. Cockerell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Houston, Dr. Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Thorpe, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Sutherland, Capt. E. M. Mason, Mr. E. Millar, Mr. J. Fortune. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. H. Wood, Mrs. Mucedon, Mrs. Sinclair and three children, Mr. J. B. Pilkington. For BOMBAY.—Capt. C. H. Myers, Mr. W. K. Rutherford, Mr. D. A. Duns, Mrs. Leck, Lieut. Buchanan, Mr. R. S. O'Connor, Staff surg. and Mrs. Hulseberg, Miss Lancaster. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Johnson. For MALTA.—Mr. E. W. Carleton, Mrs. McDermott and four children, Miss Manning.

Per str. Syria, Sept. 26.—From MARSHALLS.—For HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Smith, Mr. T. A. Tonks. For PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Frohlich. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Jordan, Mr. Baleau, Mr. Anderson, Mr. S. P. Griffiths, Mrs. de Vic Carey, Mr. S. Lobb, Capt. E. G. Wells, Mr. F. Rose, Capt. and Mrs. W. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. McEae, Mr. W. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Atkinson and child, Dr. and Mrs. Sandford, Miss Drummond, Mr. D. S. Shaw, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. W. R. Finch, Mr. T. H. M. Johnston. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss McCleverty, Miss Cherry, Miss Johnston, Mr. Allan, Asst. surg. W. H. Baith. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Miller. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Nichols and infant, Mr. H. D. Oyley, Mr. Doering, Mr. W. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bodger, Mr. R. Riddell, Miss Z. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Beard, Mr. Mitter, Mr. Law, Mr. P. W. Robertson, Mr. G. Tomkins, Mr. A. Cohn, Miss Drew, Mr. S. Bud, Mr. E. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Asst. surg. J. A. Howell, Capt. F. F. Dowden, Mr. G. Drummond, Capt. Prinsep. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. F. Dodd, Mr. J. Snellgrove.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

**DARTMOUTH**, Sept. 12.—The Zoroaster, from London to Bombay, arrived off this port Sept. 10, with head rails washed away.

**BOMBAY**, Aug. 16.—The Richard Cobden, bound to Liverpool, reported Aug. 2 as making water after being loaded, has found the leak to proceed from a rivet hole from which the rivet had come out. The vessel has been made perfectly tight without discharging any cargo.

**CALCUTTA**, Aug. 13.—The Ganges started again for London Aug. 8, but while proceeding down in tow grounded near Aitchpore. She floated yesterday after lightening, and reported to make no water. A surveyor will go down to examine her tomorrow.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## SEPTEMBER 25.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY**—Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Betts, Major and Mrs. Staples, Mr. R. S. Dobbs, Mrs. Southey, Mr. F. Pollen, Mr. T. J. Murray, Capt. W. B. Holt, Mr. R. Logan, Mrs. Minet and infant, Mr. J. M. Kirwan, Mrs. G. Eales, Mrs. Ross Lewis, Professor Meer Obad Ali, and Mr. G. Brooks.

**MARSHALLS TO BOMBAY**—Mr. Hood, Mrs. Channer, Mr. E. Crosswell, Mrs. Capper and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Taylor, Mr. Lefan, Mr. Agolasto, Mr. Balli, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Wienholt, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Payne and friend, Lieut. col. W. R. Campbell, Mr. H. B. Goad, Mr. C. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Boys, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Payne, Mr. J. P. Hughlings, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Greig, Major Williams, Sir George Malcolm, Mr. D. Robertson, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. R. Boycott, and Mr. R. Seyd.

**SEZ TO BOMBAY**—Mr. Fuchs, Mr. G. White, General Sir W. H. and Lady Turner, Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Evans, Mr. Schner, Mr. Brause, Col. and Mr. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodburn, Mr. W. Kirton, Col. and Mrs. Baynes, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEN**—Mr. H. C. McDermid.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA**—Mrs. Chitty and three children, and Dr. H. S. Smitt.

**MARSHALLS TO ALEXANDRIA**—Col. Carmichael and son, Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby, Miss Willoughby, Miss L. Willoughby, Miss Harrison, Miss Betsy, and Miss Maclean.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR**—Mr. R. S. Kendall, Major and Mrs. Long and infant, and Mr. C. O. James.

## OCTOBER 2.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA**—Mr. J. Guise, Mrs. and Miss Christopher, Miss Thompson, Miss Willes, Mr. M'King, Mrs. Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Lavine, Mr. Yates, Miss E. Kelsall, Major J. B. Cox, Miss Paterson, Mr. M'D. Stephenson, Mrs. W. J. Jeffreys, Mr. R. C. Saunders, Mr. Gordon Lynn, Miss Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Owen, Dr. C. Calthrop, Mr. H. G. Cooke, Mr. R. B. Buckley, Mr. Posford, Asst. surg. B. Franklin, Mr. Wood, and Mr. E. Sanders.

**MARSHALLS TO CALCUTTA**—Mr. and Mrs. Apar, Mr. A. A. Apar, Mr. Fairley and friend, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Barlow, Miss Gordon, Mr. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. Constant, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Showers, Mr. M'Laren, Rev. D. George, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle, and child, Miss Fowle, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Miss Robertson, Miss M'Pherson, Mr. A. Sieker, Mrs. W. Kaye, Mr. J. W. M'Knight, Sir J. Folkes, Mr. John Mitchell, and Rev. M. Lamert.

**SEZ TO CALCUTTA**—Mr. Rizo, Mr. Psycho, Mr. Schillizzi, Mr. Corwela, Mr. E. Mavrogordato, Mr. F. Walton, and Mr. F. P. Edis.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS**—Mrs. Fiddis, Lieut. Wrattislaw, Miss Addis, Col. Hilliard, Rev. Mr. A. C. Bell, Mr. R. Rice, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Trend, Mrs. Jennings, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. W. Price.

**MARSHALLS TO MADRAS**—Mr. Roxbotham, Mr. Powell, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. L. Moore, Major Evans, Mrs. Shortland and infant, and Major and Mrs. Baldwin and infant.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY**—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Crofton, Miss Lake, Mr. T. A. Monteith, Miss Griffin, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Loch, Miss Hamilton, and Mr. Colson.

**MARSHALLS TO BOMBAY**—Mr. and Mrs. Garbett, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. J. S. Barnes, Lieut. Hill, Surg. major Cameron, Mr. W. F. Balcock, Mr. A. C. Burnett, Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Pinhey and infant, Mr. E. Anderson, Mr. R. H. Hamilton, Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Mr. E. Stailwell, Col. Hallett, Mr. G. Steinhilf, Mr. and Mrs. Keilner, Mr. W. M. Donald, Mr. C. T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Soward, Major John M'Donald, and Mr. H. P. Roberts.

**SEZ TO BOMBAY**—Mr. A. Thurburn, Mr. J. B. Pennington, Hon. P. Wyndham, Mr. J. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Stead, and Mr. J. Shaw.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON**—Mr. E. Buchanan, Miss Macartney, Mr. J. Duncan's two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carver, Capt. Skotowe, Mr. H. S. Master, and Mr. and Mrs. Ross.

**MARSHALLS TO CEYLON**—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Crewell, Mr. Gossett, Miss Scone, Sir J. Elphinstone, and Mr. H. W. Ridley.

**SEZ TO CEYLON**—Mr. Duncan Davidson.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG**—Mrs. E. Arthur, Mrs. Wilberforce Wilson, and Miss M. M. Riehton.

**MARSHALLS TO HONG KONG**—Mrs. Mellich and infant.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE**—Mr. J. W. Witham.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND**—Mr. W. Tilley.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE**—Mr. C. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. J. E. Thomson, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. W. H. Dillon, Mr. J. H. Thomas, and Mr. H. B. Troup.

**MARSHALLS TO MELBOURNE**—Mr. Franks, and Mr. G. T. Scott.

**SEZ TO MELBOURNE**—Mr. Garbutt.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY**—Mrs. Skotowe, and Commander S. H. Murray, R.N.

**MARSHALLS TO SYDNEY**—Mrs. Towns and two daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoff and child.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA**—Mr. J. A. Guise.

**MARSHALLS TO ALEXANDRIA**—Col. and Mrs. Stanton and child.

**OCTOBER 9.**

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY**—Mrs. G. M. Price, Mr. H. C. Mendel, Dr. J. A. C. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Bariton, Miss Harris, Mr. W. H. Simpson, Mrs. Joynt and two children, Miss Hutton, Mrs. A. Robinson and child, Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Jones, Mr. J. Dowell, Mr. Carss, Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, Mr. G. Hutchinson, Mr. W. M. Tennent, Mr. H. B. Cook, Mrs. Stirling and four children, and Mr. M. R. Guise.

**MARSHALLS TO BOMBAY**—Mr. G. M. Jackson, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. A. Ollivant, Mrs. Shaw, Hon. W. Holloway, Major Barras, Colonel and Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. G. Romaine, Lieut. col. W. C. Anderson, Mrs. Marval, Mr. J. E. Murphy, Mr. E. Fulton, Mr. Lee Warner, Mr. A. H. Unwin, Capt. Fisher, Mr. A. Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Mayhew, Dr. W. Jamieson, Mr. W. T. Blandford, Mr. J. L. Denniston, Mrs. R. C. Thorp, Mr. F. C. Danke, Major John Macdonald, Hon. Louis S. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane and infant, Capt. Chapman, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. Franjee Rustonjee Dassi.

**SEZ TO BOMBAY**—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jenkinson, Mr. Bax, and Surg. major and Mrs. Pemberton.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA**—Mrs. Brown and infant.

**MARSHALLS TO ALEXANDRIA**—Mrs. Carver and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell and infant, and Mr. Durant.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA**—Miss Jeans, Miss L. Partridge, and Miss M. Partridge.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR**—Mrs. Irbys's child, Mr. Flood, Mrs. Drummond Hay, Miss G. W. Fleming, Capt. Hall, Mr. T. Colville, Mr. and Mrs. Bland, and Mr. T. Bland.

**OCTOBER 16.**

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA**—Mrs. Ross and two children, Mr. H. Hastings, Miss Dodd, Miss M. E. Gray, Mrs. Wickes, Miss Condell, Mr. J. White, Mr. C. A. Samuels, Mrs. Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Fraser, Mr. Daunt, Mr. C. Halford, Mrs. Hill, Mr. B. K. Rivett, Mr. Collins, Mr. G. H. Darnant, Mr. A. W. Campbell, Miss Cortlandt Angelo, Misses Lemarchand (two), Mr. Carruthers, and Mr. Tottenham.

**MARSHALLS TO CALCUTTA**—Capt. and Mrs. F. Lance, Mrs. Rutherford, Miss Payne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smitt, Lieut. col. B. Walton, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. R. W. Cunningham, Mr. R. Adney, Mrs. Percival Waite, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lavermore, Mr. A. J. Elliot, Mr. J. C. McGregor, and Mr. V. H. Schach.

**SEZ TO CALCUTTA**—Mrs. Blyth and niece, and Miss Driver.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS**—Mr. R. Sewell, Mrs. G. Duncan, Mr. Gordon Mackenzie, Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, Mrs. Johnson, the Right Hon. Lady Napier, Miss Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Rogers, Mr. A. L. Hough, Rev. Mr. Clayton, Mr. C. De Robeck, Mr. D. Ferguson, and Miss E. M. Jones.

**MARSHALLS TO MADRAS**—Mrs. Lougley.

**SEZ TO MADRAS**—Capt. Boone.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY**—Major Vander Gucht, Mrs. Merriman and infant, Miss Blake, Mrs. Havelock, Miss Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite and infant, Mrs. J. Graham, Mr. C. Bogue, Capt. Johnstone, Mr. J. H. Todd, Mrs. and Miss Brown, Miss Blissett, Mr. C. E. Gladstone, Miss Leckie, and Mr. T. Walton.

**MARSHALLS TO BOMBAY**—Dr. G. and Mrs. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Spry, Mr. W. J. Halsey, Mrs. A. Stirling, Mr. F. S. Silbfont, Mr. M. D. Chalmers, Mr. E. L. Charles, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mrs. Matfield, Miss Matfield, Mr. F. Baker, Mr. E. J. Sukinson, Major J. D. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leach, Mrs. Lopez Pereira, Miss Kennett, Mrs. and Miss Gibbs, Miss Tasker, and Mr. F. W. B. Acworth.

**SEZ TO BOMBAY**—Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. W. E. Blyth, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. S. Robertson, Miss Robertson, Mr. Archibald Rogers, and Mr. Hart Davies.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON**—Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. J. Hamilton.

**MARSHALLS TO SHANGHAI**—Mr. John Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wallace, and Mr. J. Holiday.

**MARSHALLS TO HONG KONG**—Mr. C. Holiday.

**MARSHALLS TO SINGAPORE**—Mr. R. C. Smith.

**SEZ TO PANANG**—Miss Napier.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA**—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Rogers and child.

**MARSHALLS TO ALEXANDRIA**—Mrs. G. Cassmaker, and Mr. Holiday.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA**—Mr. Brownlow Knox, Mrs. Poynder, Miss Greenfield, and Lieut. col. Dickens.

**OCTOBER 23.**

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY**—Mrs. Cookson and two infants, Mr. E. H. Cowie, Mr. E. Dickinson, Mr. E. Weber, Mr. P. M. Dalziel, Mr. A. Dalziel, Miss Dalziel, Mrs. Walton, and Mrs. Hallett.

**MARSHALLS TO BOMBAY**—Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Allen, Mr. J. S. Drummond, Colonel Holland, Lieut. W. A. Atkins, Mr. E. J. Webber, Mr. Spankie, Miss Spankie, Mr. J. H. Lane, and Mr. J. Burke.

**SEZ TO BOMBAY**—Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mrs. and Miss M'Leod, Mr. Campbell Kerr, and Mr. W. Forrester.

**MARSHALLS TO ALEXANDRIA**—Col. Rich, Mrs. Durant and three daughters, and Sir Charles Lowcock.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA**—Hon. Mrs. Curzon and three children, and Mrs. Waldron.

OCTOBER 30.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, Mr. Nash, Mrs. C. A. Crawford and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Mair, Mrs. Holroyd, Misses Holroyd (two), Miss Taylor, Mrs. E. Hyde and infant, Mr. J. C. Kirtlandt, Mrs. Thelwall, Mr. Thelwall, Rev. J. and Mrs. Erhardt and infant, Mr. A. Whitten, Mr. G. Whitten, and Miss Wyllie.

**MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. F. Tucker, Miss Tucker and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Norman, Misses Norman (two) and child, Mrs. Green and child, Mrs. Chevers, Mr. H. and Mrs. Kean, Mrs. J. Prinsep and infant, Mr. T. Savi, Mr. T. B. Savi, Mr. A. Daly, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Mrs. F. M. Halliday and infant, Mr. W. C. Fife, Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Mr. J. Gardner, Mr. McDonald, Miss McDonald, and Mr. C. M. McDonald.

**SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Dieckmann, Dr. and Mrs. Bensley, Miss Bensley, and Mr. C. S. Hogg.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. Carment and two infants, Mrs. G. Duncan, and Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Gray.

**MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.**—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, and Col. Walpole.

**SUEZ TO MADRAS.**—Col. A. N. Rich.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Webster, and Major and Mrs. Boyd.

**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Keen, Miss Rotherham, Mr. E. Palmer, Colonel J. Daniel, Mr. H. H. G. Tippet, Dr. and Mrs. Hilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, Miss Hartwell, and Mr. G. M. Stewey.

**SUEZ TO BOMBAY.**—Capt. H. Fellowes, Major T. E. Webster, Mr. FitzJames Stevens, and Sir Seymour Blane.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CETLOW.**—Mr. and Mrs. Carson, and Mr. R. A. B. Dobree.

**MARSEILLES TO CETLOW.**—Mr. and Mrs. St. Albin.

**MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.**—Mrs. Pauncefote.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.**—Rev. Mr. J. E. Moules and two children, and Miss Lawrence.

**MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. Thos. Randall, Mr. W. P. Mair, Mr. C. Andrews, Mr. Fysh, Mr. Salier, and Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor.

**SUEZ TO MELBOURNE.**—The Bishop of Auckland and Lady.

**MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY.**—Hon. and Rev. K. Digby.

**MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. Hawkeshaw.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Mrs. Spankie.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### WHOM SHALL WE BLEED ?

The *Pall Mall Gazette* points out that many of the policy-holders of the Albert originally insured in other companies, which did a safe business, had men of substance and character for their directors, and were finally amalgamated in the odour of solvency. This was especially the case, we believe, with some of the country offices swept in by the Albert net. With regard to insurers of this class their position is this. They selected their office on the faith of the local or personal reputation of those who conducted it. The managers take their money, and make certain promises in return. By-and-by—without asking the consent of the policy-holders—these managers make over the obligation to perform these promises to some one else. It is obvious that this transfer may entirely change the whole character of the transaction. A pays his premiums because he trusts B to pay to his family the amount for which he insures. Thereupon B sells the right to receive future premiums and the obligation to pay the amount represented by them to C, and very likely before A dies there has been a further transfer of the right and the obligation to D. At the close of his life, therefore, A may find himself dependent for the satisfaction of the claim which will arise at his death upon men of whom he knows nothing, or knows enough to make him distrust their honesty. He has had no part in the agreement by which one company has been amalgamated in another, his consent was never asked, and he had probably no opportunity of raising any objection. Indeed, it is expressly stated by Mr. E. Vansittart Neale, one of the Albert directors, that policy-holders have absolutely no legal right whatever to ask for any information from the directors. Why, then, should the original shareholders and directors be excused from the liability they voluntarily took upon themselves? We know of no reason why any such exemption should exist, and it would be well to have it ascertained whether any such exemption does exist. The absorbing company is only, as it were, an additional name to the bill, which does not release the drawer from any of his liability. It may be hard on a shareholder who is under the impression that he has long ago got rid of his obligations to find them suddenly revive in their original dimensions, but it is harder still that A should find that the liability has been made over to men of straw. Nor are the shareholders of the amalgamated offices the only source from which funds may be forthcoming. There are sundry persons living and dead to whom large sums of money have been paid, or are now owing, on account of these very amalgamations which have proved the ruin of the company. Any claims put forward on their behalf should be scrutinised with the utmost minuteness. It would be well if the Albert, which has destroyed so much property, could be made to explode a reputation or two into the bargain. It is your "respectable" speculators who do the real mischief on these occasions, and it might be a useful warning to their fellows to exhibit one or two of them in their true colours. We are convinced, indeed, that the more sharply the knife is applied to life insurance the better in the long run it will be for the public. There are companies in existence at this moment whose sole chance of staying off the insolvency which must come some day is the hope entertained by the assurers that the office will last their time. They know they have blundered in choosing their office, or that the character of the business and the constitution of the company has been completely changed since they made their choice, but they hold their tongues, and go on paying their premiums because they argue that their doing so may enable the office to tide over its pre-

sent difficulties, and so postpone the inevitable crash until they can no longer be injured by it. This reserve on their part should be met by equally resolute investigation on the part of the younger policy-holders, since it is for their interest that they should know the worst now, when they have still the option of transferring their payments without serious loss.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	97	97
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1825-29	...	97	97
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	97	97
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	92	92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	92	92½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	...	92	92½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	92	92½
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	100	101
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	106½	106
10th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	110½	110½
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60	...	110½	110½

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock	...	211 to 210
	India 5 per cent.	...	114½
	India 4 per cent.	...	100½
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	92½
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872...	...	106½ to 106
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	110½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	...	...
	" " " 1869	...	...
	" " " 1863	...	...
	" " " 1864	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1868	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873	...	103½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1868	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	...
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	104
	India 4 per cent., 1889	...	99½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	28s. to 30s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	25s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	109 to 110
Stock	East India	100	111½ to 112½
20	Ditto L Extension	all	...
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	109½
20	Ditto (new)	10	11 to 11½ pm.
20	Ditto	4	14 to 14½ pm.
Stock	Great B. of India (Limited)	100	108 to 109
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	99
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
Stock	Ondo and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	107½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Delhi (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106½ to 107½
20	Ditto	2	1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	107½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	4
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	18
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Court, Calcutta, of COUNTERFEITING the LABELS  
of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and  
was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS'  
RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; and on the 30th of the  
same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,  
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and  
BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced by  
the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah to TWO YEARS'  
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THE SILVER MEDAL.—PARIS, 1867.

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EDITED BY  
J. FORBES WATSON AND JOHN WILLIAM KAYE.

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In addition to the copies of this work prepared for the use of the Government, the Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the publication of an edition for sale.

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In this way the design soon exceeded the dimensions of a mere private collection; but Lord Canning felt that its importance was sufficient to warrant official sanction and development, and, therefore, placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Clive Bayley, his Home Secretary. Some of the more important results appear in the present work.

The photographs were produced without any definite plan, according to local and personal circumstances, by different officers; and copies of each plate were sent home to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

After a time, it appeared that a sufficient number of illustrations had been received from various parts of India, fairly to represent the different varieties of the Indian races. The negatives remained in India; but from the plates sent home it was easy to produce fresh negatives, the prints of which might be multiplied to any extent. The Secretary of State in Council sanctioned this operation, and the work was executed by Mr. W. Griggs, at the India Museum, under the superintendence of Dr. Forbes Watson.

In many cases some descriptive account of the tribes represented accompanied the photographs sent from India. These varied greatly in amplitude and value. But, on the whole, it may be said that they were sufficient to constitute the basis of the sketches contributed by Mr. John R. Melville, Colonel Meadows Taylor, Mr. Kaye, Dr. Forbes Watson, and others. These sketches do not profess to be more than mere rough notes, suggestive rather than exhaustive, and they make no claim to scientific research or philosophic investigation. But although the work does not aspire to scientific eminence, it is hoped that, in an ethnological point of view, it will not be without interest and value.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

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### Summary and Rebieto.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, August 31; Agra, August 28; Calcutta, August 27; Madras, August 25.

The farewell dinner to Lord Napier came off at Poonah on the 28th August; Sir S. Fitzgerald and Lord Napier's successor, Sir A. Spencer, both "assisting" on the occasion. Lord Napier's health was duly toasted, and his deeds of arms and engineering appropriately sung by the chairman, Mr. Justice Tucker. Lord Napier's reply was chiefly devoted to the merits of the army he was about to leave for ever. But in the latter part his thoughts took wider range, carrying him back even beyond the forty years of his Indian service, to those great predecessors who had been to India what Columbus was to America, the pioneers who, doing in their day the "work of giants," had led the way in "making for us that India which we now possess." From the India of the past, with its six months' journey from Europe, he turned with a natural pang or two to exult in the India of to-day with its telegraph that brings news from home in a few hours, its weekly mail to Europe, its railways that carry you in a few days to the furthest ends of the country. Life, he added, "is for the present and the future, not for the past." Recurring to the native army, his Lordship entreated his hearers to believe in the ultimate advantages of the new organisation, and to do their best to carry out the new system in the direction prescribed for it. Quoting General Stock in evidence of the efficiency of the Bombay Army, he paid a parting tribute to the Presidency at large, whose "cheerful and contented population" could be matched only in one other part of India.

IN his speech at the Poonah banquet, Sir S. Fitzgerald paid hearty tribute to the help he had always received in Council from Lord Napier, and to his lordship's unwearied efforts for the good of his army; efforts which, he hinted, had been hindered only by the financial restraints imposed on the Bombay Government. Sir Seymour went on to hope that Lord Napier would impress on his fellow Peers the need of "some changes, some relaxations perhaps, which would enable the subordinate

Governments" in India to carry out the great work of progress and improvement more extensively than they do now.

FEW men probably have left behind them so unchequered a popularity as that which Napier won for himself among all classes in Bombay. "Civilian and soldier," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "alike regret the departure of one who is as courteous as he is able, and as able as he is highminded and chivalric." The English soldiers in India have special reason to revere him if it be true that to his influence the splendid barracks now in course of building all over the country are mainly due, as well as the late development of new stations in the hills. The improved sepoy lines in Bombay attest his efforts on behalf of the native soldier. His military services from Mooltan to Magdala are embalmed in the history of the last twenty years. During that period very few English officers have seen harder fighting or acquitted themselves with equal honour in many different trials. The cool daring with which he charged an army at Jowra Alipore, and the swiftness of his movements in chase of Tantia Topie gave a completeness to the character of the skilful engineer who paved the way for British triumphs at Lucknow and in China, and of the prudent far-seeing strategist who planned and carried out the Abyssinian campaign. Nor must we forget what Napier achieved in his engineering campaigns against natural obstacles in the Punjab and among the Indian hills; the canals he cut and the roads he laid out. His public career, we trust, is not yet over.

LORD NAPIER left Bombay on the 31st August, and was reported at Paris some days ago. Sir A. Spencer reached Bombay on the 27th, and took command of the Bombay Army the same day. The 31st also saw the departure of Major-general Adams, on sick leave. The temporary command of the Mhow Division will fall, it is supposed, to Brigadier-general Domville, who commands the Belgaum district.

It has at length been officially announced that no durbar will be held at Agra unless the ensuing harvest prove very abundant. In other words, the durbar is adjourned *sine die*. We may look upon it in fact as altogether shelved, unless something like a miracle should take place. The distress in Rajpootana increases instead of diminishing. What hopes had sprung up of a change for the better have been quenched by a vast invasion of locusts, which fill the country from Bhurtpore to Deesa, and from Mairwarra westward to Bikaner. They were lying so thick on the ground that dozens might be crushed at each footstep. Grain had already begun to rise again, as little as three seers being in some places procurable for a rupee. The want of roads intensifies the evil. Cattle are hardly to be had anywhere. Several of the Rajahs are quite disabled by their own losses from succouring their starved and beggared subjects. Subscriptions in aid of the sufferers have been got up by the chiefs of Kattiar and the dwellers in Bombay. In the North-West Provinces rain seems to have fallen in fair quantity, but the Punjab is said to be in a very critical condition. Prices have risen owing to the scanty rains, and applications for relief are pouring in from all directions. From the Central Provinces also come no very cheering accounts. In some places abundant crops are accompanied by rising prices; in others the rainfall has been too scanty to keep prices down. In Balaghat the number of admissions to the poorhouse had multiplied fivefold in a few weeks. Cholera was still raging both in the Central Provinces and the Punjab, where Umritsar still maintained

its bad eminence in the matter of deaths; eight hundred and thirty-three having died there from cholera in eight days. Gwalior has suffered greatly from the same scourge. In many parts of India fever and small-pox are unusually rife.

THE most conspicuous of recent victims to cholera is the Maharajah of Kerowlie, Muddun Pal, a ruler eminent among the princes of Rajpootana for loyalty and enlightened views. His little State was one of the best governed native States in India. It will now have to be administered in the name of an infant son of about two years. In 1866 the late Rajah was made a Grand Commander of the Star of India.

ECONOMY is the order of the day in India as in England. Lord Mayo has followed up his first circular by a General Order, in which he expresses a doubt as to the amount of energy shown by the local governments in assessing and collecting the Income-tax. He is dissatisfied with the mode of administering the Licence and Certificate taxes, and counsels greater efforts to realise the Income-tax, and so secure to the State its just dues.

WE are glad to see the beginning of better arrangements for the passage of army invalids to England. Medical boards are henceforth to decide whether such invalids are fit to go home overland or by the Cape, and the more delicate are to be despatched from India at such a time that they may reach England in the milder seasons of the year.

THE failure of the Albert Assurance Company naturally forms a leading topic of discussion in all the presidencies. But without further news from home the discussions out there must be more or less blind and barren. Committees of share and policy-holders have however been formed in Bombay and Calcutta for the protection of the several interests concerned. In both places the policy-holders have appointed London agents to act in concert with their fellow-sufferers in this country. In a letter to the Albert directors the Calcutta committee declare that "the Indian branch has been deeply wronged, that the funds of the branch have been illegally and immorally used to bolster up a failing concern, and they are determined that the matter shall be sifted to the uttermost." We trust however that the wrath they naturally feel will not drive them to imprudent lengths against the shareholders. To a certain extent their interests run together. If, as some say, the policy-holders are sure by acting prudently to recover fifteen or seventeen shillings in the pound, war to the knife might not end so profitably for them.

THE fate of another great assurance company still hangs in suspense. One or two shareholders in the European—a company which has absorbed thirty-three others—have prayed for the winding up of their company on the plea of insolvency. The hearing has been adjourned to next Saturday. One of the petitioners is said to be a large debtor himself to the concern, whose directors positively deny the truth of his statements. As the European lately absorbed the Naval, Military, and East India Company, the question of its soundness must be painfully interesting to many Anglo-Indians. We can only hope that the results of the coming inquiry will dissipate their fears. Our countrymen in India have of late been curiously unlucky in their business relations with the fatherland. One of the best-managed Indian banks came to grief through its home extensions. One great insurance company with a large and flourishing Indian business has collapsed, and now another of the same pretensions is thought to hang between life and death.

ALREADY the lately revised furlough rules for the Civil Service have begun to undergo a fresh revision. Under instructions from this country, the Indian Government has cut down the highest absentee allowance from £1,200 to £1,000 a-year. This includes all branches of the Civil Service, so that no member of one branch will be able to complain of undue favour being shown to those of another. It is a pity that the reasons for this change did not occur betimes to the framers of the new rules. As stated in the Secretary of State's despatch, they seem at first sight strong enough to justify an after-thought otherwise much to be deplored. The larger allowance exceeded by £200 the pension obtainable after twenty-five years' service. Hence it became almost a certainty that any member of the service who intended to resign would first come home for two years on his furlough allowance, and then send in his papers, thereby gaining £400 and two years' interest on his subscrip-

tions to the Civil Fund. On the other hand it may be alleged that the gain to the absentee involved no actual loss to the State, for his substitute in India would be drawing only the acting pay of his post. His Grace however naturally objects to increase the number of acting appointments, already too numerous under the revised rules. On the whole therefore we are inclined to think that no great hardship will be inflicted on anybody by a change which after all leaves the civil servant on furlough an allowance twice as large as he used to enjoy.

THE possibility of making gas from sewage, as shown by late experiments in Calcutta, seems to have attracted some little notice in this country also. One day last week Sir John Thwaites, chairman of the Board of Works, had to disclaim the intention ascribed to him by popular rumour, of introducing the manufacture into London. There are difficulties, he declares, in the way of such an innovation; among others, the liquid character of London sewage as compared with that of Indian towns. The Board of Works however would be "only too delighted" to turn London sewage to any sort of account, and are willing not only to hear what anyone has to say on this particular subject, but to offer all facilities for the making of experiments. We may fairly take to ourselves some credit for having brought this matter to the notice of English journalists. If experiments made here should help to solve the standing problem of utilising sewage, it will be amusing to think of India as teaching her English masters one useful lesson in practical science. We say nothing however as to the authorship of the invention, which in its present shape is no doubt traceable to English brains, although dried dung has been used as fuel in India from time immemorial.

WE have to direct attention to a letter in our correspondence columns, the writer of which appears to represent the selected candidates of this year for the Indian Civil Service. As we have no reason to question the accuracy of his statements, and know them to be made by a gentleman who has already earned no small distinction in the field of his choosing, we commend them to the special notice of the Civil Service Commissioners. When the "Singhasan Battisi" recently became the text-book for the examination of candidates in this country, no good edition of the work had as yet appeared; those lately produced in India being badly printed, and full of typographical errors and omissions. In view of such grave defects—whole lines were sometimes omitted—and of the difficulties thence imposed on all students, Messrs. Allen and Co. resolved to add this work also to their list of text-books in the Eastern languages. Besides securing the services of a thoroughly competent editor, they submitted the proof-sheets to some of our best Oriental scholars, whose careful supervision helped to ensure the production of an edition far superior in every way to its Indian predecessors. Why then, we may fairly ask, was the attention of the students not at once directed to the work thus offered for their benefit? The text-books hitherto issued by Messrs. Allen and Co. are to be found in nearly all the Indian schools and colleges where the languages they illustrate are taught. They are acknowledged to have been ably edited and printed in good clear type. We are curious therefore to know how it happens that their merits are continually ignored at home, and that students are still obliged to pay for a dearer and absolutely inferior article supplied from India. It may be very good practice for a clever student to puzzle out the true meanings of passages barely legible, and overlaid with misprints. But think of the precious time wasted in what must too often prove a vain endeavour!

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Ensign E. F. F. Cuppage, 38th Regt., lost in the wreck of the *Cornatic*, off Shadwan Island, aged 19, Sept. 13.

BENGAL.—Major E. H. Harrington, Wing Officer 33rd Regt. N.I. ( cadre 32nd L.I.), at Vizianagaram, Aug. 9; Rev. Alexander Henry, American Missionary, at Lahore, Aug. 16, of cholera; Capt. W. J. Rind, Invalid Establishment, at Ludlow; Lieut. G. F. D. Sutton, 25th Brigade R.A., at Morar; Lieut. Mitchell, Adjutant of the 41st Regt., at Subathoo, Aug. 19, of intermittent fever; Rev. Charles Wagner, S.J., at Bombay, Aug. 27, of dysentery; Asst. surg. A. E. Hall, 103rd Foot, at Gwalior, Aug. 17, of cholera; Col. W. Anderson, c.n., late Bengal Art., at Albany-hall, Ware, aged 64, Sept. 22; H. Ralfe, Esq., late Capt. Bengal Art., at Winchester, aged 73, Sept. 13.

MADRAS.—Lieut. gen. W. Cotton, late of the Madras Army, at Margate, aged 66, Sept. 16; Capt. G. A. A. Warner, Madras Staff Corps, in London, Sept. 13.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Annerstelt, Gen. Adams, Mr. H. S. Bostock. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. F. Hood, Mr. R. H. Ellis, Mr. A. Berry.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Delhi, Oct. 2.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. L. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Sinter, Mrs. Sampson and child, Capt. H. H. Mulock, Col. and Mrs. Orr and six children.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, September 29, 1869.

## AWARDS OF THE INDIAN BONUS COMMITTEES.

THE list of claims to Bonus Compensation sent in and overlooked by the Indian Committees appeared in these columns some weeks ago. A cursory glance at it is enough to warrant very grave doubts as to the general justice of the awards. With every possible allowance for the opposition between private and public estimates of a given claim, and for the tendency of some claimants to ask too much at the outset, one cannot help feeling that in this case even the moderate concession made by Lord Cranborne to a just demand has ended on the whole in a transparent mockery. Applicants for redress will sometimes be unreasonable, and we will suppose that here and there an officer has asked for much in hopes of securing a little. An impartial committee of inquiry will naturally look sharp after any symptom of a design upon the public purse. But few, we think, were prepared for the ruthless docking of reasonable claims which in this instance has taken place. Reasonable, we say, knowing what sums were once expended as a thing of course in the buying out of regimental seniors by joint subscription of all their juniors. Major Le Gallais, for instance, sent in the modest claim of Rs. 2,524, or about £250. And what does he get back? Nothing; because he is said to have gained nearly twice that sum by quickened promotion. Capt. F. J. S. Venner claimed about £500 and got nothing, his gain by quickened promotion—though he took some fourteen or fifteen years to gain his company—being set down at more than £1,000. Lieut.-col. R. M. Annesley—a subaltern of eighteen years—asked for only £215, and got nothing, because the value of the steps thus gained by him amounted to £462. Lieut.-col. Thurburn, a subaltern of fifteen years, claimed £400 and got nothing; he too having gained £523 by quickened promotion. Capt. Pearson of course got nothing; his small claim of £152 being utterly swamped by the £471 he had gained in consequent pay and allowances.

Let us take another set of cases. Captain Christian claimed £220. Besides £100 “not satisfactorily proved,” he was disallowed £70 as payment made to an invalid officer; so all he got was £50. Lieut.-colonel Bouverie's claim to £425 was cut down to £10, partly on account of accelerated promotion, partly because nearly £200 had been paid to an officer on the invalid list. In the same way Lieut.-colonel M. Nightingale's claim for £388 gets docked to Rs. 171. Whatever sums an officer may have paid away to a senior retiring into the Invalids, have in all such cases been ruthlessly turned out of court.

But the rope with which so many seekers for redress have

been garrotted, is woven of yet other strands than these two of quickened promotion and transfer to the invalids. Captain Hilton for instance, one of the unluckiest officers in the service, receives back not a penny of the £150 he paid in buying out seniors, because his retirement dates back earlier than 1861, the year of the formation of the Staff Corps. For the same reason Captains Trotter, Mackenzie, and other officers who retired really or nominally between 1858 and 1861, are awarded nothing. In this respect invaliding counts as much as retiring, for Captain Coombes, who invalided in 1858, finds his claim for £200 utterly rejected on that score alone. Be it remembered that some of these claimants were officers who really retired after February, 1861, although the retirement bears retrospective date from the day when they ceased to draw their furlough pay. But the very limit of 1861 is a clever mode of shirking just claims, for the stoppage of bonus payments practically dates from the Mutiny; and it is rather too good a joke that officers who retired between those dates should be punished for the delay that ensued in reorganising the Indian services.

With regard to the deductions made on account of steps given by invalid officers, their actual unfairness can hardly be excused by the possible legality of the plea for making them. Reference to the dead letter of old bye-laws ought to go for nothing against later usage. It may be that an officer who retired on the invalid list was once expected to retire unbought by his juniors. But the fact remains that such officers during some twenty years almost invariably received money for their steps, with the manifest connivance of their superiors. The payments made to them were made as openly as the extra-legal payments which are continually made to Queen's officers selling their commissions; and yet no one doubts that, when the purchase system in the Queen's army comes to be abolished, the scale of compensation will be adjusted, not by the official, but by the customary standard of the day. To strike these cases out of the compensation promised for actual outlay on the part of Indian officers, seems to us a clear departure from the spirit of Lord Cranborne's Parliamentary assurances.

But the widest loophole for unfair evasion may be found in the deductions made for accelerated promotion. We are aware that Lord Salisbury declined from the first to compensate officers for any steps of rank and any increase of pay resulting from their previous payments. But the principle on which he did so, however specious, was in itself inapplicable to the claims in question, and was moreover utterly incapable of being fairly worked. The whole question really turns, not on any balance of past loss and gain, but on the saleable value of an officer's step at a particular conjuncture. Lord Cranborne himself allowed that “if your servants have been largely damaged by any sudden or unexpected act of yours, the principle that ought to be observed in every branch of the public service is, that we ought to do something to compensate them.” To pare down that something to a mere nothing was hardly contemplated by those who heard his speech. No one not in the secret could have foreseen the amount of injustice that might be made to issue from the application of a specious but narrow and evasive rule. In practice it became almost impossible for the most painstaking committee to strike a true balance between an officer's bonus payments and the consequent gain to him in quickened promotion. To many an officer the gain in promotion proved a real loss in respect of present staff pay. In many cases the retiring senior died very soon after being bought out, and yet this was one of the considerations which the Indian committees were strictly forbidden to take into account. But the absurd unfairness of the promotion test comes out self-evident in the case of those officers who, like Lieutenant-colonel Annesley and Captain Venner, gained absolutely nothing for all their outlay; having been subalterns the one of eighteen, the other of fifteen years' service, so that they could not have been worse off had they never paid a penny for a single step. And yet both of them are found by the Bengal Committee to have enjoyed through increase of rank at least double the money's worth of their actual outlay! It is the

same with Captains Gibney, Evans, and a great many more unfortunates. Poor Lieutenant-colonel Wallace, Cadet of 1837, Brevet-major of 1862, is declared to have gained thrice as much as he laid out. So is Major Macdougall, who took sixteen years to gain his company. Awards like these speak for themselves, and they are only a few out of many instances quotable to the same effect.

Of the remaining pleas on which claims for compensation have been rejected, that of value received in the shape of special annuities figures the most prominently. To no officer who caught at one of these special inducements to retire has a single penny been refunded, however heavy his payments, or however small his extra pension. Here again a specious rule has been applied to unfair issues. The granting of these annuities had nothing in the world to do with claims whose partial justice had not yet been recognised. They were neither offered nor accepted in payment of any existing obligation; but were so many baits to secure the retirement of officers for whom proper employment was hard to find. It is absurd to suppose that such pensions would have been taken as equivalent to the sums that would probably have been laid out for the benefit of their families rather than that of the officers themselves.

In several instances a claim made in good faith has been rejected for want of sufficient proof. This is perhaps the unfairness plea of all. It is an unworthy stooping to the tricks of a pettifogging attorney. It is like telling the Egyptians to make bricks without straw. We are curious to know what constitutes sufficient proof of facts which no one at the time could foresee as likely to be called in question. What proofs might have existed were for the most part swept away by the events of the Mutiny. Private papers and public records alike disappeared in that great wave, and ordinary disasters by fire and flood account for the disappearance of many more. In nine cases out of ten anything like valid proof must have been wholly wanting. But the Committees would not or could not be equally lenient in all cases. We know of one officer who sent in all the proofs he had—letters or fragments of letters saved by mere chance; and the only notice they evoked was a sneer at their worthlessness. Another, whose papers had all been lost through fire and shipwreck, met with the same kind of rebuff. But for the aids to rejection supplied by the other modes of testing an officer's claim, it is probable that this last weapon would have been much more largely used.

From all this the inference to be drawn is plain enough. Some other way of adjusting the amount and scale of compensation ought at any rate to be tried. Instead of a number of intricate rules and vexatious limitations, which only aggravate the injustice they were meant to cure, one or two broad simple rules should be applied throughout. Let all who retired since 1858, the true year of the reconstruction of the services, send in their claims for compensation. Let the latter be adjusted, not by the amount of previous payments, but by the rank of the claimant when he retired. It would be quite easy to strike an average value for each rank and step of rank, from the scales most generally adopted in the Old Company's service. Say, for instance, that the retiring bonus of a senior lieutenant was usually £1,000, and that of a senior captain £3,000, it would be a short, safe, and fair process to give each applicant a certain equal share of the sum nominally due to him, whether it were fixed at a half or even a third. Indian officers are not unreasonable, but they do object to being put off with mocking promises. They are quite aware of the many demands that press on the Indian Treasury. All they ask for is common courtesy and some appearance of fairplay. Let that be shown them, and we doubt not that a senior captain would thankfully receive his one or two thousand pounds, and the senior lieutenant his four or five hundred.

**HORSES.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.**—With the view of establishing a uniform system of shoeing, the Commander-in-Chief lays down general directions on the subject with a view to the more humane treatment of horses. His Excellency desires that officers commanding regiments of British cavalry and brigades of royal artillery will give their support and assistance to veterinary surgeons, who will be held personally responsible that the new instructions promulgated are carried out.

## Correspondence.

### ANOTHER GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I earnestly request you to bring the following grievance of the Selected Candidates under the notice of the Civil Service Commissioners:—

In the "Special Instructions to the Candidates Selected in 1869," a work called "Singhasan Battisi" has been prescribed, and a note at the bottom states that it "may be purchased at Trübner's;" accordingly, many of us obtained the book from that publisher. We found that it was a wretched copy, and full of errors—in fact, an Indian Bazaar edition. Now a fresh beginner has always to encounter all sorts of difficulties, and with an edition like that prescribed, his progress is rendered extremely and unnecessarily slow. By chance we afterwards heard of another revised copy, printed by the publishers of your paper; this we found to be a great help, and to encourage us in studying the language. The copy we had purchased we had of course used, and if we had not, the publisher declined to have it returned; thus we had to suffer loss of time, expense, and annoyance. Surely the authorities, by the direction of the examiner, should have directed us where to obtain the best edition.

I request you in the name of all the Selected Candidates of this year to insert this, and oblige your most obedient servant,  
A SELECTED CANDIDATE OF 1869.

London, Sept. 22, 1869.

### UNCOVENANTED FURLOUGH RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Can you tell me the result of the petition of the "Uncovenanted Service" as to furlough rules? They petitioned for increased pension and more liberal furlough rules. The Secretary of State for India has refused to sanction any better pension, but I cannot ascertain that any reply has been given about the furlough. I have been asked to find out what is going to be done, and when they are going to do it. Can you, or any of your readers, help me?—I enclose my card, and remain, yours faithfully,

Preston, Sept. 23, 1869.

[The Uncovenanted Furlough Rules are still "under consideration."—ED. A. I. M.]

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### UNREASONABLE DEMANDS UPON INDIA.

The *Bombay Gazette* holds that the demands of the British manufacturers upon India are not always consistent. Here is Mr. Edward Baines, who represents the manufacturing town of Leeds, requiring the Government to push a railway from Burmah into Western China, and at the very same time the Manchester and Liverpool folk were scolding the same Government for the meagreness of its railway extension policy in India itself. Western China! Why the Secretary of State passes over without remark the project of the Supreme Government to begin at once a railway from Rangoon to Prome. Verily, Mr. Baines is an exacting old gentleman. When India is supplied fairly, we may think of Burmah and Western China. But the gentlemen who want more railways in India and adjacent countries have the remedy in their own hands—they can subscribe the capital and make them. British capital will not come to India for public works. Lord Halifax lamented that his attempt to divert capital from foreign lands to Indian fields had failed. One reason of this failure is that those who are most clamorous for British capital do all they can to render the proposed investment insecure by undermining British rule. It is want of confidence in the stability of our position that blocks out capital without a guarantee; and the want of confidence is created by the persistent efforts of those who work steadily towards one end—the supersession of British by native rule. Let the manufacturers who want to spend ten millions a-year on railway extension subscribe it without a guarantee. No doubt the mills of Lancashire and Cheshire are partially starving for want of cotton, but that is no reason why the internal policy of India should be one-sided, nor why the bulk of the railway loans should go to make cotton lines, nor why India should risk famine in order that the spindles of Manchester should be kept ceaselessly going. Manchester has secured two more cotton railways—those to Vcerumgaum and Hooblec; besides, there is the much trumpeted miniature line to Khangaon, which somehow they have not yet celebrated by a dinner at the London Tavern; and really we must continue to be-

lieve that India exists for something more than cotton. Lancashire, like Mr. Baines, is too exacting.

#### THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The *Englishman* thinks that whether the company be resuscitated or amalgamated with another some special terms must be made for securing for the Indian Branch a larger share of independence than it has hitherto enjoyed. These can only be secured by keeping the business together, and making it worth the while of the old company, or of some new company, to rescue such a business. If this course does not recommend itself to the policy-holders they must be prepared to find amalgamation scouted by such societies as the "Universal" and the "Royal." It is not to the interests of such societies to amalgamate, since, ordinarily speaking, their business must receive a large accession, and "Albert" policy-holders in such a case will have to pay the enhanced premium for increased age. This in itself is not the least of the many hardships inflicted on the *clientelle* of the "Albert" by its collapse. But, whilst emphatically stating that as far as we can judge from the published statements the "Universal" and the "Royal" offices are in a sound and healthy condition, we do not see that the assurers in the "Albert," who might in their extremity go to these companies, would necessarily be in a better position than they were in the "Albert," for it does not anywhere appear that the Indian branches of these offices are one whit more independent of the Home Boards than was the Indian branch of the "Albert;" and we certainly think that this ought in future to be a point for consideration with all intending assurers. The prospect of resuscitation, and in a larger degree that of amalgamation, will depend very greatly on the extent and character of the business which will be affected by either of these measures. The policy-holders must decide for themselves what that business shall be. There may be, however, and we speak with all diffidence on the point, a third way out of the difficulty. The committee might consider whether it might not be feasible to establish the Indian branch as a distinct Indian office. Such an office would start with an income of about £10,000 per month and a constituency numbering about 4000. It possesses assets aggregating rather more, than less, than £100,000, and it might enter on a great and prosperous career unclouded by the fear of the misdeeds of a body of irresponsible men six thousand miles away. To bring such about a result the committee, or those who represent the policy-holders, must be in a position at the outset to contest the right of the liquidator to remove the Indian funds, taking as their stand the terms come to with Mr. Neale by the Calcutta directors. Such a result would, in our opinion, be by far the best thing that could come out of the collapse of the Albert Company. It would, perhaps, have to be purchased by a sacrifice of another portion of the assets of the Indian branch. This sacrifice might, however, be more than made up for by the formation of an Indian society with a capital of ten lakhs to take over the branch. But to bring about such a result as this, the local board, the committee, and the policy-holders would all have to work together in unison.

The *Times of India* does not think that the policy-holders have any cause to be anxious beyond measure as to their prospects. After the affairs of the Albert Company have been thoroughly investigated, we doubt not substantial assurance offices will be found perfectly willing to take over its business. And, as we have indicated, the shareholders are in a position to be called upon for a bonus to induce a good company to take over their liabilities, should any inducement to this end be necessary. The worst that can befall policy-holders will be to have their money returned with interest; but we have every hope that some arrangement very much more satisfactory than that will be effected. If Indian policy-holders were a body by themselves, apart from policy-holders in England, there are funds enough in Bombay and Calcutta to settle their every claim. Of this, also, we are assured, that the directors and secretary in Bombay will do their utmost, at any rate, to protect the interests of those whose premia have passed through their hands. At the same time Indian policy-holders will no doubt avail themselves of the invitation to nominate their own representatives in London. As regards the premia that fall due before the 1st of January next, we may mention that these must be paid; but they will be in no way mixed up with funds already in hand. They will be paid into the Bank of Bombay, accounts being opened between the parties and the provisional liquidator appointed by the Court of Chancery; and the premia so paid will be refunded in full, should satisfactory arrangements not be completed for continuing the business of the Albert. We have stated what we believe to be the worst that can befall policy-holders, as well as what we consider most likely to come about; and we trust that if we have not succeeded in inspiring good hope for the future, we shall at least have dispelled needlessly gloomy fears till further information comes to hand.

LEGISLATIVE.—Mr. Maine will, before his departure from India, introduce the new Judicial Stamps Bill into Council. The New Commercial Stamps Bill, as our readers know, has just become law. The High Courts of Bengal and Bombay are said to oppose the reduction of the cost of stamps, while those of Madras and the North-Western Provinces are said to be in favour of a change in that direction.

## Bengal.

ODDH.—Ouddh still continues to supply the famine-stricken districts of the North-West with grain. During the month of July the province exported no less than 163,680 maunds of grain.—*Pioneer*.

COLONEL DALTON.—The Government of India has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 for the publication of Colonel Dalton's Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal as proposed by the Bengal Asiatic Society.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.—The Punjab Government has been authorised from head-quarters at Simla to institute a blockade against the territory of the tribe that lately attempted to invade and burn a village near Agror, in the Hazara district.—*Delhi Gazette*.

FINED FOR CONTEMPT.—The editor of the *Indian Daily News*, at Calcutta, has been fined by Mr. Justice Phear in the sum of Rs. 50 (intended to be merely a nominal fine) for publishing a letter having reference to a case pending in the Criminal Sessions, and of a nature likely to prejudice the case.

COMMERCE OF BENGAL.—Mr. Bonnaud's statistics of the commerce of Bengal during 1867-68 and 1868-69 shows a net increase on the exports during the past year of Rs. 16,249,120; in merchandise imported there has been a decrease of Rs. 22,832,080; there is an increase in treasure, however, of Rs. 269,452.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) regret to hear of the death, by cholera, at Lahore, on the 16th August, of the Rev. Alexander Henry, a member of that band of devoted American missionaries who have laboured with such earnestness and zeal for nearly forty years in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej territories. Mr. Henry leaves a widow and six young children.

STUD COMMISSION.—The report of the Stud Commission, which was laid before Lord Mayo about ten days ago, is spoken of as ably exhaustive of the important subject with which it deals. The President and Members of the Commission remain at Simla, to furnish to Government any further information in connection with the subject of their inquiry that may be demanded of them.—*Mofussilite*.

AN OLD FOLLOWER OF MOOLRAJ.—Narain Sing, who has been a State prisoner in Rangoon for the last twenty-three years, has petitioned the Government of India, through the local administration, for permission to return to his home in the Punjab. Narain Sing, it may be remembered, was formerly in the service of Moolraj, but surrendered to our Government on the capture of Mooltan. He has since been in receipt of a stipend from Government of Rs. 30 per mensem.—*Pioneer*.

BOKHARA.—There has been another battle or skirmish between the King of Bokhara and his turbulent son, Ameer Toorajan, in which the King had the advantage. The engagement took place at Charjoe. Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan was serving with the King's forces. All the fanatical and restless classes of Bokhara favour Toorajan, and desire the proclamation of a religious war against the Russians. On the other hand, the agricultural population look on Toorajan and his supporters alike with disgust, and desire only the establishment of such a Government, whether of the Russians or of the King under Russian influence, as may give them comparative peace and only moderate oppression.

THE KUMAON IRON WORKS.—The shares of the Kumaon Iron Works Company, should any happen to be in the market, are likely to soon be at a premium. The company's field of operation, a little below Nynee Tal, is known to abound in ore; but the company had, some years ago, expended the whole of their very limited capital—two lakhs of rupees—and have never been in a pecuniary position to turn their undoubted mineral wealth to advantage, or even to raise it. The Government of India has resolved to advance to the company a considerable sum of money, by way of a loan, and the Secretary of State has just sanctioned the construction of the Kumaon Iron Works Railway, as a branch of the Oude and Rohilcund Railway. The enterprise may, therefore, almost be regarded as one of the successes of which no doubt can be entertained.—*Mofussilite*.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—M. de Lesseps has addressed the Indian Chamber of Commerce, calling attention to the date fixed for the opening of the Suez Canal for through navigation, and pointing out the "extreme importance which attaches to a prompt and facile development of trade between Europe and the Far East. Merchandise transmitted from the West to the East, or vice versa, being at present subject either to the delays of a voyage round the Cape or to the disadvantage of transshipment in Egypt, trade is comparatively restricted; but as soon as the barrier is removed, and the distance between the East Indies and Europe reduced by one-half, the new route will open the market in Asia to all European goods, and in Europe to all the produce of Asia. This great commercial change must be prepared for from the present time, and means of transport provided sufficient to meet the demand." M. de Lesseps therefore asks the Chamber to impress upon shipowners and merchants "the necessity of creating sufficient means of transport to respond to the commercial changes which the opening of the Suez Canal will produce."

**DACOITY.**—The case of Sheppard, the Eurasian dacoit, "Pootee Ghazee," has been quashed in the High Court, Justices Phear and Macpherson being of opinion that there is no reasonable proof that the prisoner is a British born subject. The prisoner was rearrested on a Mofussil warrant, and will be tried by the Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

**MAJOR SLADEN'S RECENT EXPEDITION.**—A demand has gone the round of the press for the publication of the report of Major Sladen of the expedition to Momein, mainly because, it is alleged, there is great public anxiety to learn the Major's version of the plot of the Burmese Court to ensure the destruction of every member of the British mission, and so prevent the return of any of them to British Burmah. We have made inquiries (says the *Mofussilite*), and find that up to date Major Sladen has been prevented by excessive ill-health from sending in any formal report whatever. Major-General Fytche, the Chief Commissioner, has however had very extensive correspondence with the Government of India touching the management, incidents, termination, and probable results of the Sladen expedition, and from beginning to end of that correspondence there does not appear mention of, or allusion to, any Burmese plot whatever. If the Rangoon editor had an opportunity of putting the question to Major Sladen himself, we believe that officer's reply would amount to an expression of his belief that the story of the Court conspiracy to procure the murder of the expeditionary party has never had any better origin than the heated apprehension of one member of the expeditionary party.

**DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH OF KEROWLEE.**—Intimation has reached Simla of the death of the Maharajah of Kerowlee, in Rajpootana, of cholera. The late chief, Maharajah Muddun Pal, was head of the Jadoons, the bravest of the Rajpoot clans. He was a kind, good ruler, and exercised personal supervision of the affairs of State, thus ensuring creditable security to life and property, and rendering himself popular with, and esteemed by, his subjects. For the maintenance of order, his Highness found it necessary to have a jail, and that jail is a feature in his capital, being one of the best managed and best cared for in Rajpootana. He also established a dispensary at his capital, in the usefulness and popularity of which he took a just pride. In 1866 her Majesty appointed his Highness a Grand Commander of the Star of India. He has left a son about two years of age, and a daughter about ten. Kerowlee is a comparatively small State, of about 1,870 square miles, yielding a revenue of between thirty and forty thousand pounds per annum. It was regarding Kerowlee that Sir Frederick Currie's famous "adoption minute" was written, when, in 1852, Lord Dalhousie desired to secure the annexation of the State by refusing to recognise an adoption. Mr. Kaye, in his Sepoy War, remarks that "Sir Frederick Currie's minute on the Kerowlee question is an admirable State paper—accurate in its facts, clear in its logic, and unexceptionable in its political morality."

**MILITARY.**—We observe an announcement of the death at Landour of Captain W. J. Rind, of the Invalid Establishment.—We also hear of the death at Morar of Lieutenant G. F. D. Sutton, 25th Brigade Royal Artillery.—The 58th Regiment has been entirely exempt from cholera since it left Allahabad. The Regiment is at present encamped at Oonchadeek, about fifty miles from Allahabad, on the Jubbulpore line.—No more cases of cholera have appeared in the 41st Regiment. Mr. Mitchell, the adjutant, the notice of whose death appeared in our last issue, was carried off by intermittent fever. Mr. Mitchell was to have left Subathoo for England on leave the very day he died.—*Pioneer*.—David Gibson, a private of the 26th Regiment, who some time ago killed a native at Calcutta by shooting him, while under the influence of liquor, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.—It is reported in military circles, with what authority we know not, that the Home authorities are, in addition to the changes already announced, about to restore the old form of forage cap, and assimilate it to that worn at present by the Guards. It is also said that the office of Musketry Instructor will be abolished, and that an extra Adjutant to supervise this and other out-door exercises will be appointed, while his colleagues will attend to the office work and interior economy. 'This, we believe, is the system followed in the Austrian and some other continental armies.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**THE CIS-SUTLEJ STATES.**—What we have wished for has come to pass. The Viceroy has ordered the appointment of a committee to inquire into Major-General Taylor's conduct as Agent to Government in the Cis-Sutlej States. For the last two years we have been informed of dissatisfaction caused by the improper treatment which the Rajahs of Puttecalah and Nabha have received at the Agent's hands. More than once was Sir John Lawrence told that Major-General Taylor's treatment of the rajahs abovenamed was harsh in the extreme. During the last four years Sir Donald McLeod could at any time, had he been so disposed, have acquainted himself with the feelings towards us of the people within the Umballa division, in consequence of Major-General Taylor's oppressions. Repeated complaints have been made to Sir Donald of injustice and positive disregard of petitions presented to him. At this moment hundreds of petitions are lying at the Agent's office to which no answer has been given, some of which were presented three years ago. In defiance of Lord Canning's promises, contained in his sunnuds and

autograph letters, he has interfered with the protected States within his jurisdiction in a way which nothing can justify. He has humbled their chiefs in the opinions of their subjects and feudatories, and crowned the whole by sending a party of sowars in British employ to arrest some of the highest officers of the Puttecalah State. This last act has led to the Viceroy's order for inquiry into his conduct.—*Indian Daily News*, Aug. 26.

**CHOLERA AND ITS CAUSES AT UMIRTSUR.**—We have heard from Umritsur to the 16th August. Our letters confirm the telegram published on Tuesday. The returns for Sunday, the 15th, exhibited a diminution of twelve on the Saturday cholera report, but nothing is said as to the number of deaths from miscellaneous causes. The inhabitants were leaving the town by hundreds, some say thousands; and as an aggravation of the evils of the district, cholera was beginning to show itself in the neighbouring kusbas and villages. Many deaths had occurred at Turun Tarun and Jundeala, and it is feared the plague will extend. The Government of the Punjab had been roused to action by the impending famine crisis, and had issued instructions for the reopening of famine works connected with the exterior town drainage, authorising a preliminary grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose. So far well, but those who know something of the place tell us that until all the frightful sources of disease within the town are filled up, all other works connected with the drainage of the place are next to thrown away. There are said to be two enormous reservoirs of the filth of the neighbourhood, one the Bungeean ka Dhab, and the other the Aloowaleca Dhab, and we fully agree with those who maintain that until the *fontes et origines mali* are removed, filled in, or disposed of, there is no hope of a healthy condition for Umritsur. The Bungeean ka Dhab is a tortuous hollow, divided into two pieces by a road of between three and four hundred yards in length, with an average breadth of twenty to twenty-five yards, and a reputed depth of over twenty feet, and the fluid so thick that strong doubts are entertained whether a stone could find its way to the bottom. Till this and all other hollows, all of them receptacles for the filth of their respective neighbourhoods, are filled up, no reasonable expectations of amendment and ultimate cure may be entertained. Unfortunately this Dhab is not in the fashionable portion of the town!—*Delhi Gazette*.

**ISMAIL KHAN'S PLOT.**—From Cabul come at length full and completely accurate accounts of Ismail Khan's attempt to capture or murder Shere Ali. On the 15th ult. the latter, having consented to pay a friendly visit to the fort of Sirdar Wullee Mahomed, had determined to proceed and stay the night there. The Ameer's road would take him close to Char Dehee, where Ismail Khan was then staying; and the latter, resolved he should not pass unmolested, mustered his followers, and laid measures for Shere Ali's capture, or, if necessary, his assassination as he passed. But of this plot against him Shere Ali was timely informed, and he defeated it—by staying at home on the 15th. The Ameer, however, does not appear to have had at once communicated to him the full measure of Ismail Khan's treachery. He, therefore, on the 16th or following day made overtures of reconciliation to that chief, declaring that if dissatisfied he might retire into Persia, where an annual allowance of between one and two lakhs of rupees would be regularly transmitted to him. The Shahgassie and Atta Mahomed Khan, both of whom figured at the Umballah durbars—the latter being the British Agent at the Court of the Ameer—were the negotiators employed by Shere Ali on this occasion, and there is no question that they acted in a spirit of perfect good faith. They induced Ismail Khan to accompany them for the purpose of settling matters in a personal interview with the Ameer. But on the arrival of the party at a place called (Mohulla) Chundawul, Ismail Khan seems to have bethought himself that it would be safer not to proceed any further. He halted, and he and his party, "preparing for action," declared themselves the inveterate enemies of the Ameer! "Kill the Shahgassie and the British Envoy," roared his followers to Ismail; "Kill them, and then declare a *jehad* against Ameer Shere Ali as the friend and ally of the infidel English, and all will be on your side!" But Ismail Khan, though ready enough for a so-called *jehad*, to raise himself to the Ameerate, would not consent to the double murder of the Shahgassie and British Envoy, and both those personages were not a little overjoyed when they received permission to make the best of their way to Cabul, which they did at a gallop. Next day however, Shere Ali having pledged himself for the safety of Ismail, the latter came in and presented himself before the Ameer. It was then arranged that he should expatriate himself to Persia, and he was allowed to leave Cabul to make the necessary preparations. It was during this absence of Ismail that the Ameer professes to have been made acquainted with the full enormity of that Sirdar's intended treason. The result of this enlightenment was, that on his return to Cabul to start for Persia, Ismail Khan and his two brothers were sent under a guard of five hundred horse and foot to the British authorities at Kohat. On the road Ismail contrived to loiter behind with some ten or twelve of the Afghan warders, and these he must have bribed to permit him to escape to and decamp with him towards the Momund country, *en route* for Swat, where he has probably ere this arrived.—*Mofussilite*.



## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 20. Arima, Jones, Trinidad.—21. Ann, Nacodah Sheikh Allee, Muscat.—22. Str. Busheer, Hutcheson, Moulin; Lalla Rookh, Willis, Bombay; Berenice, Mellin, Liverpool; Sen Queen, Cunningham, London; Derwent, Dunn, Sunderland.—23. City of Tenore, Leslie, Bombay; Iskendershah, Said Mahomet Nacoda, Jeddah; Bussora, Turnbull, Sunderland; Str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Bombay.—24. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Bombay; Compta, O Connor, Bombay; Jeanne d'Arc, Non-vollau, Akyab; Dunearn, Finley, Singapore; Serampore, Cawsey, Liverpool.—25. Str. T. A. Gibb, Montgomery, Hong Kong; Sagol, Syed Surrooddeen, Jeddah.—26. Backia Letchumy, Penbody, Madras; John Ritson, Wylie, Greenock.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Himalaya.—Mr. Bailey, Rev. Mr. Doyle, Messrs. J. Viscarde, R. A. Philipeon, H. G. Turner, A. P. Richardson, Miss Bates, Mr. Durep de Dombal.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21. Robin Hood, Wolverhampton.—22. Ganges.—23. Str. Meinam, Charles Mauveau.—26. Str. Ethiopian.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—For Marseilles.—Messrs. G. F. J. Hood, R. H. Ellis, and A. Berry. For Galle.—Mr. G. A. Argenti. For Madras.—Mr. C. J. Donald.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 26, 1869.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 94 0 to 94 2
4 D. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	94 4 to 94 8
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	94 4 to 94 8
5 per Cent. P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	102 12 to 103 0
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	113 4 to 113 8
5 per Cent., 55-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	108 10 to 108 14

## EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.	
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0 1-16d. to 2s. 0½d.	

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	140 to 150 ex div.
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1570 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	58 to 60 ex div.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	590 to 545
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	90 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	400 to 420
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	83 to 85
Ditto New Shares ...	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	173 to 180
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	210 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80 ...	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100 ...	30 to 236
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	145 to 150
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	145 to 150
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	250 to 255
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	445 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	138 to 139
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	134 to 137
Peoples Bank of India ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	280 to 295
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	84 to 90
Screw Company (Limited) ...	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	560 ex div.
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	52 to 53
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	25 to 30

## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	0 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds ...	2 10 0 to 2 12 6 ...	2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 7 6 to 2 10 0 ...	2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 11 3 to 0 0 0 ...	2 10 0 to 2 12 6

## Madras.

**THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—The suspension of the Albert Life Assurance Company has created a very painful impression here, where its policies are largely held, and there is some probability of a local committee being formed. — *Madras Times*.

**PRICE OF TELEGRAMS.**—It is very probable, says the *Madras Athenæum*, that in the course of next year the price of telegraphic messages to England will be further reduced to £2. Our contemporary gives no authority for the statement.

**CIVIL.**—We (*Madras Times*) learn from Coorg that Lieutenant E. Ludlow, of the Mysore Commission, who is acting for Captain Cole, will, on that officer's return from leave, probably become the assistant superintendent. Lieutenant W. Freeth, Madras Staff Corps, assistant superintendent revenue survey in Coorg, has been posted to Coimbatore, and will leave Coorg shortly. There is a rumour at Madras that Mr. G. S. Forbes, member of the Board of Revenue, is to

be the next provisional member of Council there. It had been thought the appointment lay between Mr. J. D. Sim and the present Chief Secretary.

**POSTAL SMUGGLING.**—Of all the tricks for "dodging" the Post-office, the best we know of came to our notice lately. It consists in taking advantage of cheap literature, for which it must soon or late create a largely increased demand. A Brighton paper can be purchased for a halfpenny. The postage of it to India costs a penny. Put a circular inside it and for three-halfpence you inform your constituents of all you want and make them a present of "fashionable intelligence" into the bargain. Who would give ninepence for the postage of a circular, when he can post both that and a newspaper, including payment for the latter, for one-sixth of the sum? It has been found cheaper to lower duties than to shoot or sink smugglers. It took a long time to find this out. Hence there is a moral for advertisers as well as Government. — *Madras Athenæum*.

**THE GODAVERY NAVIGATION.**—We do not wonder that many people have come to regard the Godavery navigation as a project fast receding into the region of myths. There is, however, more in it than is implied in this view of Sir R. Temple's favourite scheme. We learned some weeks ago that the navigable facilities of the river called by General Balfour "the noble Godavery," are to be put to the test as soon as the heavier monsoon floods have run down. The experiment is to be from the "second barrier," which is near Siruncha, a place at the junction of the Godavery with the Pranteeta or Wurda. We understand that a large quantity of cotton collected in the Nizam's dominions from the west and south-west of that point, is to be floated down the river, and shipped at Coconada. The shipment is the venture of a French firm who, we believe, have also made all the arrangements for the purchase and cleaning of the cotton in those hitherto inaccessible central districts of the Deccan.

**A MAN-EATING TIGRESS KILLED.**—We (*Madras Times*) are happy to be able to announce the destruction of the man-eating tigress which for some years has haunted part of the Sattiamangalam Taluq in the Coimbatore district. She is reported to have killed seven men and 39 women since 1867 (five in July last and one only a few days ago)—and about 140 altogether. She was killed by Major Davies, Superintendent of Police in Coimbatore, a well known shikaree. He thus modestly describes the event:—"We came on the tigress, tracked her up on foot, and I was fortunate enough to shoot her through the heart, so she gave us no trouble." We congratulate Major Davies on his success and the people of Coimbatore on being rid of such a pest as the tigress proved herself to be. We cannot help thinking that if Major Davies' tactics were followed in Cuddapah we should hear less of the loss of life occasioned by the tigers which haunt the Nundicunnama Pass and Mutialpad.

**AUSTRALIAN HORSES.**—Lord Mayo appears to have resolved to give Australian horses a trial, for, according to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, his Lordship has paid the stud-owners of New South Wales the honour of selecting that market for a supply of carriage horses for his establishment. "The order was entrusted to Mr. Buchan Thompson, who has now at the stables, preparatory for shipment to Calcutta, per *Forfarshire*, six splendid bays, which cannot fail to enhance the character of Australian horses in the Indian market. The stock selected are in splendid condition, very evenly matched in colour and size, with plenty of bone and breeding, being the produce of Potentate and Bottler, from mares equally thoroughbred, the progeny of old Hector, Steeltrap, Waverley, and Gratis. It is to be hoped that the shipment will reach their destination in something like the present form; if so, they will do credit to all concerned." We notice from an advertisement of Messrs. Goodchilds that this same ship is to bring some race-horses to Madras. — *Madras Mail*.

**EDUCATION IN MADRAS.**—The educational policy of the Madras Government will successfully bear a comparison with that of any other administration in the country. In one respect Madras may claim to be in advance of the other provinces—private schools are extending while Government institutions remain almost stationary. The gulf between school and college education has been bridged in Madras with comparatively little trouble. There is not the same conflict as to vernaculars as in the greater part of Northern India. In Madras the vernaculars are the study of the child in the elementary schools, and he takes up English with a fair knowledge of his own language. But we cannot find that the Madrassee graduate employs these advantages for the benefit of his country, any more than the Bengalee who scouts the notion of writing or speaking in the vulgar tongue. So far as the mass of native society is concerned, however, Madras has as yet received little real benefit from the educational efforts of Government. A periodical literature in the vernacular cannot yet be said to exist, while Bombay is flooded with daily newspapers in the languages of the natives, and Bengalee is beginning to amass a respectable literature of its own. The Dravidian races are not so wholly Bæotian as might be supposed, and there is no obstructive class who, as in Bengal, have reason to dread the education of the masses. It seems to be with schools as with railways, trade, and manufactures in Southern India. The mass of the people are tied to the soil; there is no large class which is given to the accumulation of wealth, and the State exacts so much from the land that all the peasant's time and care are given to it. — *Friend of India*.

**MILITARY.**—We learn from the Madras press of the death at Vizianagram, on the 9th inst., of Major Edward Herbert Harrington, wing officer, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, and formerly of the 2nd European Light Infantry. He entered the army in February, 1844, was transferred to the Staff Corps in 1858, and was appointed wing officer of the 23rd in November, 1865.—Two divisional commands will be vacated at the beginning of next year—that of Mysore and the Centre Division. Major-General Haines's time, we believe, will be up in March, and Sir Rowland Smyth's in May. Sir Alfred Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., Military Secretary to the Madras Government, is entitled to a divisional command, but will probably not get one till some time next year. Mysore and the Centre Division are held by Queen's officers.—*Bangalore Herald.*—The Secretary of State (says the *Madras Times*) does not consider it desirable to authorise the introduction of any uniform head-dress generally for regiments of Madras Native Infantry.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16. Compta, O'Connor, Bombay.—17. Neluko, Lemerle, Pondicherry; str. Oriental, Day, Calcutta.—18. Pembroke, Wilson, Gopaulpore.—19. Str. Surat, Greaves, Calcutta; Forfarshire, Gagg, Sydney.—19. Andromeda, Lundberg, Melbourne.—21. Hurkaru, Smith, Negapatam.—22. Scindian, —, Negapatam; Labe-  
lia, —, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Oriental.—Mr. Stuart Hull, Mr. W. Sloan, Mr. Henstone, Conductor Ewing and four children, Mr. Kelly, Qmr. surg. Bulher, wife and child, Serg. major Rowland, wife and two children.

Per Forfarshire.—Mr. W. W. Bust, Mr. and Mrs. Twigg and children.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From CALCUTTA.—Major Campbell, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Price, Mrs. Peacock and infant, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Couran.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 17. Str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Calcutta.—18. Compta, —, Calcutta.—19. William Stuart, —, Hong Kong; str. Oriental, —, Bombay and Southern Ports.—20. Str. Surat, Greaves, Gallo; Libertas, —, Batavia.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Himalaya.—For Gopaulpore.—Mr. T. D. Harris. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Sice. For BIMPATAM.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Minchin, Mr. C. Perreux, Mr. E. Perreux. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bailey, Rev. Mr. Doyle.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Orr and six children.

## Bombay.

### FAREWELL BANQUET TO LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

On the night of August 28 the farewell entertainment given by the residents of Poona to H.E. Lord Napier of Magdala, on his resignation of the command of the Bombay Army, came off in the Poona Engineering College, when a most distinguished and numerous company assembled to do honour to the departing Chief.

The arrangements for the entertainment were entrusted to a committee composed of the leading gentlemen, and it is sufficient to say that their efforts were attended with complete success. The interior of the hall was beautifully illuminated for the occasion—a work undertaken by Major Mellis—and presented a very pleasing appearance, more especially as the galleries were graced, after dinner, by the presence of a large number of ladies. The excellent band of the 2nd (Queen's) Regiment performed a selection of music during the evening, and the choir of the 8th (King's) Regiment added to the general effect by the creditable way in which they performed the task allotted to them.

The chair was taken soon after eight o'clock by the Hon. H. St. George Tucker, Third Member of Council, and he was supported, on the right by Lord Napier of Magdala, and on the left by H.E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay.

After the dinner and the preliminary toasts the chairman proposed the health of Lord Napier, tracing his long, brilliant, and useful career from Mooltan to Abyssinia, and winding up with a graceful compliment to his private virtues as "a stanch friend, a generous foe, and a chivalrous soldier."

Lord Napier, in reply, enlarged on the services and excellent discipline of the Bombay army. He concluded thus—When I approach the word "farewell," many thoughts, the thoughts of a long career of forty years in India, crowd upon me. I will revert to the hopeful feelings which crowded upon me when I first set foot upon the soil of India, anxious to begin the battle of life, and careless of the dim future. And how different from that India is the India of to-day! And yet our predecessors of that day made that India for us. They did the work of giants in their conquests, in their diving into the sacred history of the people; and their readings of antiquity were not shackled, for the trammels of centralisation had not culminated in a single point. They stood forth in grand individuality; they traced the great outlines which have since been filled up; and it is no disparagement to those who have filled in those lines to place the pioneers before them. Those who have mapped out America, and who have built cities and created governments there, have been very great men, but they have not taken from the glory of Columbus. How many have toiled since that day I have referred to, to make the

India which we now possess: how many have retired from their labours, and laid them down to rest in India! I have loved the India of the past, and the memory of it carries many endearing recollections of friends with it. But can we regret the India of the past—the six months' journey from Europe, and the days of weary journeying to the scenes of our labour, in which those who were stricken down with sickness might not often hope to retrace their journey by sea,—the six months' communication with Europe, which often left us to receive the intelligence of the civilised world as past history? We have now our telegraph, which brings us the news of a few days before; we have our railways, which carry us to the remotest parts of India; and we have our weekly communication with England, which enables us to take part in all that passes in Europe. We must take these benefits, and we must take crosses with the benefits. I, like others, have often felt a pang at each rent of the old fabric as we built up the new one, but I am satisfied that all is well, that all that has happened is for the best, and that we are tracing out the path which is allotted to us. (Applause.) Life is for the present and the future, not for the past; and I would address a word in this direction to such of my friends of the Native Army as linger with tender regrets upon the past of that army. The new organisation of the Native Army was ordered when I was otherwise occupied. I had nothing to do with the original adoption of that organisation; but such part as I had to do with it I did with the endeavour to raise the position of the officers of the Native Army to as high a status as possible. (Applause.) I would beg those of my friends who linger over the past not to look for a reversion to the old system, but to do their very utmost to make the best of the new one. I would remind them that, although they have not as many officers as they used to have, the regiments are not so large, and that there are seven officers to 700 men, where formerly there were from 1,000 to 1,200 men with sixteen or eighteen officers. Therefore the difference is not so great, and in his present position every officer has a post of responsibility. I have not seen (and my friend General Stock, who was with me on my tour, told me he had not,) that the Native Army has deteriorated in discipline and efficiency. I do not say that there are not gaps to fill up, but these will be filled up in time. I would, therefore, earnestly entreat my friends of the Native Army—and I am sure they know that I am a sincere friend to them—(applause)—I say I would entreat them to do their best to carry out the new system in the direction which it is intended to take, to educate our officers and soldiers, and to place upon them the responsibility which was intended. I have trespassed too long upon your attention—"no, no!"—and I can only say that I shall ever bear with me the kindest and most grateful recollections of Bombay and Poona and the society here, and especially of my fair friends who have graced this assembly with their presence this evening. (Applause.) I shall remember with pleasure my tours in a country where I have seen such a cheerful and contented population as I have never but once seen in any other part of India, where I have seen a progress in moral education, which has astonished me. I shall think often of your glorious harbour of Bombay, and of its future greatness, and I shall ever think of you all with kindness and gratitude. I bid you a sincere farewell. (Applause.) In conclusion, I beg to return my thanks to his Excellency the Governor for the hospitality, courtesy, and personal kindness which he has exercised towards me, and also to the members of Government for the personal courtesy which I have always experienced from them. (Continued applause.)

### COTTON PROSPECTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

From H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. Dated Nagpore, Aug. 14, 1869.

SIR,—In continuation of former correspondence, I have now the honour to forward, for the information of your Chamber, a brief report on the state of the weather, and the prospects of the cotton crop in the Central Provinces and the Berars, during the past month.

2. In my last letter, dated the 12th ult., you were informed that, although in the Wurdah valley (the Hingunghat country) the rain had been abundant, the season in the Berars had shown itself to be extremely capricious, and that the cotton crop had been threatened with serious damage by the hot dry days which followed the first downpour of the monsoon. Fortunately, as was duly reported to you, seasonable rain fell on the 9th of July, and the crop was, for the time, saved.

3. This favourable weather lasted but a very short time. The rainfall at Shegaum and in the neighbourhood during that week was about 3½ inches, quite enough to revive the drooping plants, and permit the cultivators to resow the cotton which, in some few places, where the soil was light and did not retain the moisture, was necessary. From the 21st of last month, until Sunday last, the 8th instant, when the weather suddenly changed, the days were hot and bright and dry, and for nearly three weeks some anxiety was felt for the cotton crop, the prospects of which were doubtful.

4. I purposely deferred forwarding my report to your Chamber in the hope that, as has invariably been the case, the rain would again return just in time to save the crop, and I am glad now to be able to report that during the present week heavy rain has fallen, and that the cotton crop is again safe, and that the prospects are favourable.

5. The rain which commenced on Sunday last, the 8th instant, was general throughout the valley of the Poornah. I happened to be in Berar at the time, and on my ride to and from Khangaon could see that the rain had soaked well into the ground, and was just what the crop required. Heavy rain continued more or less during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and I have just learned by telegram that during the week, up to date, rain has fallen as follows at the places mentioned below :—

	Week ending		Previously.		Total.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Hingunghat ...	1	80	15	40	17	20
Oomrawuttee ...	3	90	10	56	14	46
Shegaon ...	5	0	7	26	12	26

Average annual rain fall in the Hingunghat country, 39 inches 75 cents. Poornah valley, about 32 cents.

6. Although, considering the time of year, the fall of rain has been small, still the crop has, as yet, received no material injury, and, for the present at least, is safe. It is, however, not at all in a forward state, and the difference between the size of the Berar plants and those which I saw near Challisgaon during a recent visit to Mr. Ashburner in Khandeish, is very marked. The Berar plants are still very small, whilst in some places in Khandeish they are from one to two feet high. There, however, the cotton had the start of the Berar crop, having been sown earlier, and it may reasonably be hoped that, with the aid of this favourable weather, the Berar plant will pick up and develop rapidly; and, indeed, on my passing along in the train, on my return to Nagpore, I could distinctly see the improvement in the crops caused by the much wanted rain.

7. On the whole the prospects of the crop are at present favourable. The season has been a trying one, but the rain has always fallen when it was most wanted. The cultivators and others who were anxious and gloomy until Sunday's downpour are now in good spirits, and predict a good season, which, considering the manner in which the Berar cotton weathered last season's drought, does not appear to be unreasonable. In the country above the hills, to the south of Khangaon and Oomrawuttee, the rainfall has been abundant, and the cotton is reported to be forward.

8. It is not possible to furnish you at present with any correct estimate of the area sown this year with cotton, but it may be interesting to your Chamber to learn that the general opinion throughout the Berars is, that the cultivation has been extended. The high prices which have ruled throughout the season would, in a great measure, account for this; and, again, it is stated that, as the rains held off, and a dry season was apprehended, much ground, which would otherwise have been given to jowree, was sown with cotton; for, as experience shows, the cotton plant of this part of India is wonderfully hardy, whilst jowaree and other crops cannot be so well depended on during a bad year. I have consulted and questioned many well-informed persons on the subject, and I am inclined to believe that a full crop may be expected if the weather continues favourable.

9. Further inquiries, recently made, have confirmed the view expressed by me when in Bombay, that the impression that had got about that considerable quantities of cotton had been "held back" by dealers in these provinces was not correct. Nearly the whole of the cotton available for export has been drained off, and the number of bales which will go forward as old cotton next season does not exceed a few hundred.

10. As your Chamber is anxious to receive information regarding the prospects of the crop before the next mail leaves, I have this evening telegraphed to you to the following effect, so that you may not fail to receive the information in good time :—

"Bountiful rain during the week in Berars, and Hingunghat cotton prospects favourable."

I hope, however, that this letter may reach you by Monday morning next.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. RIVETT-CARNAC,

Cotton Commissioner for the C. P. and the Berars.

#### STATION TALK.

BOMBAY, Aug. 19.—Great was the terror with which the announcement of the suspension of the Albert Life Assurance Company was read in the newspapers this morning. Hundreds of the middle class are insured in that office, trusting to the respectability of the firm which has lent its name as agents of the company, and as most of the insured are men of small means, who consoled themselves with the idea of having pinched themselves to secure a provision for those whom they may leave behind in case of accident, the prospect of losing all their paid-up premia, the advantages they expected to derive from the flaming promises of profits, and the prospective loss of the competence they thought they would leave in case of death to their friends, has to-day been the cause of much disappointment in Bombay. The Envoy from Zanzibar, who came over to incite Syed Toorkey to bestir himself, left last evening, under a salute of thirteen guns, a disappointed man. The Syed is ready to present himself before the people of Muscat, but he has not a pice to call his own in case of resistance. He has asked the Bombay Government to lend him a mite, but Sir Seymour Fitzgerald does not seem to see the force of his argument.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

KURRACHEE, Aug. 21.—Those who carefully watch the working of the Sind Railway cannot have failed to notice that native merchants have, for some time past, been gradually withdrawing their support from it. There are several causes to which we may attribute this circumstance; but the cause potential is, unquestionably, the influence of the low rates at which the boats plying between Kotree and Khetty are always prepared to carry goods. The people of this province are great economists; they are, moreover, pre-eminently

Conservative in their principles, and detest anything like innovation; and unless they can be made to see clearly that they will be gainers, both in time and money, by availing themselves of the railway for the transit of their articles, nothing in the world will induce them to abandon the river route, despite its manifold drawbacks and disadvantages. More than nine months ago the local press drew attention to the fact that the maintenance of high rates by the railway officials for the conveyance of traffic was suicidal to the interests of the company they represented, and that sooner or later the native craft would monopolise the trade. But wise in their own conceit, these gentlemen would not take the hint, and the result has taken no one by surprise. During the six months ending 31st December last, the boats actually conveyed, of grain and oilseeds alone, 827 tons more than the railway did during the succeeding six months—hence the rapid decadence in the receipts of the latter, which cannot but provoke dissatisfaction among the shareholders. It is now said that the present agent has been authorised to reduce the carriage rates of the staples alluded to, from four annas eight pies, to three annas six pies; but I fear some difficulty will be experienced in inducing native traders to appreciate this concession unless it is extended to other articles of commerce as well.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent.*

#### Miscellaneous.

POLICE.—Mr. W. G. Dunlop, Deputy Commissioner of the Water Police, has been drowned in Bombay harbour.

FAIR AT KURRACHEE.—There is to be a fair and exhibition at Kurrachee on a grand scale on the 18th October.

RESCUE OF SLAVES.—Three hundred and fifty liberated slaves, an instalment of a total number of a thousand, have been brought from Aden to Bombay by steamer.

A NEW TURKISH RAILWAY.—A railway is about to be constructed between Bagdad and Kerbela; to the latter place immense numbers of Mussulman pilgrims, of the Sheea sect, flock every year.

DISTRESS IN MARWAR.—A subscription has been opened in Bombay, consequent on the publication of official reports of serious famine in Marwar, to relieve the distress there.

ADEN.—Under the authority of the Government of India conveyed to the Bombay Government, the Political Resident at Aden has purchased a house for Rs. 20,000 for the accommodation of the Arab Chiefs who may wish to visit the town.

A SHIP BURNED.—On the night of August 28 the ship *Commodore Parry*, Black, master, from Newcastle with coals, came into Bombay harbour with her cargo on fire, and was burnt to the water's edge. No lives were lost, except that of the steward, who died from suffocation.

THE PREMCHUND ROYCHUND LOAN.—The plaintiff's case in the suit of the liquidator of the old Bank of Bombay against the Oriental Bank with reference to Premchund Roychund's loan of £250,000 has been concluded; that of the defendants will be opened on Thursday.

MILITARY.—It is most probable that the successor of Brigadier-General Pratt in the command of the Poona Brigade will be Colonel Addison.—Brigadier-General Donville, now commanding the Belgaum District, will probably have the Mhow Division during the absence of Major-General Adams, who leaves for England by to-day's steamer.—*Times of India*, August 31.

ABOO RELIEF FUND.—The liberal sum of Rs. 2,600 has been subscribed by certain chiefs of Kattywar to the Aboo Relief Fund. This is a most acceptable addition to the fund, as the Rajpootana chiefs, being hard-pressed by famine themselves, could not be asked for any further assistance. The acknowledgments of the Government of India have been conveyed to the subscribers through the Bombay Government.

ARRIVAL OF SIR AUGUSTUS SPENCER, K.C.B.—Lieutenant-General Sir Augustus Spencer, K.C.B., arrived in Bombay on the morning of the 27th August, at nine o'clock, in the P. and O. steamer *Golconda*. Immediately on the mail steamer coming to anchor, a steam tug, with barge in tow, put off to bring General Spencer ashore. Brigadier-General Stock, Commanding Bombay District; Colonel Schneider, Judge Advocate General; Colonel Gell, Quarter-Master General; Colonel Kirby, Adjutant General; Major Warden, Brigade Major, Bombay; Major Hicks, A.D.C. to Lord Napier of Magdala; Captain Filgate, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor; Captain Robinson, Superintendent of Marine; Captain Price, Master Attendant, &c., proceeded on board to receive the new Chief, and conduct him ashore. With General Spencer were Captain Stephenson, his Military Secretary, and Captain Liddell, A.D.C. A guard of honour, of 100 rank and file, with band and colour, was supplied by that fine regiment the 2nd Grenadiers, N.I., under command of Major Sussex Milford. The Grenadiers were drawn up at the head of Apollo Bunda stairs, and, of course, received the General with the customary salute, while another salute was fired from the saluting battery. Carriages were in attendance to convey the party to Government-house, Malabar Point, where they remained for the day; they proceeded to Poona at nine o'clock on the 31st.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 24. Str. *Mahratta*, Scott, Kurrachee; Ellen Bates, Reed, Liverpool.—25. Str. *Magdala*, Thompson, Suez.—26. Str. *Tilly*, Kingcome, Cochín; Monuff, Landrais, Moulmein; Decision, Stanhope, Liverpool; Jorowar, Wingate, Calcutta.—27. Str. *Golconda*, Coleman, Suez.—28. *Challenge*, Craig, Glasgow; str. *Emeu*, Babot, Hong Kong.—29. *Vine*, Mann, Singapore.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Golconda*.—From *MASSILLIES*.—Hon. Sir A. Spencer, Capt. Stephenson, Capt. Riddell, Mr. Aitchison, Col. and Mrs. Nixon, Miss Prendergast, Mr. W. Jamrach. From *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Mr. Coleman, Mrs. Adam Smith and child, Mr. E. Jones. From *SUEZ*.—Mr. Mathew.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 24. Str. *Carnatic*, Jones, Aden and Suez.—25. *Victoria*, Gregory, Bankok; Soolo, Edom, Coconada; *Marshall*, Courtenay, Liverpool.—26. Onward, Hewitt, Moulmein; *Athena*, Hutchinson, Singapore.—27. Str. *Burmah*, Lewis, Persiau Gulf; *Knighon*, Riddell, Penang; *Keerata Roodrin*, Nacoda, Cochín; *Fez Robanee*, Profumo, Cochín and Calcutta.—28. Str. *Kurrachee*, Cottier, Kurrachee.—30. Str. *Vicount Canning*, Gottlieb, Bussorah, via Kurrachee.—31. Mail str. *Sumatra*, White, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Sumatra*.—From *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Mr. J. L. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Sainier, Mrs. Sampson and child, Captain H. H. Mulock. For *MASSILLIES*.—Mr. H. Annetsted, General Adams, Mr. H. S. Bostock. For *SUEZ*.—Lord Napier of Magdala, Col. Dillon, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. W. L. Browne. For *ADEN*.—Sub-Conductor Bennett, wife and two children.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 30, 1869.

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—					
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	1s. 11 11-16d.	to 1s. 11 1/2d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 11 13-16d.	to 1s. 11 1/2d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 11 16-16d.	to 2s. 0d. Docts.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	...	...	52 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	...	...	...	6500 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	...	par
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	28 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 30 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	...	...	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	...	...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	...	...	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 1900 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 7 dia.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	...	1100
Frere Land Company	...	...	...	70 per cent. pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	...	50 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	Rs. 1640 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	...	...	680 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000)	...	...	...	...
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	...
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 8,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 640 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 8,000)	...	...	...	1000 per share old
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	par
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (220 paid up)	...	...	...	8 pm.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	Rs. 98
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	" 98
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	...	" 94
" " " " 1842-43	...	...	...	" 94
" " " " 1854-55	...	...	...	" 109
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	...	" 113
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	...	...	...	" 113

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	each Rs. 10 7-18
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	Do. 230
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	107 1/2
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	...	...	per Tola. 16 1/2
Gold Bars, English	...	...	...	16 13-16
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	16-8

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 2s. 6d. to £1. 7s. 6d.; Seeds, 15s. to 17s. 6d.  
To London—Cotton, £1. 10s. to — nominal; Seeds, £1. 2s. 6d. to £1. 5s.

**MEDICAL RETURNS.**—The Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of a non-effective hospital sergeant to all batteries of royal artillery in India, for the purpose of making out the medical returns of the battery and keeping up the medical records.

**POLICE EXAMINATION TESTS.**—It is observed that the military elementary test which is referred to in paragraph 3 of the letter to the address of the Government of India, dated Feb. 28, 1867, No. 321, was substituted for the police departmental test by a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated Sept. 11, 1867, but that test having been recently rescinded, H.E. the Governor in Council directs that military officers employed in the police force be required to pass the lingual test prescribed in the orders of Government, dated Nov. 13, 1861, No. 1,374, and June 27, 1862, No. 1,011, and that the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated Sept. 11, 1867, be considered as cancelled.



## Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

## CIVIL.

**ADAMS.**—The potification No. 714A, July 22, transferring G. Adams, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Humeerpore, in the same capacity to Bante, is hereby cancelled. No. 1,177A, Aug.

**AYEN, F. M.**, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Hooghly River div., who obtained leave to Europe, on m.c., having left India July 5, will be borne on the list of the engr. estab. in Bengal as a supernum. in his grade from that date. No. 294.

**BAIRD, Lieut. col.**, S.C., exec. engr., 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Dacca div. Aug. 2. No. 295.

**BRIGHTON, T. D.**, asst. mag. and dep. coll., to be sub registrar of assurances of the sub dist. of Mymensing, having its headqrs. at the sadder station of the district of Mymensing. Aug. 24.

**BILLINGS, C. H.**, head clerk, comr.'s office, Delhi, to offic. as extra asst. comr. during abs. on leave of Lennox. No. 2,444, Aug. 14.

**BLUNT, H.**, dep. mag. of Furruckabad, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class, N.W.P. No. 331A, dated Aug. 17.

**BOLTON, H.**, sub engr., 3rd grade, P.W., is transf'd from N.W.P. to Oude. No. 223, Aug. 14. [class, Bengal police.]

**BRADSHAW, Lieut.**, will revert to his substantive appt. of dist. supt., 5th BURREWES, Lieut., dist. supt., 5th class in the police dept. of the Central Provs., to offic. as dist. supt., 4th class, with effect from July 22. No. 566.

**BUTLER, P. M.**, offic. extra asst. comr., Jhelum, is invested, on the civil side, with powers of an asst. comr. in the Punjab, with special powers, and with criminal powers of a sub mag. of 1st class. No. 1,117, Aug. 13.

**CARBERRY, W. E.**, has been apptd. vice-president of the municipal committee of Mirzapore, v. Warwick resigned. No. 1,204A, dated Aug. 19.

**CARTER, J. H.**, asst. mag. and coll. of Jounpore, is transf'd in the same capacity to Butee. No. 1,178A, Aug. 14.

**COCKRELL, R. V.**, to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Mymensing, during absence, on deputation, of Molony. Aug. 24.

**COLVIN, E.**, supt., Terrai Pergunnahs, is apptd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bareilly. No. 1,154A, Aug. 19.

**CORNWALL, W. W. G.**, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. is apptd. to offic. as superin. of Dehra Doon. No. 1,157A, Aug. 19.

**COWIE, H.**, assumed charge of his duties as asst. acct. gen., N.W.P., on Aug. 13. No. 2,789.

**CRASTER, Capt. R.E.**, assumed charge of the office of superin. eng., 1st circle, from Peile, R.E., superin. eng., on July 13.

**CRAWLEY, T. L.**, extra asst. comr., Sumbulpore, on leave, is transf. to the Raepore dist., central provinces. No. 391, Aug. 14.

**DANIELL, R. H.**, is apptd. temp. asst. eng., P.W., 3rd grade, for employment on the Gunduck irrigation survey. Aug. 20.

**DONALD, W.**, received charge of the office of examiner of claims, Madras, from Trevor, July 30. No. 2,708.

**ESCHELRACH, Rev. A.**, a junior chaplain on the Bengal estab., to be chaplain of Tounghoo, in British Burmah. No. 372, Aug. 10.

**FIELD, F.**, to offic. as an asst. dist. superin. of police, 1st class, in the vacancy caused by Beattie's retirement. Mr. Field is posted to Rawul Pinde. No. 2,249.

**GOLDNEY, Capt.**, is apptd. to offic. as a dist. superin. of police, Punjab, on Rs. 700, with effect from Aug. 1, the date on which Orchard returned to duty. No. 2,224, Aug. 14.

**HARDY, W. S.**, is apptd. a temp. supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted to the Eastern Jumna canal. No. 934 I.C., dated Nynce Tal, Aug. 11.

**HAER, R. D.**, offic. extra asst. comr. of Lohardugga, is transf'd. to Maunbhoon. Aug. 19.

**HARINGTON—WOOD.**—Capt. Harington, asst. comr., is transf. from the Jullandhur to the Syalkot district. No. 2,420. Lieut. Wood, asst. comr., from the Syalkot to the Gujerat district. No. 2,421, Aug. 11.

**HASLETT, W.**, to offic. as an asst. district supt. of police, 1st grade 2nd class in Punjab, in room of Mr. Aldridge, during such time as Mr. Teasdale is an acting district supt. of Police, Punjab. Aug.

**HAYWOOD, Lieut.**, adjt. Ajmere and Mhairwara police corps, is apptd. to offic. as comdt. of that corps (temp.), in addition to his police duties, with effect from July 16 last.

**HEWSON, J. G.**, received charge of asst. to dep. comr. of paper currency at Lahore from Mr. Larpent on Aug. 4. No. 2,753.

**INGLE, W. A.**, is apptd. offic. asst. to the dep. comr. of paper currency at Kurrachee for the period, from April 1 to June 17, during which he was in charge of that office. No. 2,800, Aug. 19.

**JONES, Capt.**, exec. engr. 4th grade P.W.D., N.W.P., is invested with magisterial powers on the Ganges Canal. No. 950 I.C.

**KIRKLANDER, C. R.**, asst. acct. gen., British Burmah, to offic. from July 10, as acct. gen., British Burmah, in 2nd class of the financial dept.

**LOW, G. J.**, asst. district supt. of police in Oudh, to offic. as district supt. at Fyzabad, v. Smith, on leave. No. 557, Aug. 10.



**LOGAN—MALTRY.**—Capt. Logan, asst. supt. of the 2nd grade in Mysore, to offic. as asst. supt. of the 1st grade, v. Thompson, with effect from June 22 last. Lieut. Maltry, asst. supt. of the 3rd grade in Mysore, to offic. as an asst. supt. of 2nd grade, with effect from June 22, v. Logan. No. 1,644.

**MACAULAY.**—Lieut. asst. comr., received charge of the Yusufzai sub div. of the Peshawar district from Hastings, transf. to settlement duty, from April 23 last. No. 2,157.

**MACDONALD.**—With reference to notification No. 1,154A, dated Aug. 14, Mr. J. C. Macdonald, asst. supt. of the Turai Pergunnahs, is apptd. to offic. as supt. of those Pergunnahs, N.W.P. No. 1,220A.

**MACNAGHTEN.**—F. M., is apptd. to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, with effect from July 21, but will continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Butee. No. 1,217A.

**MANGLES.**—A. C., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Gya, in the 2nd grade, from date on which he may receive charge from Mr. Grant. Aug. 19.

**MOITRA.**—M. L., reserve acct., in the office of the controller, P.W. accts., Punjab, is permitted to resign his post from July 30 last. No. 1,045.

**MOORE.**—C. W., officg. mag. and coll. of Azimgurh, is apptd. to offic. in the same capacity at Etawah. No. 1,155A, Aug. 19.

**NORMAN.**—T., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. Mr. Norman will offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye. Aug. 24.

**NOVERRE.**—Lieut., asst. comr., 3rd class, in Central Provinces, to offic. as an asst. comr., 2nd class, v. Lieut. Pemberton. No. 1,649, Aug. 14.

**PALMER.**—E. C., exec. engr., rejoined from leave, and resu. charge of 2nd div., Baree Doab Canal, on July 19. No. 3,110 E-I.

**PAWSEY.**—R. H., to be vice-chairman of the municipal comr. for the town of Dacca. No. 446J, Aug. 17.

**PEILE.**—Major, R.E., assumed charge of the office of suptg. engr., 1st circle, N.W.P., from Capt. Craster, officg. engr., July 12 last, and proceeded on priv. leave of abs. for 1 month on 13th idem. No. 1,002A.

**PEMBERTON.**—The services of Lieut. Pemberton, officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the home department. No. 1,616, Aug.

**PEOWDEN.**—Capt., officg. dep. comr., Dumoh, Central Provs., is invested with powers. No. 402, Aug. 19.

**SINCLAIR.**—With reference to the provisions of section 5 of Act XIV. of 1865, "The Central Provinces' Courts Act," the chief comr. is pleased to declare the undermen. officer shall belong to the grade of courts as noted below:—To the 4th grade or courts of asst. comr., 2nd class. Mr. D. Sinclair, officg. extra asst. comr., Raepore.

**SLADEN.**—J., supt. Dehra Doon, is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azimgurh. No. 1,156A, Aug. 19.

**SUFATON.**—G., asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Sasseram, in Shahabad. Aug. 24.

**SMITH.**—The notification No. 621a, dated Oct. 31 last, appg. Mr. Smith to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Goruckpore, during abs. on leave of Mr. Berrill, is hereby cancl. No. 338A, Aug. 13.

**TAYLOR.**—G. F., officg. asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from Delhi to Jhelum dist., Punjab. No. 2,252.

**TEASDALE.**—H. J., asst. dist. supt. of police, Bengal, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Shahpoor (temp.). No. 2,251, Aug. 19.

**THOMPSON.**—J., asst. forest surveyor, and officg. asst. conservator of forests, Gurhwal, is perm. to resign his appt. in the forest dept. P.W., N.W.P. No. 39 F.C.

**THOMSON.**—Major, dep. comr., Upper Godavery dist., rejoined at Nagpore from priv. leave on Aug. 15. No. 403.

**TIERNAN.**—Mr., insp. of police, Goruckpore, was in charge of the duties of dist. supt. of police at that station from Oct. 27 to Nov. 5, 1868, both dates inclusive. No. 339A.

**TREVOR.**—The G.G. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. Trevor to resign the civil service from July 5. No. 3,687.

**VIVIAN.**—G. W., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Tributary Mehals div., officd. as exec. engr. of the Southern Cuttack div., in add. to his own duties, from June 28 to Aug. 2. No. 293. Mr. Vivian, exec. engr., 2nd grade, assu. charge of the Dum Dum div. on Aug. 14. No. 296.

**WALKER.**—Capt., to offic. as cantonment mag. of Dinapore, and judge of the Small Cause Court of that cantonment, during abs. on leave of Lieut. col. Emerson. Aug. 24.

**WATSON.**—J. L., exec. engr., rejoined from leave granted him in Punjab Govt. notification No. 1,366, dated March 6, 1868, on April 20, 1869, and resu. exec. charge of Moulton workshops on the same date. No. 3,064 E-I.

**WEBSTER.**—G. K., joint mag. and dep. coll., Nudda, is vested with the powers of a coll., under Act IX. of 1869. Aug. 20.

**WILLIAMSON.**—Lieut., dep. comr. of the Garrow hills, to offic. temp. as dep. comr. and subord. judge of Gawalparah, in add. to his own duties, from the date on which Smith may make over charge to him. Aug. 18.

**WILLIAMSON.**—J. C., dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly, is transfd. to Patna div. This cancels the orders of July 31, transfg. Baboo Ramesh Chunder Mookerjee to that div.

**WILLOCK.**—H. D., officg. mag. and coll. of Bareilly, is app. to offic. in the same capacity at Boolundshuhur. No. 1,153A, Aug. 14.

## MILITARY.

**BECHER.**—Deyrah order confirmed, dated April 12 last, apptg. Lieut. Becher, 2nd Goorkha regt., to assume charge of the station staff office from Lieut. Senior, of the same regiment.

**BENGOUGH.**—Capt., 77th foot, services placed (temp.) at disposal of the foreign department. No. 800, Aug. 12.

**BRIND.**—Rawalpindie brigade order confirmed, dated July 15, apptg. Lieut. and Local Capt. Brind, 1st batt. 19th foot, to officiate as brigade major in room of Cockburn, 1st batt. 9th foot, as a temporary arrangement, v. Cory, on leave, with effect from Aug. 2.

**CLARE.**—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 3 last, apptg. Lieut. and Adj. Clare to offic. as wing officer 16th N.I., in add. to his other duties, v. Tulloch.

**CURTIS.**—Ensign W. A., 19th foot, to be lieut., without purchase, v. Campbell, a probationer for the staff corps. Lieut. Curtis is directed to proceed to Madras, and join his battalion. Dated July 28.

**DAUBENY—AYLMER.**—The undermentioned officers of the 7th foot have on their recent promotion been posted to the battalions of their regiment specified:—Major Daubeny, 2nd batt.; Lieut. the Hon. M. Aylmer, 2nd batt. Aug. 12.

**DINWIDDIE.**—Ensign L., 41st foot, has retired from the service, by the sale of his commission, subject to H.M.'s approval. Dated Aug. 5.

**DURAND.**—Capt., Bengal staff corps, to officiate as deputy paymr. at Allahabad during the period Lieut. col. Allen may officiate as deputy paymaster, Presidency Circle. No. 885, Aug. 19.

**GALL.**—Ensign H. B., 1st batt. 5th foot, has retired from the service, by the sale of his commission, subject to H.M.'s approval. Dated Aug. 12.

**GARSTIN.**—With reference to Punjab Govt. notification No. 1,925 E-I, dated July 21, Capt. Garstin took over charge of the 1st div., Baree Doab Canal, from Capt. Palmer on Aug. 2.

**HAILES.**—Regimental order confirmed, dated July 9, apptg. Ensign Hailes, 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as qrmr. 18th N.I., in add. to other duties.

**HEPBURN.**—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 2 last, apptg. Lieut. and Qrmr. Hepburn to offic. as adjt. 26th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. Fitzgerald.

**HOLFORD.**—Lieut., unatt. list, qrmr. 36th N.I., is apptd. 2nd class barrack-master to complete the estab., v. Capt. Hopkins, permitted to resign at his own request. Aug. 12.

**HUME.**—Col. R., C.B., 55th foot, is apptd. to com. the Sirhind div. during the temporary absence on leave of Major Gen. Beatson. Aug. 12.

**MAIR—DOONER.**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified after their names, provided the State is put to no expense by the arrangement:—12th foot: Capt. W. C. S. Mair, 1st battalion, and J. K. Dooner, 2nd battalion.

**MARTIN.**—Regtl. order confirmed, dated July 6, apptg. Capt. Martin, 6th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, with effect from June 28 last, v. Capt. J. C. Minto, proceeded on leave. Dated July 9, apptg. Capt. Martin to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. W. Q. Pogson.

**NEILL.**—Lieut., officg. 2nd squadron subaltern, 2nd regt. Central India horse, to be 2nd squadron subaltern of 1st regt. Central India horse, v. Lieut. A. F. Taylor. Aug. 12.

**OAKES—SHAW—CHANNER.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 10, making the following appointments in 2d N.I., with effect from Aug. 9, v. Col. W. P. Hampton:—Lieut. col. E. Oakes, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.; Major W. B. Shawe, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; and Lieut. G. N. Channer, 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

**PEARSON.**—The services of Lieut. A. J. Pearson, R.A., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the P.W. dept. No. 878, Aug. 12.

**QUIN.**—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having, on his recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of his regt. specified:—Lieut. A. J. O'M. Quin, 1st battalion 6th foot.

**ROBERTS.**—Capt. J., staff corps, cadre of late 40th N.I., to be major, from Aug. 13, v. Major (capt. in staff corps) H. Phillips, dec. No. 859.

**ROGERS.**—The services of Capt. Rogers, of the Bengal staff corps, are placed at disp. of the Home Dept. No. 874, Aug. 12.

**ROWCROFT—BUNBURY—RENNICK.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 10, making the following appts., 35th N.I., v. Col. Boyd, proceeding on leave:—Capt. Rowcroft, officg. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. Capt. and adj. Bunbury to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in addition to his other duties. Ens. Rennick, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

**SENIOR.**—Deyrah station order confd., dated March 8 last, apptg. Lieut. Senior, 2nd Goorkha regt., to offic. as station staff.

**SHEPHERD.**—Ens., 93rd foot, officg. 1st wing sub., 4th inf., Punjab frontier force, admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 888, will rank as lieut. in that corps, with effect from June 30, 1868. No. 889.

**SHOURBRIDGE.**—Capt., gen. list, inf., recently returned from leave to Europe, is attached to the 13th N.I., for duty. Aug. 12.

**TALBOT.**—Lieut., of the royal (Madras) art., a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to offic. as squad. sub., on prob., 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, v. Otley, apptd. to the 2nd cav. No. 809, Aug. 12.

**TAYLOR.**—Lieut., 2nd squad. sub., 1st regt. of Central India horse, to be adjt. of the Malwa Bheel corps, in room of Blowers, who has vacated his appt. under the rules by prom. to the rank of capt. No. 252, Aug. 20.

**TEED.**—Buxa Bhootan garrison order confd., dated July 1, apptg. Lieut. Teed, qrmr. 41st N.I., to offic. as station staff in addition to his other duties, as a very temp. measure, v. Wemyss, on special duty.

**TRAVERS.**—Major gen., permanently apptd. to the divisional staff of the army by G.G.O. No. 822, dated Aug. 5, is posted to the Allahabad div.

**TWISS.**—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Capt. and brevet major Twiss, R.A., to be major from Oct. 1, 1867.

**WALLFESTIN.**—Ens., 1st batt. 6th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub., on prob., of 24th N.I., v. Turnbull, resigned, and to rejoin 88th foot. Dated Aug. 10. [deceased.]

**WELCHMAN.**—Lieut., to be capt., gen. list, inf., from Aug. 13, v. Phillips.

**WILMER.**—The services of Lieut. Wilmer, of the R.A., officg. 3rd class comay. of ordnance, a candidate for the staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept. No. 879, Aug. 12.

## HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 884.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt. A. C. Havelock, 1st inf., adjt. and officg. 2nd in com. of the 6th inf., to be 2nd in command, v. Capt. H. J. E. Teed, deceased.

Lieut. B. J. McGhee, wing subaltern and officg. adjt. of 5th inf., to be adjt., v. Capt. Havelock.

3rd Infantry.—Lieut. F. T. Goad, wing subaltern, on probation, to officiate as adjt. during the period Capt. M. P. Moriarty may officiate as 2nd in command, or till further orders.

5th Infantry.—Lieut. J. J. Kennedy, officg. wing subaltern of the 6th infantry, on probation, to be wing subaltern, v. Lieut. McGhee, apptd. to the 1st inf., and also to offic. as adjt. of the corps during the period Capt. Sewell may officiate as 2nd in command, or till further orders.

6th Infantry.—Major W. Weldon, wing subaltern and officg. adjt. of the 1st infantry, to officiate as 2nd in command during absence, on m.c. to Europe, of Capt. H. A. Justice, or till further orders.

#### OUNDH COMMISSION.

Aug. 19.—No. 1,635.—Appointments:—The following officers are appointed to be assistant commissioners of the 3rd class in the Oudh Commission, to fill existing vacancies:—

Lieut. C. L. Prendergast, general list, infantry, adjt. of 40th regt. N.I.

Lieut. T. R. Cowie, Bengal staff corps, adjt. of 2nd regt. N.I.

Lieut. F. Barrow, Bengal staff corps, 2nd squadron subaltern in the 1st Bengal cavalry.

Lieut. W. N. Gubbins, 11th foot, 1st wing subaltern in 37th regt. N.I., a probationer in the staff corps.

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 860.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of major, from the date specified:—

Capt. G. C. Rowcroft, Aug. 10 last.

No. 861.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of capt., from the date specified:—

Lieuts. T. B. M. Glascock, and L. Blathwayt, Aug. 11 last.

No. 877.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—

Capt. H. F. Showers, of the 104th foot, officg. 2nd squad. subaltern, 1st regt. Central India horse, Nov. 29, 1868.

No. 888.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieut. H. D. M. Hervey, of the 103rd foot, 2nd squad. subaltern, 1st cavalry, Punjab frontier force, April 29, 1868.

Ensign A. I. Shepherd, of the 93rd foot, officg. 1st wing subaltern, 4th infantry, Punjab frontier force, June 30, 1868.

#### MEDICAL.

BANISTER.—Meerut div. order confd., dated June 7 last, appg. Surg. major Banister, of the Viceroy's body guard, to medical charge of the 2nd Goorkha regt., in addition to his other duties, v. Allen.

BLAKE.—Meerut order confd., dated July 26, directing Staff asst. surg. Blake, M.B., doing duty with 79th foot at Delhi, to proceed to Meerut for duty.

CLEGHORN.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated July 13, appg. Asst. surg. Cleghorn, M.D., 10th N.I., to medical charge of 6th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, as a temp. measure, v. Baillie.

FAWCUS.—The following orders are confirmed:—Presy. div. order, dated June 7 last, making the following medical arrangement:—Asst. surg. Fawcus, M.D., to offic. as 1st asst. surg. to the Presidency General Hospital, v. Surg. Palmer, M.D.

HARRISON.—That portion of the Punjab Gazette order No. 2,341, dated Aug. 4, placing Surg. major Harrison, M.D., in exec. charge of jail at Syalkot, and invested with magisterial powers, is hereby cancelled. No. 2,475, Aug. 16. [leave, of Hyatt. Aug. 20.]

HOSKINS, Dr., to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Ranchee, during absence, on Johnson.—Sirhind order confd., dated July 1, directing Asst. surg. Johnson, doing duty with 26th N.I., to proceed to Agra for duty.

LITHGOW.—Meerut order confd., dated July 30, directing Staff surg. Lithgow, at present on leave at Mussoorie, to proceed to Cawnpore for duty.

McDONALD.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Nov. 12 last, directing Surg. major McDonald, M.D., to proceed to Banda to relieve Surg. Ringer, M.D., of medical charge of 40th N.I.

MACKENZIE, Asst. surg., to act as 2nd asst. surg. to the Presidency gen. hospital, as a temp. arrangement, v. Fawcus. Aug. 12.

MACMULLEN.—Pres. order confd., dated June 10 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. Macmullen, doing duty with the 107th foot, to proceed to Dum Dum for duty with 96th foot.

MOORE, Surg., officg. as surg. to the Rajpootana agency, is confd. in that appt. in consequence of Lownds having vacated the post under the rules in force. No. 1,654, Aug. 14.

NEWMAN, Asst. surg., officg. as agency surg. at Joudhpore, is confd. in the appt., in room of Moore. Aug. 14.

O'BRIEN.—REILLY.—Meerut div. order confd., dated July 19, appg. Staff Asst. surg. O'Brien to med. charge of the A. baty. A brig. R.H.A., v. Asst. surg. Bradshaw. Dated July 23, directing Vet. surg. Reilly, att. to the 11th hussars, to join the R.A. at Morar.

O'REILLY.—Allahabad brig. order confd., dated July 21, appg. Asst. surg. O'Reilly, M.B., doing duty 58th foot, to med. charge of garrison cells, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 14th idem.

RIORDAN.—Jhelum div. order confd., directing Asst. surg. Riordan to proceed to Balloon and take med. charge of the detachment 38th foot, v. Asst. surg. Davie, M.D., apptd. to another situation. Sealkote brig. order confd., dated April 21 last, appg. Asst. surg. Riordan, 38th foot, to med. charge of the station prison, from Dec. 24 last.

WIKLEY.—Jhelum div. order confd., dated July 8, directing Staff asst. surg. Wikley, doing duty with 7th hussars, to do duty with 38th foot.

WOOD, Dr., to be supt. of vaccination, Ranchee circle. Aug. 18.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO JUDGES.

Aug. 7.—No. 2,526.—The following rules for regulating leave of absence to Judges of H.M.'s High Courts of Judicature in India having been sanctioned by his Grace the Secy. of State in Council under the provisions of the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 104, section 6, are promulgated for general information:—

Rules for the regulation of Leave of Absence to the Judges of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature in India, sanctioned by his Grace the Secy. of State for India in Council, under the provisions of the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 104, section 6, in his despatch No. 19, dated June 24, 1869.

##### Definitions.

1. In the following Rules, "actual service" includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on furlough or "extraordinary leave." "Extraordinary leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

##### Chapter I.—Furlough.

II. One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of every four years of actual service.

III. Except under Rules VI. and VII., no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule II. Provided that any Judge who may have been already in the service of the Government at the time of taking office in the High Court, and who was at that time entitled under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged to furlough without medical certificate, may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding that to which he was so entitled upon the condition that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

IV. Except under Rule VII., furlough shall not be repeated until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

V. The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be fifteen months.

VI. Under medical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit, under Rule II.

VII. On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted before it is at credit, under Rule II., and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave. Provided that furlough under this section shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service in the High Court.

VIII. The aggregate amount of all furlough which can be granted to a judge during the whole period of his service in the High Court shall not exceed two years and a-half.

IX. Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the judge quitting his office to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return. In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

X. For the interval elapsing between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India, and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a judge may be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, which in special cases may be extended.

XI. A judge, when on furlough or subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of 833.5-4 rupees per mensem, or £1,000 per annum.

XII. Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of furloughs to individual judges shall be subject to, and limited by, the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority granting the furlough.

XIII. If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of judges who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate will be granted in the following order:—The Judge to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule II. shall have the preference. If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave from the date of his commencement of service in the High Court, and in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough or extraordinary leave from the date of his last return from such furlough or leave. If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

##### Chapter II.—Privilege Leave.

XIV. Subject to the exigencies of the service, a Judge who has completed eleven months' continuous duty, inclusive of vacations, may, if the Government be satisfied that there is an urgent necessity, but not otherwise, be granted privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary or acting allowances.

XV. In the same manner and under the same conditions, an additional month of privilege leave shall be held to accrue to a Judge after each further period of eleven months' continuous duty.

XVI. Privilege leave shall not be taken in instalments, but any balance of privilege leave that may not have been taken shall be added to the next privilege leave which may accrue. Provided that the whole privilege leave taken at any one time shall not exceed three months, and that any accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be forfeited.

##### Chapter III.—General.

XVII. Furlough and privilege leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other, but if a Judge absent on one of these classes of

leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XVIII. Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government may from time to time prescribe.

XIX. Leave allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

XX. No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under these rules.

XXI. If a Judge shall overstay any leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week his office shall be liable to become vacant.

XXII. No leave except privilege leave and leave subsidiary to furlough shall count as service for pension. The period of service at present qualifying for pension as a High Court Judge shall be diminished by six months for full pension, and by three months for half pension.

XXIII. Each Judge at present standing appointed to a High Court shall, on the first occasion of his taking leave, be given the option of accepting these rules, or abiding by those at present in force for Judges of the High Courts of Judicature.

XXIV. If a Judge, who is a Covenanted Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in the service, all leave which he may have taken as a Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as if it had been taken under the rules for the leave of absence of Covenanted Civil Servants.

The above rules are, with the sanction of his Grace the Secretary of State for India in Council, hereby declared applicable, with the modifications below stated, to the following officers:—Barrister Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab; Recorders in Burmah; First Judges of Small Cause Courts at the Presidency towns; Secretary to the Council of the Governor-general for making laws and regulations.

Modifications above indicated.

I. The allowances of these officers, while on furlough or subsidiary leave, shall not exceed half their salaries, and shall be limited also to the rate prescribed in Rule XI.

II. With reference to Rule XXII., the pensions to which these officers are entitled under medical certificate after nine years' service, shall be due after eight years and eight months' actual service; and the pensions to which they are in like manner entitled after seven years' service shall be due after six years and nine months' actual service.

#### POSITION OF ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICERS.

No. 868.—The following military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 179, dated India-office, London, July 15, is published:—

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor general of India in Council.

My Lord,—Having forwarded, for the opinion of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., your letter No. 474 of Dec. 14 last, relative to the position of officers of the old royal engineers on the conclusion of seven years' service in India, I have been informed by his Royal Highness, in reply, that an officer, after completing seven years' service in India, is entitled, under clause 10 of the royal engineer corps order No. 462 of July 1, 1862, to a tour of home duty; and, should the exigencies of the service permit, the C. in C. in India, on the application of the officer, may allow him to return to England with a view of reverting to imperial duties.

2. That an officer so returning to this country is not bound to return to India, but he may do so as a volunteer; and that after a tour of home duty he is liable, like any other officer of the corps, to be ordered to India for a further period of seven years.

3. Further, that the fact of an officer who has volunteered for service in India not applying to be relieved from duty after a service of seven years or more in that country does not bind him to permanent service there, but that he may, at any time after seven years' service, make an application to be allowed to revert to imperial duties.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARGYLL.

#### DRESS.

August 19.—No. 233.—In continuation of G.O.C.C. Sept. 12, 1864, Adjt. gen.'s circular No. 148E of Oct. 28, 1864, G.O. No. 160 of 1861, and with the sanction of Government, the C. in C. is pleased to lay down the following dress to be worn by British officers serving with native infantry regiments, at mess and on other authorised occasions:—

I. For regiments dressed in red—

Shell Jacket.—Scarlet cloth edged with white, with rounded collar and pointed cuffs, five inches in height, of regimental facing, and ten small regimental buttons down the front at equal distances, and two on each sleeve. Field officers distinguished by crown and star, crown or star, in gold on collar.

Waistcoat.—Cloth of the same colour as the regimental facings, with roll collar, with four small regimental buttons. To be worn with the shell jacket.

Note.—A white linen waistcoat of the same pattern may be worn in the summer months at the discretion of commanding officers.

II. For regiments dressed in green and drab—

Shell Jacket.—Rifle green (or drab) cloth, with black (or drab) studs to hook and eye up the front, edged all round with black (or drab) square-cord, collar and cuffs to be of the regimental facings, sleeve ornament, knot of square cord seven inches deep.

Field officers distinguished by a crown and star, crown or star, in black (or drab) silk embroidery on collar.

Waistcoat.—Cloth of the same colour as the regimental facings, with roll collar, with four small regimental buttons. To be worn with the shell jacket.

Note.—A white linen waistcoat of the same pattern may be worn in the summer months, at the discretion of commanding officers.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

FRED. THESIGER, Colonel, Adjutant-general.

#### CERTIFICATES—STAFF CORPS.

August 17.—No. 871.—In continuation of G.G.O. No. 193 of Feb. 16 last, the following notification from the Home Department is published in general orders:—

Home Department, Simla, July 29, 1869.

No. 238.—Revenue (Geographical).—Notification.

The following corrections should be made in the form of commanding officer's certificate, prescribed for candidates for the staff corps entering the survey department as probationers, in the Home Department notification No. 49, Revenue (Geographical), dated Feb. 9, 1869:—

For "Completed three years' duty with a regiment on the —, two years of which," &c., read "Completed two years' duty with a regiment on the —, one year of which," &c.; and for "Passed the examination in the native languages which qualifies for staff employ," read "Has passed the examination in the native languages by the higher (or lower, as the case may be) standard."

#### NEW NATIVE MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Simla, Aug. 13.—No. 6.—H.E. the Gov. gen., under the authority vested in him by the Act 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate H.H. Saramadi Rajabi Hindostan Raja Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dhiraj Sivai Ram Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Jeypore, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-general for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.—Under the provisions of G.O.C.C. of July 13, 1865, the following officers are permitted to join the officers' surveying class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st October next:—Lieuts. Siddons and Dyce, R.A., Capt. Capel, late 5th E.L.C., Ensign Swetenham, 36th Foot, Lieut. Gordon, 58th Foot, Capt. Charley, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot, Lieut. Jamieson, 106th Foot, Ensigns Allen, and Moore, 107th Foot, and Lieut. Nicholls, General List, Infantry.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates have been reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on July 5:—Lieut. K. C. Pye, royal engrs.; Private S. Loram, 19th hussars; Ensign J. A. Miley, 2nd batt. 12th foot, and J. Fair, 58th foot; Mr. W. Quarry, assistant engineer, 1st grade, special works division, Baree Doab Canal, has passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani; Lieut. G. G. C. Bigsby, B.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Central India, has passed the departmental standard examination in Hindoostanee.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The undermentioned officers have furlough and leave of absence, under rules of 1868, on medical certificate, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. Cheape, 11th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Cornet Gardner, to Cashmere, from Aug. 31 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. Lindsay, R.H.A., A battery F brigade, to Simla, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 5, on private affairs. Lieut. Bayly, No. 6 battery 24th brigade, to Dulhousie, from July 23 to Oct. 15. Ens. Macpherson, 6th foot, to remain at Calcutta, from July 6, 1869, to Jan. 6, 1870, on private affairs, to study the native languages, as a special case. Lieut. Houlditch, 25th foot, to proceed to Ranee Khet, from July 22 to Oct. 15. [This cancels the leave granted to Lieut. Houlditch of April 10 last, p. 147.] Ens. Chalmers, 2nd wing subaltern 39th N.I., to Calcutta, from July 26 to Oct. 9, on private affairs, to study the native languages. Asst. surg. Heath, M.D., 88th foot, to Murree, from July 17 to Oct. 1. Capt. and local major Denis-de-Vitre, 103rd foot, to Calcutta, from Aug. 2 to Sept. 1. Asst. surg. McPherson, 104th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Surg. Currie, 10th Bengal cavalry, to remain at Murree and visit Cashmere, from June 14 to Nov. 15, 1868. Capt. Holdsworth, 1st N.I. (late 3rd European regiment), to Roorkee and the hills north of Deyrah, from July 30 to Oct. 29. Lieut. Nicholls, 32nd N.I., general list, infantry, to Nynee Tal, from May 15 to Oct. 1. Lieut. Harris, 39th N.I., general list, infantry, to Calcutta, from July 26 to Oct. 9, on private affairs, to study the native languages. Surg. Kendall, to Landour, from Sept. 10 to Oct. 10, on urgent private affairs. Surg. major W. Peskett, medical department, reported his departure per *Czarewitch* on July 28. Lieut. Simmons, royal (Bengal) engineers, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, public works department, for two years, from March 10; order confirmed. Capt. W. B. Barwell, Bengal staff corps, to Europe, for twenty months. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Capt. F. J. N. MacKenzie, Bengal staff corps, staff officer Punjab frontier force, for two years, embarking at Bombay; Capt. R. H. Wall, Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, Punjab, for two years, embarking at Bombay; and Capt. C. K. M. Walter, Bengal staff corps, political agent, Bhutpore, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.—The following leaves of absence and furlough on medical certificate, under the new rules, unless otherwise specified, were granted in August:—Mr. Blisset, a superintendent of the 2nd grade in the telegraph department, for eighteen months, with effect from Aug. 21, 1868. This cancels so much of the notification in this department, No. 777 of Sept. 18, 1868, as refers to Mr. Blisset. Mr. Naylor, an assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade in the telegraph department, privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 10 last. The Hon. L. S. Jackson, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, availed himself, July 29, of the privilege leave granted to him in notification No. 1,000, dated the 13th idem. Mr. King, jun., an assistant in the Geological Survey of India, for one year, with effect from the date, subsequent to Sept. 1, on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. Mallet, an assistant in the Geological Survey of India, for one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. The leave to Mr. Campbell, chief commissioner of the Central Provinces, on March 26, 1868, is extended to two years. Mr. Webster, magistrate and collector of Saharunpore, privilege leave for one month, with effect from Aug. 1. Mr. Murray, executive engineer, 1st division,

Sirhind Canal, one month's privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. Kelly, district superintendent of police, Shabpore, has obtained one month's preparatory leave of absence, and six months' leave on private affairs to Europe. Mr. Elliott, assistant engineer, Moradabad division, P.W., privilege leave for two months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself. Mr. Poachy, officiating acct. gen., British Burmah, privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 10. Capt. Knyvett, district superintendent of police, Moorshedabad, has subsidiary leave for fifteen days, to enable him to appear before the standing medical committee at the Presidency. Mr. Toogood, civil and sessions judge of Beerbhoom, for one month, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave. Lieut. col. Emerson, cantonment magistrate of Dinapore, and judge of the small cause court of that cantonment, for two months. Mr. Muspratt, officiating judge of Mymensing, is allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days, to enable him to proceed to Europe. Mr. Newbery, assistant magistrate and deputy collector, Sasseram, for three months. Mr. Leupolt, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of zillah, Goruckpore, for one month, to attend an examination for high proficiency in Hindustani at Calcutta, with effect from September 15. Mr. Anthony, deputy collector at Mirzapore, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Aug. 25. The Rev. J. Richards, chaplain of Bareilly, privilege leave for two months, with effect from Aug. 18. Capt. Harrington, as-istant comr., Jullundhur, for three months, in extension. The unexpired portion of leave granted in Punjab order No. 207, dated April 20, to Capt. Elliot, commanding Peshawur mountain battery, viz., from Aug. 3 to Nov. 17, is cancelled; Capt. Elliot rejoined from leave on Aug. 3. Capt. Bird, 5th Punjab env., has leave from July 31 to Sept. 1, in extension, to remain at Murree. Major Tovey, S.C., executive engineer, Cawnpore division, P.W., availed himself of the privilege leave therein granted from Aug. 3, making over charge of the division to Mr. Executive Engineer Robinson. Major Thomson, deputy commissioner, Upper Godavery district, has leave for one month, from Aug. 16. Mr. Waddington, district superintendent of police at Azimgurh, has one year's furlough, with effect from Aug. 29, together with twenty days' preparatory leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

AUSTIN, W. P., asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George. Aug. 24.  
CLERK, Lieut., 2nd asst. supt. Madras revenue survey, is transferred as 2nd asst. supt. Coorg revenue survey.  
DAVIES, Major, supt. of police, 2nd grade, to act as supt. of police 1st grade, during employment of Capt. Lys on other duty. Aug. 24.  
FLEETH, Lieut., 1st asst. supt. Coorg revenue survey, is transferred as 1st asst. supt. Madras revenue survey. Aug. 23.  
GIBSON, F. E., asst. coll. and mag. of South Arcot, is invested with the powers of a mag., and with the power to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of sub. mags. of the 2nd class stationed within his div. Aug. 24.  
GUTHRIE, Capt., supt. of police, 2nd grade, to act as supt. of police, 1st grade, during the absence of Balmer on leave. Aug. 23.  
HOSKINS, Lieut., supt. of police, 2nd grade, to act as superin. of police, 1st grade, during the absence of Hicks on leave.  
McIVER, L., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Madras dist., is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, and under Sec. 196 is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.  
MARSHALL, T. E., to act as dep. master attendant and supt. mercantile marine, during employment of Crowther on other duty. Aug. 17.  
MASTER, J. H., to offic. as coll. and mag. of Bellary during employ. of Sullivan on other duty. Aug. 17.  
MULLINS, Major, consulting eng. for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, delivered over charge of his office to Col. Carpendale, R.E., in the afternoon of Aug. 16.  
PELLY, C. R., civil and sess. judge of Calicut, assumed charge of the Court from Mr. Reid on Aug. 7.  
POCHIN, C. N., coll. and mag. of Salem, assumed charge of the district on March 23; the unexpired portion of the six weeks' privilege leave granted him on Feb. 2 last is cane. at his own request.  
POWELL, Rev. W. B., to be chaplain of Calicut. Aug. 17.  
REID, J. W., acting civil and sess. judge of Tellicherry, assumed charge of the Court from the Sheristadar on Aug. 9.  
ROBERTSON, Capt., supt. of police, 1st grade, to act as asst. ins. gen. of police during the employment of Carr on other duty. Aug. 24.  
STOKES, H. E., to be Under Secy. to Govt. in the depts. under the chief secy., v. Walker, dec. Aug. 24.  
WARLOW, Capt., supt. of police, 2nd grade, to act as supt. of police, 1st grade, during absence of Cox, on leave. Aug. 24.  
WEBSTER, E. F., acting civil and sess. judge of Tinnevely, assumed charge of the Court on Aug. 14.

### MILITARY.

BRADSTREET, Lieut., att. 15th N.I., to be qrmr. 15th N.I. Aug. 9.  
BUDD, Capt., offic. 1st wing subalt. 11th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt. 14th N.I. Aug. 10.  
COODE, Lieut. col. (brevet col.), from comdnt. 9th N.I., removed, to be comdnt. 35th N.I., on public grounds.  
CUMMINS, Lieut., qrmr., 10th N.I., to be adjt., 10th N.I.  
CURTIS, Lieut., 19th foot, is posted, on his recent prom., to the 2nd battalion of his regt. Aug. 9.

ELLIS, Capt., 35th N.I., to offic. as adjt. from June 21, without prejudice to his duties as offic. qrmr., v. Capt. Borradaile, relieved.  
FAUNCE, Capt., staff corps, to be offic. adjt., 21st N.I., to join.  
FAUNCE, Capt., staff corps, to be A.D.C. to the brig. gen. in temp. comd. of the division, with effect from the date of the decease of the late Maj. gen. Faunce (confirmed). Aug. 9.  
GORDON, Major, as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, during the absence on m.c. of Col. Owen. Aug. 9.  
GRANT, Lieut. col., staff corps, to take charge of the pensioners and family-holders from the offic. asst. adjt. gen., from Sept. 1 (confirmed).  
KENNY, Capt., general list, to act as qrmr. 16th lancers, during the abs. on leave of Fuller. Aug. 9.  
LILLY—COFFIN.—Senior Capt. Lilly, cadre 2nd European L.I. (major in staff corps), to have the position of major; and Lieut. Coffin, cadre 2nd European L.I. (capt. in H.M.'s 105th foot), to have the position of capt., v. Harrington, deceased. No. 283, Aug. 10.  
O'GORMAN, Ensign, 10th foot, to act (temp.) as interpreter to the regt., v. Lieut. Kennedy, a probationer for the staff corps. Aug. 9.  
POLLARD, Lieut., 45th foot, to be acting qrmr. from Oct. 15, v. Qrmr. Garnsey, proceeding on m.c. to England.  
RAWLINS, Second Capt., is apptd. to act as riding master 20th brigade R.A., v. Capt. Marshall, on leave. July 26.  
RENNICK, Lieut., R.A., a probationer for the staff corps, services placed at disposal of the Govt. of India.  
RIACH, Lieut. col., staff corps, from doing general duty, Kamptee, removed to be officg. 2nd in com. and wing officer 30th N.I.; to join. July 19.  
RING, Sub-Conductor, to be acting conductor from July 1, during absence, on m.c., of Acting Conductor T. Wilson.  
ROBERTS, Capt., to officiate as 1st wing subalt., without prejudice to his other duties, during absence, on m.c., of Capt. Beauchamp. Aug. 12.  
ROSS—MARTIN.—Major Ross, having completed 26 years' service, to be Lieut. col. (staff corps) from Aug. 21. Lieut. Martin, having completed 12 years' service, to be captain (staff corps) from Aug. 15. Aug. 24.  
SHAKESPEAR, Col., R.A., to assume command of centre div. during abs. on gen. leave of Major gen. Sir J. R. Smyth, K.C.B. Aug. 9.  
SHUBRICK—MACDONELL.—The following removals and postings are ordered:—Major gen. Shubrick, from ceded districts to Hyderabad subsidiary force, on public grounds; on duty. Brigadier gen. MacDonell (1st class), from southern to northern district. Aug. 12.  
STROVER, Senior Lieut., cadre 52nd regt. N.I. (captain in staff corps), to have the position of capt., v. Worster, deceased. No. 277, Aug. 11.  
TRIPE, Lieut. col., 12th N.I., to officiate as comdt. (confirmed). Aug. 9.  
WHYTE, Lieut., from 2nd wing subalt. 14th N.I., to qrmr. 14th N.I. Aug. 9.  
WINTERBOTHAM, Lieut., attached 16th N.I., to do duty with and assume com. of the C company, sappers and miners, from date of departure of Bird to Madras, m.c. Aug. 9.  
WOODS, Brigadier gen., 2nd class, is posted to southern dist. Aug. 13.

### MEDICAL.

BELLEW, Surg., acting assay master, has been apptd. by the Govt. of India to be comr. of the dept. of issue of paper currency, Madras. Aug. 17.  
KENNEDY, J., M.D., deputy insp. gen. of hospitals, is posted to Southern district, on his late promotion. July 19.  
READE, Staff surg., British medical service, is directed to proceed to England at once, on duty, at the public expense. Aug. 10.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following leaves have been granted (August):—Lieut. Walker, deputy conservator of forests, three months' privilege leave. Lieut. Eastall, asst. superintendent of police, South Arcot, preparatory leave for the prescribed period to proceed to Madras, for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers, &c., have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Major Hill, A.D.C. to H.E. the C. in C.; Capt. Yates, general list, attached 1st light cavalry; Lieut. Cresswell, 23rd brigade R.A.; Lieut. Lawford, staff corps, attached 26th N.I.; Lieut. Bradstreet, general list, attached 15th N.I.; Apoth. Carpenter, 16th N.I. The undermentioned officers, &c., have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieut. col. Prendergast, v.c., royal engineers, commandant sappers and miners; Ens. Le Quesne, 2nd battalion 19th foot; Lieut. Turner, 20th brigade R.A.; Schoolmaster Shannon, 1st battalion 1st royals; Asst. surg. McClorg, medical department. The undermentioned officers have passed the higher standard in the Hindustani language:—Capt. Austin, 76th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 30th N.I.; Cornet Dalrymple, A.D.C. to the Governor. The undermentioned officers have passed the lower standard of examination in the Hindustani language:—Asst. surg. Wright, doing duty General Hospital; Asst. surg. Martin, M.D., doing duty Saint Thomas' Mount; Lieut. Campbell, general list, attached 36th N.I.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Leave of absence has been granted to the following officers, on m.c., under the new rules of 1868:—Major Burnell, 16th lancers, for one month, from Aug. 7. Lieut. col. Orr, staff corps, doing duty under orders of officers commanding Mysore division, from Aug. 3, or date of departure, for one month. Major Clementson, staff corps, officiating wing officer 15th N.I., Madras, from June 4 to July 26. Lieut. Campbell, staff corps, attached 31st L.I., from July 22, or date of departure, to Jan. 22, 1870, Madras. Lieut. Campbell, attached 36th N.I., from July 27, or date of departure, for eight months, Madras and eastern coast. Surg. major Barclay, medical department, acting secretary inspector general, Indian medical department, from Aug. 10, or date of departure, for sixty days' privilege leave. S. Jones, 1st class apothecary, from July 31, 1869, till Feb. 28, 1870. Capt. (major) Bradford, 20th brig. R.A., from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, Ootacamund, urgent private affairs. Capt. Duke, 16th lancers, from Aug. 12 to Sep. 22, Ceylon, private affairs, in anticipation of the sanction of H.E. the C. in C. in India. Capt. Jennings,



60th rifles, 3rd batt., to England, via the Cape route, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. Aitchison, staff corps, 1st wing subaltern, 31st L.I., from July 16, or date of departure, for 1 month. Major McGwire, 1st batt. 1st royals, from July 8 to Dec. 25. Major Prettejohn, 18th hussars, has leave from H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, from June 29, 1869, to Feb. 28, 1870. 2nd Capt. Trail, royal (Madras) engrs., controller of public works accounts, Mysore, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. Elton, staff corps, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

**DOVETON**, Lieut., R.E., asst. consulting engr. and acting dep. consulting engr., is to continue to act as dep. consulting engr. till the return of Lieut. Oldham from furlough, or until further orders. Aug. 20.

**GRANT**.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint A. D. Grant, Esq., to be a member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, v. Moore, resigned. Aug. 25.

**MUIR**.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. J. F. Muir, civil service, at the disposal of the chief commissioner Central Provinces. Aug. 25.

**MULOCK**, W. B., acting 1st asst. coll. of Surat, is allowed special leave for 1 month, previous to his appearing before the examination committee in October next, to undergo an examination for high proficiency in Gujarati.

**PEILE**, C., is appd. registrar of the diocese of Bombay, v. Bickersteth, resigned. Mr. Hearn will continue to act as registrar until Mr. Peile returns to India. Aug. 25.

**VIDAL**.—McMINN.—Mr. G. W. Vidal to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Rutnagherry. Mr. S. H. McMinn to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Colaba.

### DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

*Bombay Castle, Aug. 18.*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following list of Deputy Collectors in the Bombay Presidency under the new scheme:—

First Grade, Four Appointments, on Rupees 700.

Mr. H. Ingle, hoozoor deputy, Carwar.

Mr. J. F. Fernandez, hoozoor deputy, Ahmedabad.

Second Grade, Five Appointments, on Rupees 600.

Vacant—Assistant to the revenue commissioner.

Vacant—Railway magistrate.

Mr. A. W. Hughes, inspector, cotton dept., Scinde (servs. not available).

Third Grade, Five Appointments, on Rupees 500.

Vacant—Assistant to the revenue commissioner.

Mr. I. Dracup, hoozoor deputy, Dharwar.

Mr. A. H. Plunkett, hoozoor deputy, Nassick, *pro tem* 2nd grade.

Fifth Grade, Twelve Appointments, on Rupees 300.

Vacant—Assistant to the revenue commissioner.

Vacant—Railway magistrate.

Mr. T. E. Kyte, suspended (services not available).

Mr. J. Edwards, hoozoor deputy, Khandeish *pro tem* 4th grade.

Mr. C. W. Richardson, hoozoor deputy, Kulladghee.

Five Acting Appointments in lieu of those whose services are not available.

Mr. E. Pearson, hoozoor deputy, Tanna, *pro tem* 5th grade.

### MILITARY.

**DEWAR**, Lieut., C battery, E brigade, R.H.A., has qualified as a surveyor. No. 761, Aug. 20.

**GRANT**.—The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps, is appd. to the Bombay staff corps, from date specified:—Ensign J. Grant, 46th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 24th regt. N.I., Aug. 4, 1868. Ensign Grant to have the rank of lieut. from Aug. 4, 1868. No. 600.

**HOLMES**.—The name of the undermentioned officer, who retired from the service under the annuity scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry:—Lieut. col. (major gen. retired list) J. Holmes, c.b.—by the death of Col. (lieut. gen.) F. T. Farrell on July 17.

**HUMFREY**.—The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps under the provisions of para. 5 of G.O.G.I. No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is appd. to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India:—Ens. Humfrey, 49th foot, to be wing sub., 27th regt. N.I., from Aug. 17, 1868. Ens. Humfrey to have the rank of lieut. from Aug. 17, 1868, in accordance with para. 81 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H.M.'s approval. No. 614.

**HUTTON**.—Official notice has been received of the removal of Capt. Hutton, 23rd foot, to the 2nd batt. of the regt. No. 727, Aug. 16.

**JAMES**, Capt., to retain the quartermastership of 2nd gren. regt. N.I. on prom. No. 754, Aug. 20.

**KITTLEWELL**, Capt., staff corps, to be wing officer, 20th N.I., v. Brown, who has exceeded 2 years' furlough. No. 759, Aug. 20.

**LUCAS**, Cornet, 2nd squad. sub. 1st Sindh horse, to 3rd Sindh horse as 2nd squad. sub., continuing to offic. as 3rd squad. officer of the latter corps in addition to his own duties. Aug. 20.

**LOCH**, Lieut., 104th foot, a prob. for the staff corps, is attached to the native cav. regt. stationed at Poona, in view to his studying the language. No. 760, Aug. 20.

**MORSE**, Lieut., 2nd wing sub. 9th regt. N.I., to be 2nd wing sub., on prob., of 30th N.I. Aug. 20.

**MOSTYN**.—HARVEY.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has approved of the officers named below being permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—24th Foot: Lieut. Mostyn, to 1st battn.; Lieut. Harvey, to 2nd battn. Lieut. Mostyn will proceed forthwith to join his battn. at Malta, at the public expense. No. 742.

**SHEPPARD**.—Assecerghur station order confd., dated Aug. 1, appg. Major Sheppard, 2nd gren. regt. N.I., to the cmd. of the station, in addition to his other duties. No. 748, Aug. 20. [from Dec. 17, 1864.]

**SHINKWIN**, Capt., 59th foot, to have the local rank of capt. in India, VAN, Lieut., 49th foot, a probationer for the staff corps, is transf. from 2nd wing subalt. 20th regt. N.I., to 2nd wing subalt. 22nd regt. N.I. No. 728, Aug. 16.

**WORGAN**.—SHEKELTON.—Col. Worgan, R.A., is appd. to offic. as insp. gen. of ordnance; and Lieut. col. Shekelton, R.A., to offic. as dep. insp. gen., with charge of Poona Arsenal, during temp. absence of Aitkin. No. 591, Aug. 12.

### POONA HORSE.

Regimental order confirmed, dated Aug. 4, directing Lieut. Owen, 3rd squadron officer, Poona horse, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer; Lieut. Phillips, 1st squadron subaltern, as 3rd squadron officer; Lieut. Erskine, 2nd squadron subaltern, as 1st squadron subaltern; and Lieut. Owen as 2nd squadron subaltern, in succession to Capt. Stevenson, officiating as 2nd in command.

### SIND FRONTIER FIELD FORCE.

No. 744.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following transfers:—

Cornet Lucas, 2nd squadron subaltern 2nd Sind horse, to 1st Sind horse as 2nd squadron subaltern, continuing to officiate as 3rd squadron officer of the latter corps in addition to his own duties.

### MEDICAL.

**MILLER**, Surg., 4th regt. N.I., to med. charge of the Lock Hospital at Sholapore. Aug. 20. [at Kirkee. Aug. 20.]

**STRAKER**, Surg., sappers and miners, to med. charge of the Lock Hospital THORP, Surg., acting civil surg., Ahmednagar, to have med. charge of the Lock Hospital at that station, in add. to his other duties. Aug. 20.

**TURTON**, Asst. surg., R.H.A., to med. charge of Poorundhur Sanitarium, v. Elliott, on m.c. to Europe. Aug. 20.

**WHITE**, Staff surg., doing duty at Deolallee, transf'd. under instructions from the horse guards to this presidency, is directed to proceed and do duty at Allahabad. Aug. 20.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### LORD NAPIER'S FAREWELL ORDER.

The following General Order was issued by Lord Napier of Magdala previous to his resignation of the command of the Bombay Army:—

In relinquishing the command of the Bombay Army, the duties of which have been to me a source of pride and gratification, unalloyed by a moment's anxiety, I desire heartily to acknowledge the good conduct of all ranks, and to express my thanks to the generals of divisions, of brigade, and officers commanding regiments and batteries for the judgment and ability with which they have exercised their commands.

My early acquaintance with the troops of the Bombay Presidency led me to form a high estimate of them. The expectations then formed have been fully realised. I need but point to the events of the past year as an example of the excellent discipline, loyalty, and endurance of every branch of the army.

Colonels Kirby, Gell, Schneider, Fuller, and Dunsterville, and Inspectors-general Gordon and Wright, have conducted the duties of their high offices zealously and ably, and I am greatly indebted to them and the other officers of their departments, and to their subordinates.

The excellent services of their predecessors, Brigadier-general Stock, Colonel Phayre, Major-general Skinner, Colonel Forster, Inspector-general Arnott, and Deputy Inspector-general Currie deserve my warm acknowledgments.

I am deeply indebted to Colonel Dillon, military secretary, for his devotion to his duties.

It is with feelings of sincere regret that I find the time arrived for the close of my relations with the Bombay Army. I shall never fail in my earnest wishes for its welfare.

Poona, August 28.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, Lieut. gen., C. in C.

#### RESIGNATION OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

The following Government *Gazette* Extraordinary was issued immediately on the arrival of General Spencer:—

"His Excellency Lieutenant-general the Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B. and G.C.S.I., resigns this day the command of the Bombay army."

"His Excellency in Council feels assured that it is not necessary to rehearse Lord Napier's services. The capture of Magdala drew the attention of all to his distinguished career."

"His command of the army, both before and after the brilliant interval of the Abyssinian campaign, has been marked by thoughtful and active furtherance of every means to better the state of the soldier in health, enjoyment, and usefulness; and his Excellency the Governor in Council has no doubt that this has made itself felt throughout the army, and that it leaves a sense of Lord Napier's care and sympathy, which will be abidingly associated with the memory of his tenure of this command."

"Lieutenant-general the Honourable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., assumes command of the army."

"The troops in garrison at Bombay will appear under arms at the time of Lord Napier's embarkation, till when the customary honours due to the Commander-in-Chief will be paid to his lordship."

"W. F. MARRETT, Colonel, Secretary to Government."

"Bombay Castle, August 27."

#### SERVICES OF MAJOR WALLACE.

*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Aug. 12.*—No. 713.—The C. in C. desires to record, on the termination of Col. Wallace's, c.b., term of staff service as assistant adjutant general, R.A., his appreciation of this officer's valuable services in the department of the adjutant general of the army, and to offer him his acknowledgment and thanks for the

assistance he has given, and the judgment with which he has conducted his duties.

**MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.**—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Lieut. Lloyd, 82nd foot; Asst. surg. Robb, M.B., Indian medical department.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—Mr. W. B. Prescott, assistant superintendent, revenue survey, Guzerat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months. Mr. W. Turnbull, assistant settlement officer, Right Bank districts, Sind, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

**MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—Asst. surg. H. F. McGrath, 8th N.I., for thirty days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. Day, 18th brigade R.A., from July 16 to Oct. 16, on medical certificate. Lieut. col. Moore, 108th foot, from Aug. 15 to Sept. 14, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service. Surg. J. Pinkerton, M.D., superintendent general of vaccination, for three months, to Europe.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, unless otherwise specified:—Asst. surg. Elliott, 95th foot, to England, via Egypt; this officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjutant general, horse guards. Capt. Williams, 8th foot, for thirty days from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. col. Davison, for thirty days from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. The furlough for six months granted to Capt. Campbell, staff corps, assistant quartermaster general, in G.G.O. No. 278 of April 7 last, is extended to one year, viz., to March 24, 1870. Sub-Conductor Leonard, of the commissariat department, to Europe for two years. Lieut. col. Davison, Bombay staff corps, to Europe for two years. Capt. Hawkins, staff corps, to Europe for two years.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

BAKER—At Tanna, Aug. 13, wife of M. B. Baker, C.S., daughter.  
BEAMES—At Madras, Aug. 2, wife of Capt. Beames, 1st battalion 11th regt., daughter. [N.I., daughter.]  
BOGLE—At Dum Dum, Aug., wife of Surg. maj. Bogle, M.D., 11th regt.  
BULL—At Lucknow, Aug., wife of W. Bull, resident engr., Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, daughter. [mission, son.]  
CAMPBELL—At Mysore, Aug. 18, wife of Capt. Campbell, Mysore Com-  
CHISHOLM—At Jullundur, Aug. 16, wife of Mr. Chisholm, Delhi Railway Contractor, daughter. [born.]  
CLARKE—At Mussoorie, Aug., wife of H. R. Clarke, C.S., daughter, still-  
DAVIES—At Darjeeling, Aug. 17, wife of W. R. Davies, daughter.  
EWING—At No. 4, Hartford-lane, Calcutta, Aug. 3, wife of R. D. Ewing, P.W.D., daughter.  
FERMIER—On Aug. 15, wife of W. Fermier, daughter.  
FRASER—At Bankipore, Patna, Aug. 23, wife of W. F. Fraser, Bank of Bengal, son. [turally.]  
GORDON—At Bellary, Aug. 20, wife of G. Gordon, C.E., daughter, prema-  
HOBHOUSE—At Calcutta, Aug. 21, Lady Hobhouse, daughter.  
HUGHES—At Thandiani, Aug. 17, wife of Rev. T. P. Hughes, C.M.S., daughter. [Regt., son.]  
HUMFREY—At Murree, July 31, wife of Lieut. J. C. T. Humfrey, 1-19th  
HUNTER—At Rutnagherry, Aug. 16, wife of R. W. Hunter, daughter.  
JOHNS—At Agra, Aug. 22, wife of Sub Asst. surg. Samuel P. Johns, of the Agra Medical School, daughter.  
NILSON—At 1, Chowringhee-lane, Calcutta, Aug. 18, wife of Mr. S. Nil-son, son.  
LANCASTER—At Meerut, Aug. 22, wife of R. W. Lancaster, C.E., son.  
MCKIRDY—At Calcutta, Aug. 17, wife of R. G. McKirdy, daughter.  
MCNEILE—At Sooree, Aug. 25, wife of D. J. McNeile, B.C.S., daughter.  
MAINWARING—At Kurrachee, Aug. 23, the wife of Lt. col. Mainwaring, Bombay staff corps, son.  
MERVIN—At Subathoo, Aug. 17, wife of Apothecary J. Mervin, daughter.  
MEYER—At Trichoor, Aug. 14, wife of Mr. P. Rose Meyer, son.  
MITCHELL—At Bareilly, Aug. 21, wife of Conductor H.E. Mitchell, public works department, son.  
MORAN—At Rungpore, Aug. 20, wife of T. D. Moran, son.  
O'BRIEN—At Dalhousie, wife of Edward O'Brien, daughter.  
O'KINEALY—At Calcutta, Aug. 11, wife of J. O'Kinealy, Esq., B.C.S., daughter.  
ORR—At Bangalore, Aug. 19, wife of R. G. Orr, daughter.  
O'SHAUGHNESSY—At Cochin, Aug. 9, wife of Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy, D.P.W., son.  
OTTMANN—At Vepery, Aug. 12, wife of T. W. H. Ottmann, P.W.D., son.  
PITTAR—At Calcutta, wife of W. J. Pittar, son.  
QUINTON—At Lucknow, Aug. 18, wife of J. W. Quinton, B.C.S., daughter.  
RILEY—At Meerut, Aug. 22, wife of Mr. J. T. Riley, head jailor, Central Prison, Meerut, son and heir. [daughter.]  
ROSS—At Almora, Kumaon, Aug. 17, wife of Mr. R. Ross, postmaster.  
ROSS—At Seebpore, Howrah, Aug. 20, wife of Mr. C. Ross, daughter.  
RUSHTON—On Aug. 22, wife of H. P. Rushton, Esq., son.  
SINCLAIR—At Chinsurah, Aug. 13, wife of W. G. Sinclair, son.  
STUART—At Garden-cottage, Simla, Aug. 13, wife of Mr. C. Stuart, son.  
SYMON—At Hyderabad, Sind, Aug. 4, wife of Mr. J. Symon, P.W.D., son.  
TAYLOR—At Madras, Aug. 14, wife of Lieut. R. F. Taylor, son.  
TAYLOR—At Deesah, Aug. 11, wife of Brig. gen. J. M. Taylor, daughter.  
THOMSON—At Kussowlie, Aug. 12, wife of G. A. Thomson, ex-Assistant-Commissioner, Umballa, son.

WALLIS—At Calcutta, Aug. 6, Mrs. C. Wallis, daughter.

WELD—At Chunar, Aug. 21, wife of Major G. Weld, comdt. of the fort, daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

GRAHAM—BOLAND.—At the Cathedral, Agra, Aug. 18, Mr. Patrick Graham, of the E.I. Railway, Toondla, to Miss Mary Jane Boland.

HAMILTON—CULLEN.—At St. John's Church, Calcutta, Aug. 21, H. M. Hamilton, overseer, P.W.D., Berhampore, to Rebecca Eliza Barton Cullen, of Berhampore.

KERR—BAILEY.—At Dugshai, Aug. 16, Capt. W. F. Kerr, "The Buffs," only son of the Rev. W. F. Kerr, rector of Marston Sicca, near Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, to Katherine Theresa, eldest daughter of Capt. J. J. Bailey, "The Buffs."

MAN—BRADFORD.—At Jhansie, Aug. 23, G. O. Man, youngest son of the late H. S. Man, Esq., B.N., of Halstead Hall, Halstead, Sevenoaks, Kent, to Mary, second daughter of Colonel G. Bradford.

SMART—MCLEAN.—At Calcutta, Aug. 12, C. R. B. Smart, revenue survey, to Caroline Allen, eldest daughter of the late W. S. McLean, Esq.

SURGON—RAMSAY.—At Calcutta, Aug. 25, Mr. M. Surgon, Cotton Fraud Department, to Mary Ramsay.

YOUNG—ELLIOTT.—At Dhurumsalla, Punjab, Aug. 17, W. M. Young, M.A., Bengal Civil Service, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, third son of the late Sir G. Young, Bart., of Formosa, Cookham, Berks, to Isabel Maria, third daughter of the Rev. C. B. Elliott, rector of Tattington, Suffolk, F.R.S., and late Bengal Civil Service.

### DEATHS.

AGABEG—At Calcutta, Aug. 20, Joseph Agabeg, aged 55.

BEEVERS—At Raneekhet, Aug. 11, Joseph, son of W. Beevers, overseer D.P.W., aged 2 years and 3 months.

BIDDULPH—At Bangalore, Aug. 24, Catherine M., only daughter of Capt. F. E. Biddulph, 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, aged 8 years.

BRAY—At Barrackpore, Aug. 14, infant child of Lieut. J. Bray, Barrack-master.

CADDY—At Calcutta, Aug. 15, Hannah, widow of the late Major D. T. Caddy, 70th Regiment N.I., aged 48.

CHAPPLE—At Clifton, near Kurrachee, Aug. 18, Kate, wife of Surg. R. A. Chapple, R.A., aged 33.

CLARK—On board the river steamer *Nepaul*, proceeding up to Kooshteah, Aug. 18, Mr. T. G. Clark, chief engineer of the boat, aged 48.

COOPER—At Mundra, near Rawul Pindee, Aug. 18, Wilfred R. A., son of Conductor Cooper, Army Commissariat Department, aged 9 years.

DAVID—At Vepery, Aug. 18, Rev. J. I. David, minister of St. Andrew's Native Church, aged 42.

DAY—At the General Hospital, Calcutta, Aug. 20, Capt. G. Day, commander I.G.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Madras*, aged 46.

DIXON—At Holly Mount, Landour, Mussoorie, Aug. 20, Eliza, wife of Capt. A. DeB. Dixon, H.M.'s 14th regt.

EASTON—At 22, Convent-road, Entally, Aug. 5, Catherine P., wife of Capt. A. Easton, late of the steamer *Alexander*, aged 42.

FOX—At Benares, Aug. 29, Lester H. C., youngest son of the late W. H. Fox, Esq., of Moorshedabad, aged 21.

GRIMLEY—At Berhampore, Aug. 15, Henry, second son of W. H. Grimley, C.S., aged 2 years and 4 months.

HARINGTON—At Vizianagram, Major E. H. Harington, wing officer 33rd regt M.N.I. (cadre 2nd E.L.I.).

HARRIS—At Serajpore, Aug. 22, by drowning, Mr. W. J. Harris, third engineer steamer *Baboon*, aged 21. [garth.]

HAYGARTH—At Agra, Aug. 25, Nevill D., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Hay-Henry—At Lahore, Aug. 16, of cholera, Rev. A. Henry, of the American Presbyterian Mission, aged 36.

HODGSON—At St. Thomas, Aug. 16, Charles C., chief officer *Mersey*, son of Col. T. J. Hodgson, late of the Madras army, on board of R.M.S.S. *Tamar*, aged 35.

HOOGWERF—At Trichinopoly, Aug. 16, of tetanus, from compound fracture of the left leg, by a fall from his horse, B. P. Hoogwerf, D.P.W.

KINLOCH—At Grant-road, Bombay, Aug. 25, Grace I. S., younger daughter of W. Kinloch, iron merchant.

MANISTY—At Malabar Hill, Aug. 20, Henry G. A., infant son of H. Manisty, Esq., aged 8 months.

MASKELL—At Vepery, Madras, Aug. 15, Ernest E., aged 8 years and 4 months, son of the late John Maskell, Esq., of Madras.

MICHELL—At Subathoo, Aug. 19, Montagu T. B. Michell, lieut. and adjt., 41st (the Welsh) regt.

MORGAN—At Dhoolia Khandeish, Aug. 21, of cholera, James F. Morgan, head clerk collector's office, and only son of Richard Morgan, Esq., pleader, Poona, after an illness of 14 hours' duration, aged 21.

PHILLIPS—At Fort William, Calcutta, Aug. 12, of disease of the liver, Capt. H. Phillips, H.M.'s Bengal staff corps.

RUTTER—At Calcutta, Aug. 22, Edith A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rutter, aged 1 year, 7 months. [aged 4 years.]

SCOTT—At Madras, Aug. 17, Albert H. E., son of Apothecary H. J. Scott, STODDART—At Fortress, Gwalior, Aug. 11, Minnie G., child of Lieut. C. H. and Mrs. Stoddart, 103rd Fusiliers.

STODDART—At the same place, and on the same date, two hours after the above, of cholera, Sophia E., wife of Lieut. C. H. Stoddart, 103rd Fusiliers. [aged 38.]

THOMPSON—At Madras, Aug. 17, Susan Anne, wife of L. C. Thompson, WAGNER—At St. Xavier's College, Esplanade, Bombay, Aug. 27, of dysentery, after a short sickness, the Rev. C. Wagner, S.J., aged 48.

WALSH—At Allahabad, August, Emma, daughter of Rev. J. J. Walsh, aged 19. [G. Weld.]

WELD—At Chunar, Aug. 23, Nellie M., infant daughter of Major and Mrs. WHEELER—At Sehore, Central India, infant son of Lieut. C. E. Wheeler, 95th Regiment.

## Home.

### THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The following has appeared in all the papers:—"Lord William Hay presents his compliments to the editor, and begs to inform him that the London committee of policy-holders of the Albert Assurance Company is engaged in the consideration of proposals both for reconstruction and for transfer of the business of the company, the result of which will be submitted as early as possible to the policy-holders by public meeting. In the meantime policy-holders are recommended to continue payment of their premiums to the provisional official liquidator.—Sept. 22."

The directors of the Albert Life Assurance Company were brought on Saturday before Mr. Knox, at Marlborough-street, on a charge of defrauding the shareholders by issuing false reports that represented the condition of the company as other than it was. Mr. Straight, who appeared for the prosecutor, applied for an adjournment of the case till he should examine the books of the company, but this the magistrate refused. The case, therefore, went on, and two witnesses were called—one Mr. Lee, the leading prosecutor, who deposed that he had bought 240 shares, expecting from the reports that they would yield him a large profit, and Mr. Price, the provisional liquidator, who explained the affairs of the company, and stated that he had found in the books no trace of fraud on the part of the directors. The case was then adjourned for three weeks—the directors being admitted to bail, and leave was given to the prosecution to examine the books.

Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M.P. for Dudley, whose country seat is situated in St. Peter's, Thanet, writes to a local journal denying the report that his constituents are about to call upon him for an explanation regarding his connection with the Albert Assurance Company. He says:—"I have received no letter or communication, directly or indirectly, from my constituents, large as that constituency is, or from any person in Dudley, on the subject of the Albert Company. Neither have there been any meetings of my constituents on the subject." In addition he adds that there will be no ruin to any policy-holder in connection with the company, as they are safe to get 15s. in the pound, and possibly the remaining 6s.

On Sept. 21 an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices, 7, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, for the purpose (as stated in the notice) of proposing, and, if considered desirable, of passing, an extraordinary resolution to the following effect:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the company that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is desirable to wind up the same, and that the same be wound up voluntarily under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867;" to appoint a liquidator or liquidators to wind up the affairs of the company; to take into consideration the proposal of the "provisional official liquidators" of this company for the arrangement of the liabilities of the company (dated the 25th of August, 1869), and to pass such resolution or resolutions with reference thereto as may be thought advisable. It will be remembered that a special general meeting of shareholders was held on the 28th of August, Mr. Vansittart Neale, being in the chair, when a resolution was agreed to, after a very stormy discussion, bringing the company under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act of 1862. Mr. Price, one of the official liquidators, then read an elaborate report on the state of the company, which was discussed with much warmth, the result being an adjournment, so that meanwhile the matter might be brought under the consideration of the Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Neale again took the chair, and said that in consequence of the proceedings which had been taken in the Court of Chancery the object of the present meeting had been over-ruled, but still the directors thought it wise to allow the meeting to be held in order that the shareholders might express their opinions. After a long and desultory conversation, Mr. Tarring proposed a committee of five to confer with the policy-holders' committee, and to examine the affairs of the company. The resolution, after discussion, was agreed to. The express business for which the meeting was called was not proceeded with. Mr. Price, in answer to a question, said he believed there had been no improper abstraction from the funds of the company, and that every penny had been honourably if not fairly expended. He thought the accounts would reveal the expenditure of every penny that had come into the hands of the directors.

We learn that the joint committees of the policy-holders of the Albert Assurance Company, appointed by the various London and provincial meetings, have agreed to recommend to Vice-Chancellor James the appointment of Mr. W. J. White, of King-street, and Mr. A. Young (Turquand, Young, and Co.) as the liquidators of the company.

ANOTHER ASSURANCE COLLAPSE.—An assurance collapse, which has been apprehended for some weeks, and which it is feared may prove more disastrous than that of the Albert, has been announced. Two petitions were heard on Wednesday before Vice-Chancellor James for the winding-up of the European Assurance Society, and it was ordered that the case should stand over until Saturday in

next week, all receipts on account of premiums being meanwhile kept separate. The outstanding policies of the society are stated to be for an amount of between nine and ten millions sterling, in addition to which they are under contract for the payment of annuities amounting, according to a recent statement, to £16,000 per annum, but which are believed now to be considerably beyond that sum. The society also had a very large guarantee business under a special Act, and of an annual premium income of £338,298, about £40,000 is understood to have been from that source. The subscribed capital is £780,000, in shares of £2. 10s. each, on which 16s. 6d. per share is paid up, this 16s. 6d. having been composed of 10s. originally paid, 1s. 6d. credited to the shareholders some time ago as a profit bonus, and 5s. from a call made about two months back. The assets applicable to the Life Assurance were stated on the 31st of December last at only £490,729, and those included an item, described as "mortgages, life interests, reversions, and balance of purchases of business, &c.," for £348,880, without any specification as to how much of that total is represented by the worthless goodwill of the business acquired. The remaining liability of the shareholders is £520,000, but probably the solvent proportion will be found very small. The prospects of liquidation must, therefore, be regarded as most discouraging. The office was established in 1854, under the title of the "People's Assurance Society." In 1859 it changed its name to the "European Assurance Society," and since that time it has absorbed 33 other companies, the great majority of which were doubtless got up by the usual adepts for the purposes of sale. The office obtained a special Act of Parliament, about nine or ten years ago, enabling them to undertake to guarantee the fidelity of Government *employés* and others, and this Act, it is understood, provided for the creation of a reserve fund in Government securities specially applicable to such guarantees, and also that the Government should have power to appoint inspectors to examine the affairs of the society. One of the offices last absorbed was the Naval, Military, and East India Assurance Company, founded in 1837, among whose directors were several Anglo-Indians of mark. A meeting of shareholders of the European Society was held on Monday; General Frederick Smith, the chairman of the society, presiding. After hearing the chairman's explanations, resolutions were passed declaring that winding up was unnecessary, and urging the directors to resist it to the utmost of their power. A meeting of policy-holders in the Royal Naval, Military, and East India Life Assurance Society (which was amalgamated with the European a few years ago) was held on Monday. After some conversation, a committee of three was appointed to obtain the requisite facts, and an adjournment until Monday next was then agreed to. Captain Jones, a director of the European, and Mr. Walker, the actuary, were present at the meeting and expressed a confident opinion that the society was able to meet all claims upon it.

## Miscellaneous.

THE ABYSSINIAN COMMITTEE.—Mr. Candlish, M.P. for Sunderland, and chairman of the Abyssinian Committee, is, it is stated, about to visit India, with Captain Beaumont, M.P. for South Durham, for the purpose of making further inquiry into the cost of the late expedition.

THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* regrets to learn that the venerable and gallant officer the Marquis of Tweeddale is very ill. A man who was brigade-major in Stuart's army in 1806 cannot be expected to live very much after 1869, but the veteran general has generally been in such robust health that the sudden attack is unexpected. The marquis was once commander-in-chief of Bengal.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Serapis*, after a complete refit of machinery, with the introduction of a patent lift on the luggage deck, sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday, Sept. 25. The troops conveyed from Portsmouth embrace the A battery, 9th brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of seven officers and 146 men, from Woolwich; draft of the 6th brigade Royal Artillery (1 officer and 34 men); C battery, 9th brigade Royal Artillery (5 officers and 146 men); H ditto (2 officers); 11th Hussars (1 officer and Bandmaster Pashley); 2nd battalion 21st Foot (1 officer and Bandmaster Daniels); 1st battalion 7th Foot (2 officers, Bandmaster Moran, and Hospital Sergeant Lloyd); 3rd battalion 60th Foot (1 officer and a sergeant instructor of musketry); from various corps there will be 8 officers, 3 wives, 1 child, and 3 servants; from the Marine Department of the India-office, one officer will embark in addition to one second class passenger. The *Serapis* will sail from Queenstown on Wednesday, Sept. 29. She will there embark detachments from the Royal Artillery, including 3 officers and 146 men of the D battery, 5 officers and 146 men of the E battery, 5 officers and 146 men of the F battery, and 4 officers and 146 men of the G battery. One officer and one man belonging to the C battery of the 9th brigade Royal Artillery will embark at Malta, from which place the *Serapis* will sail on the 11th of October, arriving at Alexandria on the 15th of the same month. The whole of the troops will be transferred to the *Euphrates*, which will leave Suez on the 17th of October, Aden on the 25th, and arrive at Bombay on the 2nd of November.

**THE NEW RIFLE.**—The *North German Correspondent* says that the Prussian military authorities are said to have expressed their approval of the Martini-Henri rifle, and it is not improbable that experiments will soon be made with it on a large scale. The new English knap-sacks, with which a part of the 2nd Regiment of Guards had been supplied some months ago, are favourably mentioned, and likely to be subjected to a more complete trial.

**SUITS AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.**—On September 21 an application was made to the Chief Clerk of Vice-Chancellor James, in several suits brought by persons in the Civil Service of India, against the Secretary of State, for time to put in answers. The ground was that the papers were very voluminous and 1,500 volumes had to be searched for despatches which contained materials for the answers; and, besides, the usual plea of the absence of counsel during the vacation was urged. The application was opposed; but the Chief Clerk gave six weeks' time, and ordered the Secretary of State to pay the costs of the summons—£1. 1s. 4d. in one case, and 13s. 4d. in another.

**THIRTY-SEVEN TIMES CONVICTED.**—Shah Mahommed, an aged man, a half-caste, and a native of Bombay, was charged at the Middlesex Sessions, on September 21, with being an incorrigible rogue and vagabond. He was very emaciated, and supported himself in the dock with a stick. It appeared that Police-constable James Cox, 23 E. on the afternoon of September 14, saw the prisoner begging in Gower-street, and then followed him along the north end of Bedford-square to Tottenham-court-road, where he crossed the road, placed himself against a shop, and begged of the persons passing by; he was then taken into custody. Joseph Worsaker, mendicity officer, said there were thirty-seven previous convictions against the prisoner, and he had several times had long terms of imprisonment from this Court. The prisoner said he was a native of Bombay, and should be very glad if he were sent there again. Mr. Serjeant Cox said he seemed to like being in prison. Why did he not apply to the work-house? The prisoner said they would not take him in. As soon as he got out of prison and attempted to sell a few articles of scent and matches the policemen took him into custody, and he wanted to know what he was to do. Mr. Serjeant Cox said all he could do with him was to send him again to prison, which would be for nine months.

**THE ORIENTAL COAL COMPANY (LIMITED)**, into whose hands the extensive coal mines in the island of Labuan have passed, are now working them successfully. In anticipation of a great increase in the demand for coal in the China seas on the opening of the Suez Canal, it has been decided to supply coal at the fine harbour of Victoria, which admits and shelters vessels of the largest size at all times of the tides and at all seasons, instead of at Coal Point, as at present, where steamers can take in coal only in comparatively fine weather. The distance from the mines to Victoria harbour, where the Governor's residence and all the public buildings are situate, is about nine miles, and the coal is to be transported by means of the patent road steamers, with india-rubber tires, of Mr. R. W. Thomson, C.E., Edinburgh. Two of these powerful engines and sixteen wagons, to carry six tons each, are already completed, and will be shipped direct to Labuan in the company's new screw collier the *William Miller*. These road steamers appear to be exciting great interest all over the world. The Government of India have just ordered to be despatched overland the first engine for a regular service which they intend establishing on the Grand Trunk Road, for the transport of troops, Government stores, and general merchandise, in lieu of the miserably slow and costly bullock-trains which now creep along that fine road. The road steamers will, it is said, run five or six miles per hour at far less cost than the bullock hackeries, which cannot keep up a third of that speed.—*Times*, September 27.

**SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS FOR INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c., VIA BRINDISI.**—The Italian Post-office having established direct and accelerated trains between the French frontier and Brindisi, and having offered, as an experiment, to convey by those trains British Supplementary Mails for the East Indies, China, Australia, &c., commencing with the morning of Saturday, the 2nd of October next, mails supplementary to those despatched on the previous evening, via Marseilles, will henceforth be made up at this office on the morning of every Saturday and forwarded through France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by Italian packet to Alexandria. It is expected that these supplementary mails will reach Alexandria in time to go on to Suez with the mails forwarded weekly from Southampton and from Marseilles, but, in the event of the packets from Brindisi not arriving in due course, the mail packets leaving Suez will not delay their departure. All letters, &c., intended to be forwarded in these supplementary mails must be specially directed "via Brindisi," and they will be liable to the following rates of postage:—For a letter addressed to the East Indies, not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight, 1s. 4d.; for every additional half-ounce, 1s. 4d. Ditto to Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, 1s. 7d.; for every additional half-ounce, 1s. 7d. Ditto to Australia, 1s. 1d.; for every additional half-ounce, 1s. 1d. For every newspaper not exceeding four ounces in weight, 4d.; for every additional four ounces, 4d. The postage must be fully pre-paid. Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters, &c., will not be sent via Brindisi. Book packets and patterns will not be for-

warded in the supplementary mails. In London, letters may be posted under the same regulations as letters intended to be despatched by the day mail to France, except that none can be posted at the Cannon-street Railway Station. Newspapers must be posted before seven A.M., and only at the chief office.

**LOSS OF THE "CARNATIC."**—The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have ordered the officers who had command of the *Carnatic* steamer when wrecked off the island of Shadwan, in the Gulf of Suez, home to England, the Board of Trade having intimated their intention of holding an inquiry into the circumstances of her loss. Telegrams from Suez give more encouraging information as to the probability of saving the £40,000 specie from the wreck, as also a portion of her valuable cargo. The company's steamer *Ausari*, which was despatched to the scene of the wreck from Suez as soon as the news of the loss was known, returned to Suez on Sept. 22, and it appears that the wreck lies in twelve fathoms water, consequently did not go down in such deep water as previously represented. Divers can work with ease in that depth of water, but in forty fathoms it is impossible. Already there are several experienced divers from Whitstable on their route to Suez for that purpose. The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have issued an official account of the wreck in the Red Sea of their steamer the *Carnatic*, written by the captain of the vessel. The *Carnatic* left Suez at ten o'clock in the morning on the 12th inst. and struck on the reef at a little after one o'clock the same day. During the rest of that day and the whole of the next every effort was made to get her off, but in vain. In the evening the captain called a meeting of the passengers, explained the situation of the ship to them, and asked them to appoint a committee to examine into and judge of it for themselves. The committee was formed, and it was decided that the best plan to adopt was to remain on board. During the night, however, the water gained upon the vessel, and put the engine fires out. At ten o'clock next morning the passengers were leaving the vessel in the boats, when the ship suddenly slipped down, stern foremost, leaving only the fore part out of the water. Those who were saved made for the reef, whence they were all rescued the same night and the next morning by the *Sumatra*, which had come in sight bound for Suez.

## India Office.

Sept. 25, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major E. J. Spilsbury, Staff Corps; Surg. F. N. Macnamara; Capt. W. E. Chambers, Staff Corps; Lieut. T. St. Q. Clatterbuck, 29th N.I.; Lieut. col. T. Wheler, Staff Corps.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. H. R. Hope, Cav.; Surg. major L. W. Stewart; Col. D. G. Pollard, 9th N.I.; Lieut. col. A. D. McDougall, Inf.; Major T. C. Georges, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. F. W. Bean, Staff Corps; Capt. J. H. Lloyd, Staff Corps; Lieut. P. A. Browne, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. Mockler, Inf.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major J. C. Bonamy, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. J. G. Campbell, Inf., 4 mo.; Capt. A. B. Melville, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. H. Forbes, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Surg. major H. T. W. Harper, 4 mo.; Lieut. col. J. R. Boswall, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Lieut. A. H. A. Colvill, Cav., 4 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Major H. Moore, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Capt. T. P. B. Walsh, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. H. W. Holland, c.b., Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Capt. F. W. Brown, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major R. D. Hassard, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major T. Staples, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. Atkins, Inf.; Apothecary W. B. Grassby; Surg. major G. R. Playfair; Lieut. col. W. D. Bishop, Inf.; Lieut. col. C. T. Hallett, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. Crofton, Engrs.; Capt. A. H. Priusep, Cav.; Col. T. A. Carey, Staff Corps.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. F. F. Warden, Inf.; Lieut. col. W. R. Campbell, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. H. O. Thorold; Apothecary T. Mulroney; Surg. G. E. Seward; Lieut. H. B. Abbott, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. R. Trevelyan, Staff Corps; Conductor C. Tyler.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

#### BIRTHS.

**OGILVIE**—The wife of Surgeon Charles F. Ogilvie, M.D., H.M.'s Bombay Army, of a daughter, at 10, Church-terrace, Lee, S.E., Sept. 9.  
**PLOMER**—The wife of Major Plomer, Brigade Major, Belgium, of a daughter, at Sandgate, Kent, Sept. 19.



## MARRIAGES.

- ARATHOON—LECKY.**—J. H. W. Arathoon, Esq., of Calcutta, to Louisa, daughter of the late Holland Lecky, Esq., of Castle Lecky, county Derry, at St. Nicholas', Brighton, Sept. 23.
- CARMICHAEL—MORRIS.**—Colonel James D. Carmichael, C.B., to Teresa Ann, widow of Capt. J. S. Scott, 31st Regiment, and daughter of the late Thomas Morris, Esq., of Crome-hall, Gloucestershire, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Sept. 18.
- GARDEN—DOUGLAS.**—Henry C. Garden, Captain H.M.'s 32nd Bengal Pioneers, son of the late Dr. Alexander Garden, Presidency Surgeon, Calcutta, to Augusta D., daughter of Major general Claud Douglas, H.M.'s Indian Army, and granddaughter of the late Admiral Sir Archibald Dickson, Bart., at Trull, near Taunton, Somersetshire, Sept. 15.
- LEACH—ORMOND.**—Thomas H. Leach, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, and of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Thomas Leach, Esq., J.P., Barrister-at-Law, of Seaford-lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, to Elizabeth Fanny, youngest daughter of the late James Ormond, Esq., of Abingdon, Berks, at Trinity Church, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Sept. 23.
- ST. JOHN—ORMOND.**—Oliver B. C. St. John, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, to Janette, daughter of the late James Ormond, Esq., of Abingdon, Berks, at Trinity Church, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Sept. 23.
- SHELTON—LANE.**—Colonel H. R. Shelton (Retired), H.M.'s Indian Army, to Mary Ellen, daughter of the late Major Henry B. Lane, of the Royal Artillery, at Bath, Sept. 15.
- STEWART—CODRINGTON.**—Lieut. Hopton Scott Stewart, Madras Staff Corps, to Eleanor Maude, youngest daughter of Major general Robert Codrington (Retired), Madras Army, at St. Mary's Church, Wotton-under-edge, Sept. 16.
- SWAN—HULM.**—Hulm H. Swan, Esq., of Bombay, to Frances E., daughter of William Hulm, Esq., of Pembroke, at St. Mary's Church, Pembroke, Sept. 14.
- WEBBER—BARSTOW.**—Thomas W. Webber, Bengal U.C.S., to Matilda E., daughter of the late Thomas Barstow, Esq., of Garrow-hill, York, at St. Oswald's, Fulford, York, Sept. 22.
- WETHERALL—BROOKS.**—Frank A. Wetherall, Esq., Lieut. Madras N.I., son of the late Col. C. Wetherall, K.C.I., to Agnes E., daughter of Thomas Brooks, Esq., of Ealing, at All Saints' Church, Notting-hill, Sept. 22.

## DEATHS.

- ANDERSON.**—Colonel William Anderson, C.B., late Bengal Artillery, of 19, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, at Albany-hall, Ware, Herts, aged 64, Sept. 22.
- COTTON.**—Lieut. general William Cotton, late of the Madras Army, at Margate, aged 66, Sept. 16.
- CUPPAGE.**—Edmund F. F. Cuppage, Ensign 38th Regiment, lost in the wreck of the *Cacadian* off Shadwan Island, aged 19, Sept. 13.
- GREGG.**—Charlotte K., wife of J. W. Gregg, Esq., and daughter of Edward B. Mills, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, at Heathfield, Tamerton Folliott, Devon, aged 29, Sept. 23.
- HALL.**—George Herbert Hall, Captain, half-pay, 57th Bengal Native Inf., Cantonment Joint Magistrate at Cawnpore, at Heydon, Norfolk, aged 37, Sept. 26.
- RALFE.**—Henry Ralfe, Esq., late Captain Bengal Artillery, formerly of Bovey Tracey, Devon, at Winchester, aged 78, Sept. 18.
- WARNER.**—Capt. G. A. A. Warner, Madras Staff Corps, in London, aged 34, Sept. 18.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18. *Syra*, Mauritius; Mail of Orleans, Batavia.—20. Longwood, Bombay.—21. *Ajax*, Calcutta; Oberon, Bombay; Buckinghamshire, Calcutta; Marshal Pelissier, Mauritius.—21. City of Edinburgh, Calcutta; Shannon, Mauritius; Queen of Devon, Singapore; Frances, Singapore; Cherokee, Madras.—26. Bruikburn, Colombo; *Patria*, Calcutta; Hindostan, Pondicherry; Cospatrick, Madras; Flatworth, Penang; Charlotte, Bangkok; Empress Eugenie, Kurrachee.

## DEPARTURES.

Sept. 20. Lord Warden, Calcutta; Renown, Madras; Clarendon, Bombay; Hotspur, Madras; Lady Eglia, Calcutta; Elizabeth Ann, Madras; Britonart, Colombo; Sam Mendel, Bombay.—21. Michael Angelo, Calcutta; Belle of South-Esk, Singapore; Louisa, Madras.—24. William Fairbairn, Bombay; Martaban, Calcutta; Leaping Water, Bombay.—26. *Mars*, Madras.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. *Massilia*, Sept. 25.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Betts, Major and Mrs. Staples, Mr. R. S. Dobbs, Mrs. Southey, Mr. F. Pollen, Mr. T. J. Murray, Capt. W. S. Holt, Mr. R. Logan, Mrs. Minet and infant, Mr. J. M. Kierwan, Mrs. G. Edles, Mrs. Ross Lewis, Mr. G. Brooks, Major Blomfield, Lieut. Gill, For Aden.—Mr. H. C. M. Darnid. For Alexandria.—Mrs. Chirly and three children, Dr. H. S. Smart. For Gibraltar.—Mr. H. S. Kendall, Major and Mrs. Long and infant, Mr. C. O. James. For Malta.—Lieut. Hibbert. From Suez.—For Bombay.—Mr. Fuchs, Mr. G. White, Gen. Sir W. H. and Lady Turner, Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Evans, Mr. Selmer, Mr. Bransa, Col. and Mr. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodburn, Mr. W. Kirton, Col. and Mrs. Baynes, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. Weylandt.

From MARSEILLES.—For Bombay.—Mr. Hood, Mrs. Chauner, Mr. F. Cresswell, Mrs. Capper and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Taylor, Mr. Lefin, Mr. A. Chato, Mr. Ralli, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Wienholt, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Payne and friend, Lieut. Col. W. R. Campbell, Mr. H. B. Bond, Mr. C. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Boys, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Payne, Mr. J. P. Hughlings, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Greig, Major Williams, Sir George Malcolm, Mr. D. Robertson, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. R. Boycott, Mr. R. Seyd, Mr. Miller, Major Webster. For Penang.—Mr. Piesgrave. For Alexandria.—Col. Carmichael and son, Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby, Miss Willoughby, Miss L. Willoughby, Miss H. Willoughby, Miss Harrison, Miss Betsy, Miss Maclean.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

ADEN, Sept. 2.—The *Samuel* arrived here, Aug. 26, from London, had struck on the Abrolhos Shoals, coast of Brazil, but makes no water. She also jettisoned thirty or forty tons of cargo during a heavy gale at the Cape of Good Hope. The

Fleetwing, which arrived here, Aug. 27, from Carlisle, was fouled on the 30th by the str. *Necra*, from Bombay, and lost half her stern, part of the quarter bulwarks, &c. **MEXICO**, July 20.—The *Annie Wood*, hence to Zulu and the Channel, reported July 13, brought in here after being ashore on Fortune Island, is badly damaged about the keel and stern, and will probably be condemned.

**PAK.** Sept. 19.—The *Rowena*, of Liverpool, from Cardiff to Aden, ashore on the Dunvale 13th, has got off, and proceeded to Bristol.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## OCTOBER 2.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.**—Mr. J. Guise, Mrs. and Miss Christopher, Miss Thompson, Miss Willet, Mr. McKinn, Mrs. Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Lavine, Mr. Yates, Mrs. E. Kelsall, Major J. B. Cox, Miss Patterson, Mr. M. D. Stephenson, Mrs. W. J. Jeffreys, Mr. R. C. Saunders, Mr. Gordon Lyonn, Miss Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Owen, Dr. C. Callthrop, Mr. H. G. Cooke, Mr. R. B. Buckley, Mr. Postford, Asst. surg. B. Franklin, Mr. Wood, and Mr. E. Sanders.

**MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Apcar, Mr. A. A. Apcar, Mr. Fairley and friend, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Barlow, Miss Gordon, Mr. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. Constant, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Showers, Mr. McLaren, Rev. D. George, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and child, Miss Fowle, Mrs. A. MacKenzie, Miss Robertson, Miss M. Pherson, Mr. A. Sieger, Mrs. W. Kaye, Mr. J. W. McKnight, Sir J. F. Stokes, Mr. John Mitchell, and Rev. M. Lamert.

**SUEZ to CALCUTTA.**—Mr. Rizo, Mr. Psycho, Mr. Schillizzi, Mr. Corwela, Mr. E. Mayordorado, and Mr. P. P. Ellis.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.**—Miss Eddis, Lieut. Wrattislaw, Miss Addis, Col. Hilliard, Rev. Mr. A. C. Bell, Mr. R. Rice, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Trend, Mrs. Jennings, Mr. Murphy, Mr. W. Price, and Mr. Hinchouse.

**MARSEILLES to MADRAS.**—Mr. Roxburgh, Mr. Powell, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. L. Moore, Major Lyonn, Mrs. Shortland and infant, and Major and Mrs. Baldwin and infant.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.**—Lieut. Col. and Miss Gordon, Miss Lake, Mr. T. A. Monteith, Miss Griffin, Mrs. Loch, Miss Hamilton, Mr. Colson, and Mr. Hyne.

**MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Garbutt, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. J. S. Barnes, Lieut. Hill, Surg. major Cameron, Mr. W. E. Balch, Mr. A. C. Burnett, Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Pridley and infant, Mr. E. Anderson, Mr. R. H. Hamilton, Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Mr. E. Stillwell, Mr. G. Steinhil, Mr. and Mrs. Kellner, Mr. W. M. Donald, Mr. C. T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Seward, Major John M. Donald, Mr. H. P. Roberts, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow.

**SUEZ to BOMBAY.**—Mr. A. Thurburn, Mr. J. B. Pennington, Hon. P. Wyndham, Mr. J. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Stead, and Mr. J. Shaw.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.**—Mr. E. Buchanan, Miss Macartney, Mr. J. Duncan's two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carver, Capt. Skottowe, Mr. H. S. Master, and Mr. and Mrs. Ross.

**MARSEILLES to CEYLON.**—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Crewell, Mr. Gossett, Miss Sconce, Sir J. Elphinstone, and Mr. H. W. Radley.

**SUEZ to CEYLON.**—Mr. Duncan Davidson.

**SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.**—Mrs. E. Arthur, Mrs. Wilberforce Wilson, and Miss M. M. Riehton.

**MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.**—Mrs. Mellich and infant.

**SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.**—Mr. J. W. Wilbra.

**SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.**—Mr. W. Tilley.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.**—Mr. C. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. J. E. Thomson, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. W. H. Dillon, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. H. R. Troup, and Mr. Stovin.

**MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.**—Mr. Franks, Mr. G. T. Scott, and Mr. Fysh.

**SUEZ to MELBOURNE.**—Mr. Garbutt.

**SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.**—Mrs. Skottowe, and Commander S. H. Murray, R.N.

**MARSEILLES to SYDNEY.**—Mrs. Towns and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffning and child, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Watt.

**SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. J. A. Guise.

**MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.**—Col. and Mrs. Stanton and child.

## OCTOBER 9.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.**—Mrs. G. M. Price, Mr. H. C. Mendel, Dr. J. A. C. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Burlton, Miss Harris, Mr. W. H. Simpson, Mrs. Joynt and two children, Miss Hutton, Mrs. A. Robinson and child, Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Jones, Mr. J. Dowell, Mr. Carss, Mr. C. P. B. Walshe, Mr. G. Hutchinson, Mr. W. M. Tennent, Mr. H. B. Cook, Mrs. Stirling and four children, Mr. M. R. Guise, Mrs. Trench, and Mr. McCulloch.

**MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.**—Mr. G. M. Jackson, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. A. Ollivant, Mrs. Shaw, Hon. W. H. Galloway, Major Barras, Colonel and Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. G. Romaine, Lieut. Col. W. C. Anderson, Mrs. Marval, Mr. J. E. Murphy, Mr. E. Fulton, Mr. Lee Warner, Mr. A. H. Unwin, Capt. Fisher, Mr. A. Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Mayhew, Dr. W. Jamieson, Mr. W. T. Jamieson, Mr. J. L. Dennison, Mrs. R. C. Thorp, Mr. F. C. Danke, Hon. Louis S. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. MacFarlane and infant, Captain Chapman, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Françoise Rastoneo Daut, and Capt. Salkeld.

**SUEZ to BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jenkinson, Mr. Bax, Surg. major and Mrs. Penaberton, and Mr. C. Kerr.

**SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.**—Mrs. Brown and infant.

**MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.**—Mrs. Carver and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell and infant, and Mr. Durant.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.**—Miss Jeanie, Miss L. Partridge, and Miss M. Partridge.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.**—Mrs. Levy's child, Mr. Flood, Mrs. Drummond Hay, Miss G. W. Fleming, Capt. Hall, Mr. T. Colville, Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Miss Bland, and Mr. C. Gore.

## OCTOBER 16.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.**—Mrs. Rose and two children, Mr. H. Hastings, Miss Dodd, Miss M. E. Gray, Mrs. Wickes, Miss Condel, Mr. J. White, Mr. C. A. Samuels, Mrs. Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Fraser, Mr. Daint, Mr. C. Holford, Mrs. Hill, Mr. B. K. Rivett, Mr. Collins, Mr. G. H. Dumas, Mr. A. W. Campbell, Miss Gorthard Angelo, Misses Lemarchand (two), Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Tottenham, Sir Thomas Souton, Mrs. Arnold, Mr. Gregson, and Lieut. Brown.

**MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.**—Capt. and Mrs. F. Lance, Mrs. Rutherford, Miss Payne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Lieut. Col. B. Walton, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. R. W. Cunningham, Mr. R. Adley, Mrs. Percival White, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Livermore, Mr. A. J. Elliot, Mr. J. C. McGregor, Mr. V. H. Schlich, Mr. Langton, Mr. Hobson, and Messrs. Bennett (two).

**SUEZ to CALCUTTA.**—Mrs. Blyth and niece, and Miss Driver.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.**—Mr. R. Sewell, Mrs. G. Duncan, Mr. Gordon Mackenzie, Mr. H. M. Winterbottom, Mrs. Johnson, the Right Hon. Lady Napier, Miss Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Rogers, Mr. A. L. Hough, Rev. Mr. Clayton, Mr. C. De Rbeck, Mr. D. Ferguson, Miss E. M. Jones, and Mrs. Eddis.

**MARSEILLES to MADRAS.**—Mrs. Langley.

**SUEZ to MADRAS.**—Capt. Boone.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.**—Major Vander Gucht, Mrs. Merriman and infant, Miss Blake, Mrs. Haycock, Miss Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Cresswhite and infant, Mr. J. Graham, Mr. C. Bogue, Capt. Johnston, Mr. J. H. Todd, Mrs. and Miss Brown, Miss Blissett, Mr. C. E. Ghoistone, Miss Leckie, and Mr. T. Walton.

**MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.**—Dr. G. and Mrs. Marr, Mr. and Mrs. Spry, Mr. W. J. Halsey, Mrs. A. Starling, Mr. F. S. Silbitt, Mr. M. D. Chalmers, Mr. F. L. Charles, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mrs. Matland, Miss Matland, Mr. F. Baker, Mr. E. J. Sukkison, Major J. D. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leach, Mrs. Lopez Pereira, Miss Kennett, Mrs. and Miss Gibbs, Miss Tasker, Mr. F. W. B. Acworth, Mr. W. Pratt, and Mr. Robinson.

**SUEZ to BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. W. E. Blyth, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. B. Robertson, Miss Robertson, Mr. Archibald Rogers, and Mr. Hart Davies.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.**—Mr. J. Hamilton.

**MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.**—Mr. John Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wallace, and Mr. J. Holliday.

**MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.**—Mr. C. Holliday.

**MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.**—Mr. R. C. Smith.

**SUEZ to PENANG.**—Miss Napier.

**SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Rogers and child.

**MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.**—Mrs. G. Cousmaker, and Mr. Holliday.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.**—Mr. Brownlow Knox, Mrs. Poynder, Miss Greenfield, and Lieut. Col. Dickens.

OCTOBER 23.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Cookson and two infants, Mr. E. H. Cowie, Mr. E. Dickinson, Mr. E. Weber, Mr. P. M. Dalsiel, Mr. A. Dalsiel, Miss Dalsiel, Mr. Walton, and Mrs. Hallett.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Allen, Mr. J. S. Drummond, Colonel Holland, Lieut. W. A. Atkins, Mr. E. J. Webber, Mr. Spankie, Miss Spankie, Mr. J. H. Lane, and Mr. J. Burke.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mrs. and Miss M'Leod, Mr. Campbell Kerr, and Mr. W. Forrester.

SOUTHAMPTON TO KURRACHEE.—Miss Newnham.

MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.—Colonel Rich, Mrs. Durant and three daughters, Sir Charles Lowcock, and Capt. Healey.

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OCTOBER 30.

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Supplementary Mails will also be made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday morning, via France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by Italian packet to Alexandria, but should they not reach the latter place in time, the departure of the regular Mails for Suez will not be delayed. The postage of letters will be at the rate of 1s. 4d. for each half-ounce, and of newspapers 4d. for each four ounces.

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6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	...	105½	106
7th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	...	110½	110½
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Colombo ...	dis.	½ dis.			
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India 5 per cent. ...	...	114½	
India 4 per cent. ...	...	100½	
India Encased Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	92½	
India 5 per cent. Encased Paper, 1872 ...	...	108	
India Stock, Encased Paper, 5½ per cent., 1870 ...	...	110½	
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	103½	
" " " 1859 ...	...	100	
" " " 1863 ...	...	104	
" " " 1864 ...	...	99½	
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	104½	
India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	28s. to 30s. pm.	
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	23s. pm.	
India 5 per cent. for account ...	...		
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...		
India 4 per cent., 1868 ...	...		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...		
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...	...		
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...		
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Stock East Indian ...	100	111½ to 112½	
20 Ditto L Extension ...	all		
Stock G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	109	
20 Ditto (new) ...	10	1½ to 1½ pm.	
20 Ditto ...	4	1½ to 1½ pm.	
Stock Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	106 to 107	
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	99	
Stock Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	107½ to 108½	
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	103	
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	107 to 108	
10 Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	1½ to 1½ pm.	
Stock Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106 to 107	
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Stock Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½	
20 Ditto ...	3	1½ pm.	
Stock Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	107	
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited) B ...	10	4	
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25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	34	
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	85	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	43½	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5 Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	5	
5 New ...	4	½ dis. to par	
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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, September 7; Agra, September 4; Calcutta, September 3; Madras, September 1.

The appointment of Colonel Strachey to a seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council has called forth a good deal of discussion in the Indian press. The *Friend of India* objects to the conversion of an able Secretary of Public Works into a Councillor beset with many uncongenial duties. It also dreads the notion of two such ultra-Radicals and almost socialists as Mr. John Strachey and his engineer brother being seated at the same council-board, and using all their great talents in furtherance of a creed which would crush out all private rights and class distinctions under the tread of one all-devouring tyrant—the State. It protests against the rumoured project of enlarging the Executive Council for the special benefit of Colonel Strachey, who would do his best to carry forward the pernicious principles of the Punjab Tenancy Act and the Land Improvement Bill. On the other hand, the *Englishman*, smiling at the fears of its contemporary, hails the appointment with entire satisfaction, and praises Lord Mayo for this new evidence of his quickness in finding special men to do special work. It believes that part of the additional work thus thrown on Colonel Strachey's shoulders can be taken off them by the appointment of Colonel Rundall as his coadjutor. We are strongly inclined to agree with the latter. The colonel's varied abilities will have full scope in his new position, and if a seat is to be made for him in the Executive Council also, his special experiences will enable him to probe and rectify the many abuses which mar the efficiency of the Public Works Department. In the work of economy begun by Lord Mayo, no abler or more zealous help-mate could be found, especially as he is a good deal more than a mere economist.

COLONEL KEATINGE's latest report on the distress in Marwar presents a picture of unchequered gloom. All his intelligence from the suffering districts tends to upset his previous expectations. Prices had not fallen. In many places the growing distress had already touched the point of actual starvation. So great has been the loss of cattle throughout Marwar that less than half the usual area will in all likelihood have been sown this year. Colonel Keatinge fears that, under the most favourable circumstances, "high prices and some distress must continue for eighteen months more." Of the multitudes that wandered across the border in quest of food, many thousands found support in the poor-houses of Mhairwarra, Ajmere, Neemuch, and the district under Mount Abo. Some thousands who returned to Marwar in time for the rains which usually begin in June, have since been reduced to the direst extremities by the continuance of drought down to the latter part of July. Altogether it is a woful prospect, in spite of the efforts making to relieve distress by means of public works and private charities. The Marwar Durbar has done something in the former direction by allotting a lakh of rupees a-year, to be laid out on the main lines of communication. Subscriptions from the Mahajans and Bunniahs of Jodhpore, Pali, and several other large cities in Marwar have been largely distributed through the local *punches*, or committees, and the natives of Bombay have also come forward to the relief of their starving countrymen. By this time large subscriptions from the European community of Bombay are likewise pouring into the suffering districts. When all is reckoned up however, a wide margin of utter misery must still remain to tax the resources of the native government, and to call for charitable aid from other parts of India.

THESE sad accounts are confirmed, if they need confirming, by the letters published in the Bombay papers. One correspondent, writing from Tantoola, shrinks from describing minutely "the sickening scenes of famishing groups and dying people" with whom he is daily brought into contact. Thousands of famishing families, he affirms, "are travelling about the country in a state of distraction, unable to obtain work," while multitudes who could once have worked are now "hardly able to bear their own weight." Diarrhoea, guinea-worm, and famine-fever are rampant in every village. There is very little grain left in the district, and what might be obtained from the neighbouring markets already commands a price beyond the reach of those who most need it. Without Government aid for the importation of cheap food and the prompt extension of public works, this second year of famine, he declares in effect, will send "thousands of people into an early grave." Without a large supply of engineers, the Public Works Department can never meet half the demands now hanging over it, and even if it gets them, no good will ensue should precious time be wasted in preparing plans and estimates.

IN Gwalior, Harrowtie, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, the signs of distress are only less noticeable than in Marwar and Ajmere. Hissar seems specially threatened with dire suffering; but throughout the Punjab a second year of scarcity, if not a season of sharp famine, appears inevitable. What steps are the Government taking to meet the danger? Would it not be as well to store up grain in all the chief centres of actual or expected suffering, which might in time of great pressure be sold to the poorer classes at something less than famine prices? It would interfere with the markets? Very

likely, but the State in India has the right, as virtual landlord, to look after the ordinary well-being of its weaker children, so far as may consort with the just claims of all classes. Relief-works also must be kept going in all directions, but the feeding of the people is the one great question of the hour.

FROM Central India the accounts seem more favourable. There is every prospect now of a good harvest in those provinces. Disease however is still rampant through Upper India, especially in the districts visited by famine. The deaths in Gwalior from fever and cholera have been nearly 2,000 in three weeks. The Punjab has been suffering greatly from the same scourges. In Umritsur 150 died from cholera in one day, and more than 3,000 have perished from various diseases in a few weeks. That picturesque and sacred, but overcrowded city, is paying heavily for its obstinate neglect of sanitary appliances. Thousands of the living have fled the place, and the number of closed shops is steadily increasing.

A STRONG deputation of gentlemen interested in the tea-culture of North-Eastern India have laid before the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal their reasons for objecting to those clauses of the Coolie Labour Bill which extend its provisions to time-expired labourers. Their arguments tend to show the broad difference between newly-arrived coolies, ignorant of the work before them and needing protection against their new masters and themselves, and those coolies who, having passed their three years' apprenticeship, might be trusted to make their own bargains in the future. It was argued with apparent justice that this part of the Bill would hurt the employers without really helping the employed. Mr. Bullen Smith, referring to the 15,000 re-engaged coolies in Cachar alone, declared his willingness to accept the new clauses if on due inquiry it were found that the re-engagements involved any unfair dealing with the coolies. Dr. Ferris, as a friend of the coolies, enlarged on the objections they naturally felt to being hampered in their re-engagements. Mr. Grey however was inexorable. He could see no distinction "between a labourer under the three years' contract and a labourer who, after that term, entered into a fresh contract." If any protection was needed, it was just as necessary after the three years as it had been before. There may be some force in this reasoning, but all we can say is that the Lieutenant-governor fails to make us see it. Is there no distinction between a raw recruit and a soldier re-enlisting?

THE Government of India are considering a scheme for rectifying the boundaries of the different great provinces. It is proposed to relieve Bengal not of Assam only and Orissa, but of all Bahar north of the Ganges. This last section with Kemaon and Rohilkund, taken from the North-West, would be made over to Oudh, while Orissa would fall to the Central Provinces, together with some of the hill States now ruled from Madras. A Chief Commissioner would then govern Assam and Cachar. Oudh and the Central Provinces would be raised into semi-independent States like the North-West, each ruled by a Lieutenant-governor. Bombay will have to give up Sindh to the Punjab. There are some good features in this scheme, but will it not tend to cut up some parts of India too small? Oudh and the North-West for instance seem made to be one, and if Bombay loses Sindh, might she not receive some part of Central India in exchange?

AMONG several projected reforms in the Public Works Department, not the least welcome is the appointment of an assistant engineer to each of the head offices of the department. This arrangement will at once lighten the labours of an over-worked body, and tend to keep the outlay on public works in something like due dependence on the estimates. At present, for various reasons, the one has no very clear relation to the other. The new official will pass most of his time in overlooking and revising the calculations of the executive officers, and in keeping the outlay within reasonable bounds. We may hope, in fact, to see this reform so far developed, that the framing of the estimates and the keeping of accounts will really come to rest with the new controlling body; the time of the executive engineer being mainly reserved for the details of work already ordered.

To Anglo-Indians the mention of Indian missionaries suggests in these days a picture the reverse of heroic. The bulk

of these missionaries lead quiet, comfortable lives, so far as comfort is predicable of Englishmen in the East. They have pretty good pay, and do not work too hard for it. Wives and children are with most of them an ordinary and appreciable adjunct. They live in bungalows as good as those occupied by their neighbours, and have various ways of eking out their regular incomes. Beyond teaching a few children, which they do well enough, and holding forth now and then in doubtful Hindustani to curious listeners in the bazaars, their time is largely at their disposal, whether for private study, gardening, or writing for the papers. As a body, they are estimable, well-meaning men, useful sometimes as interpreters of native feeling and champions of native interests against the encroachments of other non-official Europeans. An idea however has sprung up at home that they are hardly apostolic enough for present needs. Instead of making converts, they prefer minding their own families. There is a new demand, it seems, for enthusiasts of the type that Sidney Smith ridiculed, men without wives or secular learning, but with intense faith in their mission to convert the Gentiles. It seems that one of the London Missionary Societies has already decreed war against married missionaries, by making it a condition of future selection for the good work, that the men so selected shall not think of marrying for a certain number of years. From India a voice of protest has already come against so cruel an innovation on long established usage. It is bad enough, we are told, to live the life of an exile in such a country; but what will life be there without the "placens uxor?" As regards the men themselves, we do not see the force of this argument. Does every subaltern or young civilian take out a wife with him? Does not celibacy favour many forms of corporate action? In this case it is only enjoined, we believe, for the first two years. Whether a sterner and more fanatical set of men will be fostered by the new rules, is quite another question. From the statesman's point of view we must always deprecate any change that might tend to stir up anew the flames of religious bigotry and popular mistrust in India. Mischief enough has already from time to time been done there by well-meaning enthusiasts, who can see no way to Heaven except their own. India needs no more missionaries of the Ward and Carey stamp. But we do not see that the new rules in question necessarily point to so unwelcome an issue. There can be no great hardship involved in postponing marriage for a couple of years, in order that the missionary may have time to prove his general fitness alike for the work required of him and the climate where it is carried on.

THE new arrangements for a weekly mail from London to Alexandria by way of Brindisi bring us a step nearer to the day when the Italian will supersede the French port, as a stage on the overland journey to India and Australia. To many people who write letters, the difference in the hour of despatch between Friday night and Saturday morning would be a boon worth purchasing, even at the cost of threepence more a letter. But so long as there is no certainty that the Suez steamer will wait for the mails from Brindisi, the boon will be almost neutralised. Italian officials are proverbially slow, and to depend on them and their underlings for the punctual delivery of mails at Alexandria or Suez will be trusting to a very fragile reed. It will be yet more annoying for passengers by the Italian route to find themselves at Suez a day after the mail has left for India. We must look to our Post-office authorities to devise some practicable safeguard against Italian unpunctuality. It would be a great pity if the experiment were to fall through for want of a right understanding between the English and Italian Governments. There should of course be no unnecessary delay at Suez merely on account of a supplementary mail from Brindisi. But we hope that something like certainty in the arrival of the latter at the point of junction with the Marseilles mails will soon be established, and that in due time the rates of postage will be equalised. If the experiment answers as it should, no time should be lost in establishing a direct mail from Bombay home through Brindisi.

WE are sorry to see that Mr. J. C. Gilliland, whose name appeared among the surviving passengers of the *Carnatic*, was after all among the lost.

THERE is no doubt, we believe, that Lord Napier of Magdala will succeed Sir W. Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief in India.



**CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,  
REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.**

**BENGAL.**—Lieut. Holford, Barrackmaster Saugor Circle, at Saugor, Aug. 29; Surg. Major Batson, Retired List, at Dinapore, Aug. 27; Capt. G. H. Hale, half-pay, late 4th Bengal Cavalry, at Heydon, Norfolk, aged 37, Sept. 28.  
**BOMBAY.**—Major Gen. Frank Adams, C.B., late commanding the Mhow Division, at sea, on board the str. *Tamora*, aged 60, Sept. 19; Capt. J. P. M. Newton, Bombay Staff Corps, attached to 11th Regt. N.I., at Nussereabad, Aug. 23.  
**CIVIL SERVICE.**—Mr. H. Ryland, Deputy Collector, Nowshera, Aug. 11.  
**ROYAL NAVY.**—John M. Ross, Esq., late of the R.N., on board the P. and O. Co.'s str. *Surul*, in the Red Sea, on the voyage home from Calcutta, aged 24, Aug. 28.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.**

Per str. *Poonah*.—From Calcutta.—Mr. A. T. T. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Dr. Chambers. From Madras.—Hon. T. Clarke, Mr. H. Spencer, Major and Mrs. Heysham, Major Burnell. From Shanghai.—Mr. Hutchinson. From Hong Kong.—Mrs. Kevira and child, Mrs. de Maldonada and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Heredia and children, Mrs. Marshall. From Gallé.—Sir E. Cressy, Capt. Chambers. From Calcutta.—Mrs. Wetherill. From Bombay.—Lieut. Turner, Mrs. Drew, Mr. Child, Mr. L. Kelly, Mr. Armistead. From Alexandria.—Mr. J. A. Boy, Mr. H. Wyatt, Mr. F. B. Thompson, Mr. J. Smith.

**EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.**

Per str. *Nyanza*, Oct. 8.—From Calcutta.—Lieut. Barnes, Lieut. Clarke, R.N., Mrs. Pakenham and four children, Mrs. Millington and four children. From Madras.—Lieut. Elton. From Shanghai.—Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. K. D. Dow. From Bombay.—Mrs. Smith and two infants, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Westmacott and infant.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.*

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, October 6, 1869.

**A QUESTION FOR THE INDIA-OFFICE.**

WE trust that the Secretary of State for India will not arrive at too hasty a decision on one of the points lately referred home by the Indian Government. The case at issue stands thus. Towards the end of last year the Madras Collector of Customs learned that a quantity of gold thread had been sent from the free port of Pondicherry by parcel post. Without more ado he confiscated the gold thread. Some months later a like discovery led to the seizure by the Madras Post-office of divers watches, chains, and precious stones, despatched by letter post to a firm of English jewellers in Madras. These proceedings won the approval of the Madras Government. In other quarters however they were viewed in a different light. The Bombay Postmaster appealed to a previous intimation from the Supreme Government, that a frequent examination of parcels sent by post would inconvenience the public far more than it could benefit the exchequer. From the Director-general of Post-offices came a telegram declaring that the Supreme Government disapproves of "any systematic interference with the contents of mails, and prefers to submit to loss of duty." Apparently however the Indian Government has doubts as to the propriety of allowing the Post-office to cheat the Customs Department; for it has referred the whole question to the Secretary for India, with an assurance of its own inability to discover any good grounds of public policy for the fiscal sacrifice caused by this free importation of dutiable goods. The loss thus occasioned, especially on all kinds of millinery and haberdashery, is declared to be far greater than the counterbalancing profit to the Post-office from the carriage of the things in question. At the same time the Government sees no reason why, if regard for the public convenience should justify its own acquiescence in such a loss, the trading community need make any fuss about the matter. They can use the Post-office for their own advantage just as freely as other classes do, and good use indeed they seem to have made of it, to judge by the quantity of goods that fell into the hands of the Madras Collector. It was hardly fair however of that official to seize on jewellery addressed to Messrs. Orr, and let off uncommercial sinners with a small fine in the shape of duty on their goods. The Director-general, at any rate, denounced the harshness of the Madras official, and by his advice the confiscated articles were afterwards restored.

Which view will the Home Government take of the matter; that which the Madras collector enforced so hastily, or the view so ably vindicated by the Director-general himself in the

minute forwarded by the Indian Government? It is a nice question which has thus been raised, and the points to consider are several. It is admitted on all hands that frequent examination of letters and parcels sent by post is not a thing to desire. Banghy parcels, thinks the Director-general, should be inspected now and then; but tampering with letters ought as far as possible to be avoided. Many things now sent out to India by letter-post would in all likelihood not be despatched at all if that door were closed against them. In most civilised countries anything within a specified weight may be forwarded by letter. The Director-general especially quotes Prussia as an instance of liberal dealing in this respect, and sneers at the attempt to bring British India down to the same low level with Spain and Turkey. Is it true however that the Prussian Post-office refrains from examining letters of suspicious bulk or appearance? The Director-general again differs from the Indian Government in his estimate of the gain and loss account between the Customs and Postal Departments, for the one, he believes, would virtually balance the other. Moreover any change in the direction glanced at by the Indian Government would lead to endless danger of foul play among the servants of the Indian Post-office—a consideration of serious weight.

On the whole, we are inclined to deprecate any interference with the present system, so far at least as letters are concerned. Even with regard to the pattern post, it is probable that any revival or increase of old restrictions would ultimately redound to the public loss, and to the general inconvenience of numbers who, if debarred from using the Post-office, would simply refrain from procuring the forbidden goods.

**THE LOSS OF THE "CARNATIC."**

PENDING the results of an official inquiry into the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Carnatic*, we have no wish to pass a premature judgment on any of the parties concerned in a catastrophe of which the full particulars have yet to be made known. But there are certain points brought out in the accounts hitherto published, on which our curiosity is not a little exercised. We do not care to assume with the *Times* that the captain of the *Carnatic* neglected his duty to his passengers in the strenuousness of his efforts to save the ship. It may have been merely an error of judgment which led him to keep the passengers on board the waterlogged vessel until the hour of deliverance came for some of them too late. Still it is curious that he should have been the last to realise the danger, to which all on board were exposed by his obstinate belief in the steamer's power to resist the tremendous strain that ultimately broke her in two. By his own account we know that nearly half the vessel hung beyond the edge of the reef in a depth of water varying from nine to fourteen fathoms, and that the water began to gain upon her as early as nine A.M. of the 13th September, but a few hours after her stem got jammed upon the reef. He seems to have done his best to keep the steamer from slipping back into the depths behind her to certain destruction; but the steady rising of the water within her hull apparently caused him none of that disquietude which those around him were not slow in expressing. He advised the passengers to stay on board that night, and guided by his assurances a committee of three decided by two votes to one that his advice should be followed. It was then getting dark, and so the passengers, who were only about thirty in number, and had for hours been looking in vain upon the Island of Shadwan as it lay invitingly some four miles off, made up their minds for a night of watching on the crowded fore-castle. About midnight the fore-compartments were full of water, which was also making its way into the after cabin. Soon after two A.M. of the 14th the water had put out the engine fires. At seven A.M. the main saloon began to fill, and the breeze, hitherto light, was fast freshening. By this time the ship was quite waterlogged, and, says one of the passengers, had slipped a few feet down the reef, while the sea kept thundering down the broken skylights into the saloon.

Still no word was given for the removal of the passengers in the boats that had lain ready stocked for nearly twenty-four

hours, to the land that lay so near and could be reached so easily. When the order did come, at ten A.M. says the captain, at eleven according to one of the passengers, the fate of some among them and of many of the crew was already impending. In another moment the vessel had parted in two amidships, and the forepart followed the stern into the deep water. A struggling mass of human beings mixed up with sheep, fowls, boxes, bales, and other lumber, floated helpless on the returning wave. Amidst the bewildered scramble that ensued, it is only wonderful that no more than twenty-six souls disappeared for ever. But among these were several passengers, and ten or twelve of the European crew. The survivors may be thankful that so many escaped, but would any of those twenty-six lives have been lost if better use had been made of the hours of daylight that slipped by before the catastrophe? How was it that so much time was wasted on that eventful morning? Why was no order given to man the boats until the destruction of the steamer had become a question of moments? The final catastrophe was a thing to count upon from the moment when the water put out the fires. It grew more and more imminent as the waves, rising with the rising breeze, swept more and more fiercely over the doomed vessel. The passengers waited and wondered at the unreasonable delay in removing them from a wreck which was sinking bodily before their eyes. If their patience had been sorely tried the whole day before, what must they have felt under the growing conviction that their lives were being wantonly imperilled by the ill-timed obstinacy of one man? If those precious hours of daylight had not been so strangely wasted, it is more than probable that not life only but the mails and the baggage of all on board would have been saved.

And how came the *Carnatic* to run upon the fatal reef? The Red Sea, as we know, is fringed with coral rocks, past which careful steering may sometimes be needed. But this particular reef at the mouth of the Gulf of Suez was well known, the sea was calm, the night clear and starlight, the Ashrafi Light still plainly visible astern. Captain Jones accounts for the misadventure by an unusually strong current that must have carried the ship too far westward as she passed Jubal Island. But eighteen minutes before the ship grounded he had turned her head off towards the south-east, and was steaming on, we are told, at the rate of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  knots an hour. It is anyhow clear that the vessel must have been going at a high speed to jam herself so fast as she did upon the reef. Under the circumstances prudence would surely have counselled a slower rate of steaming, or a wider berth to the danger on the starboard bow. A little more easting would have brought her clear of the breakers. When the captain saw the breakers right ahead, he at once had the helm put hard a-starboard. But the speed she was going at made the steamer slow to answer her helm, and the order to reverse her engines came too late to avert the dreaded shock. Had that order been given first, in all likelihood the *Carnatic* would have been saved.

From all this it is easy to see that matter for consideration at the coming inquiry exists in plenty. Evidently it was not the current alone that drove the steamer upon the reef. When the captain found himself out of his right course, at night-time, in a doubtful neighbourhood, ought he not to have slackened his pace, or at least to have kept away a point or two more eastward? Had he any particular reason for going full speed? Are there any grounds for the statement made by one of the passengers that he had been "challenged by a French vessel, which had six miles start, to race to Aden?" If the challenge was given and accepted, we can understand the rest. The *Carnatic* would not be the first steamer that had come to grief from so mischievous a practice. Under the excitement of such a race her captain would be tempted to push on all the faster in order to recover his lost ground. But when he saw the breakers so near ahead, ought not the order for reversing the engines to have preceded the order for starboarding the helm? We should also like to hear the captain's reasons for delaying the transfer of his passengers from the steamer to

the island, up to the moment when their lives had come to hang, as it were, upon a thread. He may after all prove to have been wholly blameless; but appearances are hardly in his favour, and the indignation of his passengers is very great.

It seems strange, by the way, that for many years past every accident that has happened to a Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer has happened on the Suez side of the Isthmus, although the ordinary dangers on that side are probably fewer than on this. How are we to account for such a difference? Is it because the officers on the Indian side are apt, as a rule, to set social accomplishments above professional skill, to graduate in the school of good manners rather than in that of sound seamanship? Or is it true here, as in many other cases, that comparative freedom from danger begets carelessness, while the sense of a danger always near at hand tends to encourage a habit of ordinary caution?

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Delhi Gazette* has seen a great many diverse opinions expressed regarding the Suez Canal, and there seems to be a prevalent idea that this grand work will not be so successful as had been anticipated. It may be satisfactory to our readers to hear the opinion of a gentleman well qualified to form a correct estimate of the design, and who has spent several days recently in examining the whole Canal thoroughly. He states that there cannot be a doubt of its success. The theory of the bed of the Canal silting up is, he considers, a wild chimera. There is only one portion where there is any danger at all of sand accumulating, and that is a small section of the Canal in the centre; but the section is so small as to be quite manageable, and there are really no difficulties which may not be got over by the exercise of ordinary engineering skill and appliances. We learn that it is in contemplation to send the Southampton passengers and mail through the Canal, the Marseilles mail going overland as before. It is also stated that the P. and O. Southampton steamers will go through the Canal and continue the voyage without entailing the necessity of disembarkation upon the passengers. The great difficulty to be overcome in this arrangement is that the Mediterranean boats are not supposed to be fitted for the Suez side, and if the same boat goes the through journey it will be necessary to change all the officers, crew and servants on board at Alexandria.

### ROYAL AND INDIAN COLONELS.

The *Friend of India* remarks that the difficulty as to the supersession of Royal by Indian colonels on promotion to Major-Generals has been temporarily met by the stoppage of promotion in the case of the latter. In this matter the Royal Colonels have had it all their own way. Even if the evil were such as it is represented to be in England it would cease after thirty more promotions. But a glance at the long roll of Home colonels shows how many are on half-pay. Men who have paid heavily for promotion, as they see the Major-General's rank approaching, either seek or take the half-pay difference. By taking half-pay they get back most of their money, and are able to wait for what the future has in store. This is an outlet permitted by the Horse Guards, and paid for by the country. The Home colonels complain not, for this luxury of doing nothing on half-pay and a return of capital is a boon to the service. But the Indian colonel, should he indulge in Home delights, would cease to be acquainted with a pay abstract after two years, and would be cut off altogether should he remain five years out of India, during three of which he would be without pay. It is hardly fair for the English colonels to complain of their Indian brethren, who are a working body, passing up their service list more quickly than the others handicapped with Home and "Dowb."

### THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The *Madras Athenæum* criticises the Secretary of State's scheme for having a number of educated men trained to forestry in the schools of France and Germany. Their training there extends over a period of two and a-half years, and they are to be sent out here. They will be the first of the lot, and will think that they are going to teach everyone something new. It will probably take them as long to unlearn as to learn. The climate will be against them, the yield per acre of forest land exceedingly small compared with what they have been accustomed to, the method of extending forests by means of planting entirely new. Natives might be taken in at an early age and become natural woodsmen, learning a profession which could be remuneratively pursued out of the Government service. To employ them in the Forest Department would be to teach them how to reclaim waste lands, to imbue them with a taste, in which they are sadly deficient, for ornamental arboriculture, to teach them

that land apparently as barren as a rock might support trees, which would afford a grateful shade to themselves and their cattle. The native conservators after they left the Government service would be public instructors in the art of rearing plantations. They would know and diffuse among contemporaries and transmit to posterity the knowledge of what trees would suit the particular soils. The diffusion of knowledge among the people of the country, of the way in which to make every inch of soil bring forth its fruit in due system, is one of our primary duties, and two of the schools at our disposal now are the Public Works and the Forest Department. And a knowledge of the cultivation best for a country is to be got in that country itself. The cultivator can get hints doubtless from the style of cultivation in vogue in other countries, and the more valuable will those hints be the more he knows of the capacities, from the mode of treatment hitherto adopted of the soil on which to practise; knowledge, until the application of it is seen, is difficult to acquire. A young man fresh from books is not likely to acquire much knowledge of arboriculture in France of any value so far as its practical application to Indian wants is concerned. The man capable of learning the most is he who has a knowledge of Indian wants, and who could see what appliances and systems in vogue elsewhere could be turned to practical advantage here. Such a man would learn more in three months than one of Sir Stafford Northcote's apprentices in three years. Then, again, if a love for trees, or flowers, or gardening once fixes on a man, it never leaves him. It causes him to learn and to teach others as long as he lives. It gives him recreation when other sources fail, and—for there is something sentimental left in us yet—when he is no more his last amusements are respected and his maxims treasured.

#### THE SUPERSESSION OF COLONELS IN THE ROYAL ARMY.

The *Bombay Gazette* observes that there is one point in the supersession controversy which does not appear to have been sufficiently dwelt on. The method of promotion, up to the rank of colonel, prevailing in the Royal Army is one of perpetual supersession. An ensign, too poor to purchase, is superseded by a more fortunate comrade; and the process is repeated all up the list, by a series of leaps from rank to rank over the heads of the poor. The facility which money affords, the golden ladder which the State has set up, naturally brings many officers very rapidly into the command of regiments when a few years of authority lands them on the list of colonels. Nor is this all. Every young gentleman who obtains a commission in the Guards supersedes all the ensigns in the Line regiments, for he reaches at a jump the army rank of lieutenant; and every time a step in promotion goes in a Guards regiment, all the men of the same regimental rank in the Line are superseded. Thus, promotion to regimental and army rank, in the purchase corps, depends very much on the officer himself; if he has money he goes upward, if he has none he remains behind. Of course there are the accidents of promotion like brevets and successions to death vacancies, but the rule is that the promotion of an officer depends upon his command of capital. In the Indian army, and now in the Staff Corps, promotion did not, except so far as brevets lifted a man, depend on the man himself. Nothing but death or retirement made way for him, and he never went over the head of anybody. The promotion of the old Indian officer was very slow, but certain if he lived and kept his health; and the rules of the Staff Corps have reduced promotion to a fixed certainty dependent, not on death or retirement, but simple power to live. Now, the promotion of the old Indian officer, save in exceptional times, was necessarily much slower than that of the Royal officer—we use the term, though inaccurate, solely for the sake of having a distinctive name. All the pet examples that may be culled from army lists cannot alter the law that promotion by seniority is slower than promotion by purchase. Here is one of the anomalies by which the Royal officers seek benefit, including the Guards men, who rise by supersession. We are quite aware that other causes have contributed to cause supersession in practice—the chief being the formation of separate lists. The evil lies in the fact that the two armies were governed by radically different systems of promotion, that one naturally seeks to preserve all the advantages accruing from its own system, and desires to prevent the other from profiting by that curious result of amalgamation which has sent so many Indian colonels over the heads of the enraged Royals. We do not blame the latter. They believe in their system; they paid their money on the faith that it would be carried out, and they have a right to feel aggrieved when, by a contract with others, the State leaves them in the lurch. But we do blame the State for the needless overthrow of the old Indian army, and for the chance-medley of institutions by which, at odd times and by fits and starts, knocking down here and patching there, the State set up its substitute for the well-organised and effective force that might have succeeded the wreck of 1857. Prince Albert may have done a great deal of good, but we question whether his rash and imperious interference with the Indian army did not more than compensate for all the benefit he conferred on art and science. On his great monument should be inscribed—"He destroyed the old military institutions of India, and built up no new institutions that can be durable."

LORD MAYO.—The statement that Lord Mayo will leave Simla on a tour through Kuanoon in October is confirmed.

## Bengal.

### STATION TALK.

LAHORE, Aug. 25.—Since the 18th we have been in quarantine, a cordon of inspection having been drawn round the cantonment by the military authorities. These blockades create inconvenience and do no good. Any one with a motive for evading them can do so. Mr. Lindsay, the new judge of the High Court, has arrived this morning from Nynsee Tal. A very sad case of suicide occurred here yesterday afternoon. A railway foreman named Webber, who was just recovering from a severe illness, shot himself in the head with a gun in a fit of temporary insanity, applying the muzzle to his mouth. He is said to have calmly sat down on a bed, and to have pulled the trigger with his bare foot. We are to have another political prisoner here in a few days; Atta Mahomed Khan, the Chief of Agror, who gave us so much trouble on the frontier some time ago, is to be permitted to live here with his family, under surveillance. The little Afghan Sirdars, Zulficar Khan and Salah Khan, may be seen of an evening driving about with the Deputy Commissioner, attended by one or more Sowars. They are fine-looking boys, intelligent withal, we hear.

Aug. 26.—Some alterations and additions are being made on the south-west side of Government House. The long-talked-of new wing is really to be added to the Chief Court house at last, it is said. The accounts we have from Umritsur are slightly improving. Considerably over 2,000 persons have died of cholera in that unfortunate city within the last few months. On the 15th of this month 138 deaths were registered, being the highest daily rate of mortality which has occurred during this awful visitation. Since that date the disease seems to have slowly but certainly abated its ravages. Great distress prevails in Loodiana and the districts immediately around. Prices are frightfully high, and hundreds of natives are on the brink of starvation if no rain falls (and there is no appearance of it). This coming cold season will be sadly memorable in the annals of the Punjab. A famine is inevitable, and I fear we are ill-prepared to meet it. There will be relief works and eventually Relief Funds; but they will come as such charities generally do—just a little too late.—Correspondent of *Pioneer*.

DELHI, Aug. 30.—Distress is said to prevail to a great extent all over the country, but I cannot understand people being in distress who can and will not work; punkah coolies give just as much trouble and are as hard to get upon Rs. 5 per mensem as they were in former seasons upon Rs. 3-8, yet we hear of "distress" from all quarters. I believe the question about the Agra durbar is settled, and that Colonel Macpherson, of the Commissariat, has received orders to prepare for it, for which purpose he is coming down from the hills at once. But I do not think the affair will be on quite such a grand scale as was originally intended. I am glad to be able to add that we continue very healthy in Delhi, though we hear of the dreaded visitor stalking around us.

UMRITSUR, Aug. 31.—I am sure all those who have been watching the progress of the sickness that has caused such ravages in our town will be delighted to hear that the downward tendency of the death reports seems steady, and that in some ten, fifteen or twenty days there will be such a decided decrease as to be able to report a thoroughly clean bill of health. The new and decidedly active measures adopted for securing improved conservancy are working well, and if carried out to their desired end will do much to prevent a return of the disease in future years. Some eleven hundred men, women and children, are working at filling up the Aloowaleea Dhab, and already making an impression on it, and if the number should increase there is reason to believe that in a couple of months this dreadful source of malaria will be a thing of the past. Some of the principal gardens in the town, and there are not a few, are being thoroughly freed of all undergrowth, the trees being trimmed and hollows filled in, while one large space, one of those spots that show how very low was the site of Umritsur, and into which one of the predecessors of the present Executive Engineer actually diverted drains he knew not how else to dispose of, is being thoroughly taken in hand and dealt with according to the exigencies of the case. The outside town ditch has also received attention, and by degrees the whole town will come under such conservancy control as will bear the most beneficial and satisfactory results. The only fact of an unpleasant character is that the Ramghurreea Kutra, formerly the chief seat of the disease, then almost free, has latterly been again exposed to renewed attacks. The temporary hospitals established by Dr. Fergusson, though not generally availed of, have been more used than I expected would be the case, and the cures effected there in proportion to deaths should convince the people that the advantages of the institution are great and should be more largely taken advantage of.

GHAZEEPORE, Sept. 1.—Rain has again set in, and the crops that had been stunted and withered away by the continued drought, for more than a fortnight, have revived and raised themselves with the heavy showers of the 29th ultimo. Fields now look green and pleasant, and the plants thereon grow luxuriantly. This year seems to promise a good harvest. The temperature has been cooled, and

there is no other sickness than fever and cold. There has been no fresh case of cholera since last week. Mr. Oldham is now on leave to the hills, and will be back in November next, when Mr. Pasley, the Collector, will avail himself of a furlough for two years. Our new Collector will, I believe, be Mr. Oldham, as he possesses a good deal of knowledge of this district.

**ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.**—Cholera, although not quite gone yet, is fast disappearing. Cases amongst natives continue to occur. The troops I am glad to say are free from it, but they will not return to the station for some time yet. I noticed this morning however that the old barracks are being repaired and whitewashed. Dr. Cunningham has been inspecting the city and other places, but the result of his enquiries is not known yet. A committee, of which the following officers are members, is to assemble shortly to report on the sanitary condition of Allahabad, Dr. Cunningham, Dr. Planck, Mr. Plowden, Mr. Robertson the Magistrate, Mr. Court the Commissioner, and Dr. Lewis, who has been sent out from England for the purpose of investigating into the causes of the disease. Not being a medical man it would be going beyond my province if I were to express an opinion on the subject, but I cannot help remarking that a corrupt atmosphere having once been admitted as one of the main causes of cholera, it does not require a committee to see that filth is at the bottom of the epidemic at Allahabad.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

### Miscellaneous.

**LORD ELGIN'S GRAVE.**—We observe it is stated that Captain the Honorable H. Wood, aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, was to start at once across the Hills from Simla to Dhurmsala, to look after the late Lord Elgin's grave.

**THE PERSIAN ENVOY AT CABUL.**—The Shah of Persia's Envoy to Cabul, Abdool Hassan Shah, comes not empty-handed. He brings a jewelled snuff box for the Ameer, and a jewelled sword belt for his son, Yacoub Khan.

**MR. MORRIS.**—The object Mr. Morris, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has in view in visiting Seonee, and perhaps Jubbulpore, is to satisfy himself regarding the prospects of the coming harvest.

**A RUMOUR.**—It is rumoured (upon what grounds is uncertain) that Colonel Barrow, at present on leave from Oudh, is to officiate as Resident at Hyderabad, upon Mr. Saunders taking leave of absence.

**CIVIL.**—It is again stated that Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice of Bengal, will retire from the bench in January or February next. Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice of Bombay, is expected to succeed him.—Mr. C. R. Lindsay, Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the Punjab.

**THE EX-AMEER OF KABUL.**—We observe it stated that Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman reached Meshed on the 15th of July. In the absence of the Prince Governor, they were courteously and hospitably received by local officials. Azim Khan had, it is said been ill, hence his late arrival at Meshed.

**MONUMENT TO LORD ELGIN.**—The monument about to be erected to Lord Elgin in the Cathedral of Calcutta is described as "consisting of an enamelled cross, in colour, upon a slab of serpentine marble, above which is placed a slab of polished granite containing four groups of figures cast in bronze, representing scenes from the four countries of Canada, China, Jamaica, and India. At the upper portion of the slab, in the centre, is a bust of Lord Elgin in white marble."

**RAJPOOTANA.**—Colonel Keatinge, the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, has, we are told, brought about an amicable adjustment of differences between the ancient Principality of Neemrana and the modern Chief of Ulwar. During the negotiations the grave has closed over Rajah Isree Sing Bahadur, the last lineal representative of Rajah Prithi Sing of Delhi, who preferred to turn his Rajpoot sword into a plough within British territory, to affluent dependence on a new-born Indian Chief, as appears from his spirited but loyal memorial to the Earl of Elgin. The demands of Ulwar have, it is stated, been commuted to an annual pecuniary payment, consequent on the grant of the *sunnud* by Lord Lake, on behalf of Ulwar, under misapprehension. His brother succeeds.

**CHOLERA IN UMRITSUR.**—It appears from the tables placed at our disposal that cholera carried off in Umritsur no fewer than four hundred and ninety-three persons between the 15th and 31st July, both dates included, or at the rate of twenty nine per day, and that between the 1st and 29th of August there have died the enormous number of *two thousand two hundred and forty-four* persons, being at the rate of a fraction over eighty per day. During these same forty-five days there have died 566 persons from fever and 165 from other causes, showing a total of *three thousand four hundred and sixty-eight*, or eighty-one and a fraction per day for these forty-five days, the ordinary death rate of the town of Umritsur being under eleven per day, showing that during the period under review there have occurred *seventy* deaths per day over the ordinary rate, or 3,150 in all.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**THE AGRA DURBAR.**—Though the Agra durbar may perhaps not come off in January, there is nevertheless some prospect of its taking place. An order issued at Agra on the 27th of August, states that under instructions from Army Head quarters, the general parade-ground is to be kept free from all use, whether as a parade-ground, or for other purposes, as it will be required for an encamping ground for the Viceroy during the approaching durbar; and the Cantonment Magistrate is directed at once to take measures to have the ground kept in good order, to level all irregularities, and to prevent any traffic taking place over the ground.

**MARWAR AND AJMERE.**—The complication of calamities under which the unfortunate district of Ajmere is labouring is almost agonising to read. Five seers of wheat can no longer be obtained for the rupee. In one of the districts, Todgurh, the price is 4½ seers, at Ajmere itself 4½. The adjoining foreign States have at last forbidden export from their territories. On the other hand, they by no means forbid their subjects to migrate in swarms to British territory—not that grain is cheaper there, but that the Government is British, and does not like to let even an intruder starve. The emigrants from Marwar refuse to labour at the Government relief works. They say they have come to be fed, not to work. This native insolence might be exasperating were there anything of craft or imposition in it; but these Marwarries, if the British officers object to support them in idleness, are quite ready to die. The labour and responsibility which this state of things imposes on officials may, or rather cannot, be conceived. The food for these starving multitudes has to be brought from so far as Agra, and the carriage to transport the food has to be despatched from Ajmere, since it seems Agra cannot supply it. But terrible as this food difficulty is, it is not the worst misfortune under which the Ajmere district is suffering. Strange as it may appear, the want of water is more painful still. We do not allude to water for the crops, to the deficient rainfall for agricultural purposes, but water to drink. And in this respect it must be confessed that the neighbouring State of Marwar is worse off still; it is gravely anticipated that its capital, Jodhpore, may have to be abandoned from the want of drinking water for its inhabitants.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 1.

**MILITARY.**—A letter from Morar, dated the 23rd of August, states that the 103rd Regiment had lost between forty and fifty men during the month.—Our Umballah correspondent assures those who took part in the Bhootan and Hazara campaigns that they may expect to receive, some time this year, the India medal, with appropriate clasp or clasps. The necessary application to the Secretary of State either has been despatched by the Government of India in the Military Department, or is to be despatched.—We regret to learn that cholera has again broken out, and with fresh virulence, in H.M.'s 41st Regiment at Subathoo. On the 27th ultimo four cases occurred amongst the men, all ending fatally. There were also, on the same day, five fatal cases among the children of the regiment; and, moreover, the youngest daughter of Captain Simpson, the Paymaster, had also succumbed to the disease. The regiment has moved out into camp.—At Lucknow cholera appeared on the 25th of August among the 5th Lancers, who were at once moved into camp. Ophthalmia had also attacked great numbers of the 102nd. The 62nd had returned to barracks. During the time this last regiment has been at Lucknow it is said to have lost seventy-five men, sixty-eight women, and a hundred children.—According to later accounts cholera has almost entirely disappeared from Lucknow. The 102nd Regiment were entirely free from it on the 28th August, and so were the 62nd foot. There had been a few cases among the 5th Lancers, but others were not anticipated.—It is said that Lieutenant Downes, of the Royal Artillery, and attached to the Punjab Canal Department, has resigned his commission, with the view of joining the Chumba Mission.

**ANOTHER FRONTIER RAID.**—As has all along been predicted by nearly every military officer who took part in the Hazara expedition of last year and by us, the Black Mountain people have again made a raid into British territory, the second, and the most successful they have yet accomplished, this year, having this time utterly destroyed one village in the Agror valley, killing many of the inhabitants, themselves losing but one man. Which tribe committed this aggression is differently stated, some say the Hussunzaies are the culprits, some the Abbhazaies, and others the Puriarce Syuds. Whoever the invaders were, it is certain they must have had the moral if not the material support of the whole of the Black Mountain tribes. Anything more detrimental to our supposed prestige, or that could show more clearly the shortsightedness, or, rather, total blindness of our frontier authorities, could not have happened, for has it not been publicly proclaimed that the H.F.F. of 1868 had settled that frontier for ever, that, in frontier parlance, the "purdah" of the Black Mountain had been raised, and that a lesson had been taught the tribes which would prevent them ever again invading British territory? Yet, behold the result; ten months after that extraordinary proclamation of peace, made at eight o'clock at night with firing of rockets and a salute of forty-two guns from the top of Muchaie, the highest peak of the Black Mountain, these same wretched tribes invade and carry fire and sword into the villages of the peaceable inhabitants of the great British Empire! Another letter from the Frontier, dated the 24th ult., informs us that "another raid has been made upon one of our villages on the



**Agro Frontier.** A policeman was killed in the affray." This makes the third or fourth disturbance of the kind which has occurred within the last two months. Some people call these little affairs "pocket pickings," but the public cannot help looking upon them in a more serious light.—*Delhi Gazette.*

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Akyah; Mary Anne, Lovett, Moulmein.—28. Saint Marnock, Crawford, London; Riversdale, Carter, Shields.—29. Str. Simla, Ward, Suez; Glen Isla, Nacoda, Jeddah; Indian Merchant, Mills, Rangoon.—30. Str. Arabia, Sanders, Singapore; Magnolia, Guswell, Bombay.—31. Howrah, Thomson, London; Aphrodite, Longridge, London.—Sept. 1. Her Majesty, Downie, Bombay; Baskovau, Watt, Bombay; Bennington, Stover, Bombay.—2. Hooghly, Hangford, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Simla.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Aldis, Miss E. M. Mackenzie, Messrs. W. Pouting, W. Smith, and E. C. Richards. From GALLÉ.—Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Greenes. From MADRAS.—Capt. Hood, Major G. A. Williams, Mr. D. Tregash, Mr. and Mrs. Blossom.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 27. Str. Madras.—23. Medea.—29. Benton.—30. Str. Mooltan, Countess of Elean, Staffordshire, and Arracan.—31. John O'Gaunt, Jean Pierre.—Sept. 1. British Nation, Cestrian, and Mora.—2. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Botelebhoo.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mooltan.—For MADRAS.—Mr. R. P. Doyle, Rev. N. Bassetto, Mr. R. C. Rutherford. For GALLÉ.—Mrs. W. G. Rose, Miss L. Orr, Mr. A. D. Orr, Mr. A. B. Sutherland, Mrs. MacGregor, Mr. J. Bradshaw, Mr. J. Sturmer. For SYDNEY.—Mr. J. Dargen. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. B. S. Barnett. For Marseilles.—Dr. E. W. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Brooks. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Pakenham and three children, Mr. J. Hendbough, Mrs. Wetherell and family, Lieut. G. W. Barnes, Mr. H. Maley, Lieut. H. W. Clarke, Capt. T. A. Bazalgette, Mrs. Mellington and four children.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 2, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 94 1 to 94 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	94 8 to 94 10
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	94 8 to 94 10
5 per Cent., F.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	102 8 to 102 12
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	113 4 to 113 8
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	108 8 to 108 12

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d.	
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 15-16d. to 2s. 0d.	

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
Rs. each.	Rs.	
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	150 to 155 ex div.
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1570 to 1575
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	58 to 60 ex div.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	540 to 545
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	90 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	400 to 420
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	83 to 85
Ditto New Shares ...	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	175 to 180
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	35 to 38
East India Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	240 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	25 to 28
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80 ...	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100 ...	30 to 236
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	190 to 177
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	145 to 150
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	240 to 250
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	400 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	138 to 139
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	134 to 134
Peoples Bank of India ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1400 ...	3774 to 375
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	82 to 85 ex div.
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	500 ex div.
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	6 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	0 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds ...	2 10 0 to 2 12 6 ...	2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	3 7 6 to 2 10 0 ...	2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 11 3 to 0 0 0 ...	2 10 0 to 2 12 6

## Madras.

**THE RAJAH OF COCHIN.**—The health of the Rajah of Cochin remains in *statu quo*, and his Highness in his bed. There is, it is said, no sign of improvement and none of deterioration, but we understand that the Rajah is unable to move a limb without assistance.

**MILITARY.**—We hear that the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. McCleverty, is seriously indisposed, and that it is likely that he will be obliged to remain on the Hills for some time longer.

**BANK OF MADRAS.**—At a meeting of the directors on Aug. 27 the bank's rates of interest and discount were lowered 1 per cent. all round.

**"WALERS" IN MADRAS.**—Horses look as if they ought to be a paying article of commerce, for during the last ten days four ship loads have arrived from Australia, and another ship is expected shortly. People who do not care about the payingness of the speculation to importers are looking forward to horses being cheap this year.

**THE LINE FROM MADRAS TO BOMBAY.**—We are informed that, whereas the Madras portion of the railway which is to connect our presidency with Bombay is likely to be completed to its terminus at Raichpore before the close of the next year, the Bombay portion cannot be expected to be ready for traffic in anything like that time. It is only opened to thirty-five miles south of Sholapore, as we have before stated, the girders for the bridge over the Bangnee have not arrived, and the iron work for the still more important bridge over the Kistna has not even been ordered! and yet the Bombayites talk of opening in the beginning of 1871, with a temporary viaduct over the Kistna! Surely if the rest of the work is so far advanced as to enable them to promise this, the parties who failed to order the iron work in time have reason to be ashamed of themselves! We suggest to Bombay to exert itself and not to be outdone by the benighted, that is to say if the "advanced" presidency feels equal to the competition.—*Madras Athenæum.*

**A PASTORAL TOUR.**—The *Malwa Mail* supplies us with the following programme of Bishop Gell's next pastoral tour, and the preface thereto:—"There is no man in India who does his duty more thoroughly, more conscientiously, than Bishop Gell. We would ask our readers to compare the following proposed trip with those tours of inspection undertaken by the Chief, or those spasmodic rushes into the interior and back again indulged in by his Excellency the Governor. A copy of the document might also be forwarded to Sir Gaspard Le Marchant by way of reminder that he 'left undone those things which he ought to have done.' The following is our Bishop's modest programme:—October 29, 1869, leave Madras; do. 31, Sunday, Yercaud and Salem; November 5, embark at Bepore; do. 7, S., at sea; do. 14, S., Bombay; do. Akola, Badneira, Oomrawuttee; do. 21, S., Ellichpore; do. 28, S., Aurangabad; December 5, S., on journey; do. 12, S., Secunderabad; do. 19, S., Secunderabad; do. 26, S., Secunderabad; January 2, 1870, S., Kurnool; do. 9, S., Bellary; do. 12, arrive at Madras; do. 23, S., Cuddalore; do. 29, leave Madras for Masulipatam; February 6, S., Masulipatam; do. Bezawara; do. 13, S., Ellore or Rajahmundry; do. Cocanada; do. 20, S., Bimlipatam or Vizianagram; do. 27, S., Waltair and Vizagapatam; March 6, S., Berhampore and Chatterpore; do. 13, S., Madras; and soon afterwards confirmations in Madras and the neighbourhood."

**THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—A meeting of policy-holders took place on the evening of Saturday last at the *Athenæum* and *Daily News* office, when a large number of holders were present. Mr. Short proposed and Mr. Gantz seconded the motion that Mr. James Bradshaw take the chair. The chairman, after a few introductory remarks with regard to the company, urged on the meeting that it behoved the policy-holders as a private as well as a public duty to take some action with reference to the notice of suspension of payment of the company. Mr. Bradshaw then read the following resolution which he had drawn up:—"That in the opinion of the meeting the policy-holders should continue to pay the premia as they fall due until further notice is received." There was some discussion as to who was to give the notice. Mr. C. L. O'Brien, the secretary of the company, attended the meeting, and intimated to the chairman that though the directors had ceased to be the directors of the company, they were willing to continue in their office as directors on behalf of the policy-holders. It was then proposed by Mr. J. Short, and seconded by Mr. J. C. Winscom, and carried unanimously, "That in the opinion of the meeting the policy-holders should continue to pay their premia as they fall due until the 1st of January next." Mr. Williams here wished to know by whom receipts would be granted, and whether they could have any hold on the company by paying money to persons who had ceased to bear office under the company, under the terms of the telegram received by them. Several of the policy-holders thought they were not risking anything by paying the premia until the 1st of January, as they had the assurance of the secretary and other gentlemen, the directors, that in case no reconstruction or arrangement with another company is effected, the premia now paid will be returned in full. Mr. Williams wished to know whether in case he did not pay the premium he would forfeit his policy. There was a difference of opinion on this point amongst the policy-holders, but as most of them thought that the question was one of law, the meeting was not competent to decide it, and they considered that the safest thing the policy-holders could do was to pay the premia as they fell due until the 1st of January next. Mr. Fitzpatrick then proposed "That the present directors be asked to continue in office as trustees on behalf of the interest of the policy-holders until relieved by some person or persons properly authorised by the Court of Chancery." There

was some discussion as to what authority the policy-holders had to appoint directors, and as to how the company could be held responsible for any payments received by them. Mr. B. Lacey then moved the following amendment—"That as the directors have, through Mr. O'Brien, the Secretary to the Albert Assurance Company, kindly offered to continue in office and to act on behalf of policy-holders, their offer be accepted with thanks by the meeting until relieved by some person or persons properly authorised by the Court of Chancery." On one of the policy-holders asking Mr. O'Brien what his opinion was regarding the prospects of the company, he said he was almost certain an arrangement with some other company would easily be effected. The chairman also thought that matters would be satisfactorily arranged. A policy-holder wishing to be informed on the point, it was stated that if the company were taken up by another company it would be taken up with all its risks. The amendment, being seconded by Mr. Jordan, was put to the vote and carried.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 1.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 26. Meinam, —, Colombo; Hope, Thompson, Liverpool; str. Simla, —, Galle.—27. Thames, Patterson, Swan River; Robert Morrison, Horton, Swan River.—29. Str. Asia, Patterson, Bombay.—30. Moses Williamson, Lake, Negapatam.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Lieut. J. Talbot, From Marseilles.—Mr. S. Arathoon, Mrs. E. Nordmann, Miss Nordmann and infant.

Per str. Asia.—Capt. Lawrie, Messrs. Delemge, Jebb, Jackman, Lieut. Sprey.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 24. Hero, London.—25. Forfarshire, Calcutta; Romania, Liverpool.—26. P. and O. str. Simla, Calcutta.—27. Str. Meinam, Galle.—28. John Allan, London.—29. Eden, Coenada.—30. Howard, London; Moses Williamson, Chittagong.—31. Anglia, London; str. Asia, Calcutta and Northern Ports.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—For Marseilles.—The Right Rev. Marie Ephrem, Bishop of Quilon, Rev. Mr. Lazarus, Rev. Mr. Leronx. For Pondicherry.—Mr. Thacker, Rev. Mr. Loholey. For Galle.—Mr. Kennedy.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Aldis, Miss E. M. Mackenzie, Mr. W. Ponting, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. E. C. Richards. From Madras.—Miss E. Hudson, Major J. A. Williams.

## Commercial.

Madras, Aug. 31, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	2 0 7-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0 1
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	1 11 1/2

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	55 to 55 1/2
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	14 to 14 1/2 pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	1856-57	8 1/2 pm.
4 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	1852-53	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1855-56	13 1/2
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1852-53	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1851-55	

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-8-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo, £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

## Bombay.

### DEPARTURE OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA FROM POONA.

At Poona, on the morning of August 31, there was a warm leaving of the departing Chief. Thanks to the public spirit of Mr. W. H. Middleton, the district traffic manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the station was tastefully decorated with flags, flowers, and evergreens, whilst carpets were laid down from the entrance door on to the platform. For the accommodation of his Lordship a state saloon carriage was attached to the train. Some time before the hour for the departure of the train—nine o'clock A.M.—ladies and gentlemen, European and native, began to assemble, and when his Lordship came on the platform the station was thronged. Having taken a cordial farewell of the large assembly, he entered the carriage, when a pleasing little incident occurred. A smart veteran, a non-commissioned officer of the Bombay Light Cavalry, anxious to say his farewell to his old Chief, advanced through the crowd to the window, saluted and expressed his regret at his Lordship's departure, and his good wishes for him in the future. His Lordship entered into conversation for several minutes with the old soldier, and then the train moved off under the usual salute, in addition to which there was a discharge of fog-signals as the engine started.

On arrival at Bombay his Lordship, instead of proceeding direct to the Apollo Bunder, as it was expected he would do, drove to Colaba, once more to see Morley Hall, his old residence, which is now being fitted up as a theatre for the European troops in the garrison. Nor did he only desire to see Morley Hall; he was anxious also to know from personal observation what progress had been made with the cantonment buildings now in course of erection there. As his Lordship passed the cantonment, the 23rd R. W. Fusiliers turned out and cheered him loudly.

On his Lordship's arrival at Boree Bunder station a salute was fired from the saluting battery, and the crowd who had assembled on Apollo Bunder to bid him farewell every moment expected his approach. At length it became known that his Lordship had gone on to Colaba, and that some time must elapse before he returned; but no one thought of leaving before having an opportunity of bidding him good bye. It was raining very heavily all the while, but civilians and soldiers had turned out with one accord to bid farewell to one they esteemed and loved, and in the attainment of that object they were not to be frustrated by any weather. When his Lordship's carriage at length drove up, and when there was no longer any doubt as to the Chief having arrived (for there had been several false alarms), hearty cheers were given. The cheering was renewed when his Lordship alighted at the top of the stairs, and was kept up amid the pelting rain till the barge in which he embarked was a long way off the Bunder.

In consequence of the heavy rain, the troops in garrison were not ordered out, as was intended had it been fair. The ships in harbour—at any rate those within view of the Bunder—were decked out with flags, and their ensigns were dipped as his Lordship passed. Among those at the Bunder were several ladies, who had come to bid Lord Napier a tacit good bye, for they must have known beforehand that they could not possibly leave their carriages to greet him on such a day. His Lordship shook hands with such of the officers as were near him after he entered the barge, and several accompanied him on board the *Sumatra*.

### STATION TALK.

DECKSAL, Sept. 2.—The residents of this pretty and quiet station were agreeably surprised on the morning of the 31st August by a visit from the Bishop of Bombay, who intimated his intention of remaining some twenty-four hours, and holding divine service in the evening in the station waiting-room. Accordingly at half-past six P.M. we were, to the number of twenty-two, assembled. It does not often fall to our lot to hear such a discourse as his Lordship gave us that evening, and we returned to our homes happier, if not better Christians. The following morning his Lordship left Decksal in the up mail, a family carriage being attached to the train for his special use, and his Lordship alighted at Dhond, intending to visit the station of Ahmednugger. Our indefatigable district traffic manager, Mr. W. Middleton, was present, and all that could be done to render his Lordship's visit a pleasant one was done by that gentleman.

KURRACHEE, Aug. 28.—The preliminary investigation into the case of John Barron, late chief clerk in the office of the Political Superintendent of Upper Sind, has been concluded, and Colonel Phayre, C.B., accompanied by Major G. W. Macauley, commandant 1st Sind Horse, will leave Jacobabad for Kurrachee about the early part of next month, for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay to prosecute the prisoner before the High Court. The charges against Barron, I am told, involve forgeries and other dishonesties, which nobody who knew him a few years ago ever deemed him capable of. Col. Phayre's predecessors held him in the highest estimation, and allowed him many privileges not usually accorded to one in his position in life. The case excites a good deal of attention here, inasmuch as its surroundings are not only very mysterious but romantic; but of course it would be premature to afford your readers any details at present; the services of Dr. Barton, of your city, have, it is believed, been secured by the accused for his defence. The climate of Upper Sind has so seriously affected the health of Major W. Dickinson, C.S.I., Officiating Commandant 3rd Sind Horse, that he has been advised by his medical attendant to leave for Kurrachee at once. Brigadier General Forbes has accordingly granted him thirty days' leave to proceed to this station for the purpose of appearing before the local medical board, and obtaining a certificate to enable him to apply for leave to go to England. A month's leave has also been granted to Lieutenant W. Loch, Second Squadron Subaltern of the same corps, in anticipation of his being ordered to proceed to Poona to be attached to the Native Cavalry Corps there, with the object of learning his duties and studying the Hindoostanee language. On the departure of these two officers, there will be left for duty with the 3rd Sind Horse, Lieutenants Peat and Coulson, and Cornet H. F. Lucas, of the 2nd Dragoons. Colonel W. L. Briggs, C.B., who went home on furlough on the 7th July 1868, is expected to rejoin the corps shortly, having left England for Kurrachee. The undermentioned officers proceed to Bombay by to-day's mail:—Capt. C. Basevi, Commandant Mountain Train, Sind Frontier Field Force, who has obtained the permission of Lord Napier to go to Poona to re-test the projectile invented by him last year; Assistant Surgeon J. R. C. Lowry, M.B., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, to join his appointment as Surgeon to his Excellency Sir

Seymour Fitzgerald; and B. H. Forbes, Esq. (who was appointed on the 18th June last to act as Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner Paper Currency) to proceed to England for the benefit of his health. Mr. A. Ingle will conduct the duties of the Currency Department until another gentleman is appointed in Mr. Forbes' place. Colonel Lionel Dunsterville, Collector of Shikarpoor, is expected at Kurrachee about the 20th of next month, to assume the office of collector and magistrate of this district, in succession to Colonel Lambert, who, you are aware, has obtained two years' furlough to visit England. Colonel Dunsterville, it will be remembered, only lately returned from home, and rejoined his appointment at Shikarpoor; but during this brief period he succeeded in detecting several gross irregularities which crept into the Treasury Department after his departure to England, and dismissed both the head clerk, one Mr. Kinnear, and the head accountant, Mr. Hormusjee Manockjee (a man who is in very bad odour among his own countrymen) for conniving at some of the frauds perpetrated by Barron at Jacobabad. He has introduced several reformatory measures in respect to the working of the office, which there is no doubt will be attended with salutary results. Notwithstanding the very active steps taken for establishing a quarantine between some of the districts of Thurr and Parkur to arrest the progress of cholera which was introduced there in June last by the fugitives from Marwar, the disease has made its appearance among the native residents of the city of Hyderabad. Up to date four men and one woman are reported to have fallen victims to it. The European troops, I am glad to say, have been as yet free from the scourge, and their health is said to be excellent, though one man of the 1st Belooch Regiment was admitted into hospital the day before yesterday, suffering from choleraic diarrhoea. It is impossible to over-rate the energy of zeal evinced by the Collector of Hyderabad and his assistants in carrying out measures of sanitation in the city, and cheering up the spirits of the people. News of a very melancholy nature was received last evening from Guader, one of the Indo-European telegraph stations. The wife of Mr. W. J. Towell was attacked with cholera and succumbed to it in less than four hours; Mrs. Towell had but lately arrived from home. Mr. Bond Howell, well known to many in the Deccan, has also fallen a victim to the epidemic. If the rumour current can be credited, torture appears still to be resorted to in this province; the details that are related are, however, too incredible to be published.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**DEESA.**—We are rejoiced to hear, by a letter received from Deesa dated the 2nd inst., that abundant rain has fallen at that station and over the districts around; also that the crops are in a very promising condition.—*Times of India*.

**BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.**—The Hon. B. H. Ellis has established a prize, value £5, to be given annually to the student who, on matriculation at the University of Bombay, shall pass the best examination in any Oriental language. Also a prize of books yearly to the best scholar in the Rutnagherry High School.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**—The adjourned second ordinary meeting of the proprietors of the New Bank of Bombay was held on the 1st Sept., to consider how shares of the reserved issue not yet allotted should be disposed of. The matter has been left entirely in the hands of the directors.

**DEATH AT MUNMAR.**—We regret to announce the death, on September 1st, of P. Sturrock, Esq., Resident Engineer, at Munmar, after an illness of a few weeks. His remains were interred in St. Matthias's churchyard at Egiptpoora, being followed to the grave by the principal residents of the district. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Charles Gilder.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.**—We learn that Mr. W. H. Middleton, district traffic manager of Poona or north eastern section of the G.I.P. Railway, shortly proceeds to England on leave for six months. We much regret Mr. Middleton's departure, even though it be but for six months. A more efficient, zealous and hard working officer is not in the service of the G.I.P.R. Company, and his loss even for so short a time will be much felt in Poona.—*Times of India*.

**MILITARY.**—His Excellency Sir Augustus Spencer held his first levee at Poona on Saturday. The Council House on the Bund-road was granted for the occasion.—We regret to have to record the death of Captain Newton, Bombay Staff Corps, attached to H.M.'s 11th N. L., at Nusseerabad. The melancholy event, the result of cholera, occurred on the 23rd of August; Captain Newton was 35 years of age, and is very deeply regretted by his brother officers.—We hear that Captain W. A. Gillespie, Deputy Collector, Kotree, is under arrest on a grave and painful charge.—The Western India Club ball, which took place on Thursday night last, is said to have been a most brilliant affair.—Major W. Dickinson, C.S.I., 3rd regiment Sind horse, has obtained 30 days' leave of absence from date of departure to proceed to Kurrachee, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.—*Sind News*, August 30.

**THE BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY.**—At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company, held on the 2nd September, it was resolved that the company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. George Manson was appointed liquidator. The sale of the property was completed on the 6th September by the payment of the last instalment of Rs. 32,500 by Mr. Narayen Crustna Laud, the purchaser.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31. Str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Bussorah; Regina, Brady, Calcutta.—Sept. 1. Str. Pearl, Baldwin, Cochun; str. Oriental, Day, Calcutta.—2. Bhowmuggur, Fladarend, Rangoon; Twilight, Angel, Singapore; Magnificent, Thomas, Aden; Isabella Hercules, Fullan, Mouhain.—3. Str. Nubia, Wilkinson, Suez; Balduen Lowry, Hopper, London.—5. str. Shaftesbury, Aitkin, Hong Kong; City of Paris, Jack, Glasgow; Rialta, Babot, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From Southampton.—Mrs. Gilbert, Messrs. Natale, McLaggan. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, Major W. Briggs. C.B., Mr. C. E. Ashburner, Mr. S. Hogg, Messrs. Mayhew, Saunders, Morris.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 31. Str. Sumatra, White, Aden and Suez; str. Mahratta, Scott, Malabar Coast, &c.—Sept. 1. Hamoodi, Nacola, Calcutta.—2. Str. Nadi, Wood, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; str. Gunga, Child, Persian Gulf; Orient, Oreander, Batavia.—3. Str. Travancore, Eastley, China.—4. Str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Denmark, Pope, Callao.—5. Mail str. Baroda, Fentiman, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. W. Drew, Mr. Child, Mr. B. L. Forbes, Mr. A. C. Brice. For Suez.—Mr. A. Elliott, Lieut. S. Turner. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Smith and two children, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Westmacott and child. For ADEY.—Staff asst. surg. J. H. Hunter.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Sept. 6, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—  
6 months' sight, per rupee ... .. 1s. 11 11-16d. to 1s. 11 1/2d.  
6 ditto ditto ... .. 1s. 11 13-16d. to 1s. 11 1/2d. Credit Bills.  
6 ditto ditto ... .. 1s. 11 15-16d. to 2s. 0d. Docts.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	52 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	62 1/2 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	par
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	25 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 30 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	...
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	710
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1950 dis.
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-1-1)	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Frere Land Company	...	...
United Victoria and Calaba Land Company	...	1100
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	70 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	50 per cent. pm.
Calaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	Rs. 1610 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,627)	...	Rs. 1550 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	60 per share
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 610 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1000 per share old
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	par
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	8 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sissa Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. 98
" " Sissa Rs. Loan 1842-33	...	" 98
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1845-36	...	" 94
" " " " 1842-43	...	" 94
" " " " 1851-55	...	" 109
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	" 113
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	" 113

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10 7-16
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	107 1/2
Sycee Silver	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	per Tola 16 1/2
Gold Bars, English	...	10 13-16
Ditto Pekin	...	16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 2s. 6d. to £1. 7s. 6d.; Seeds, 15s. to 17s. 6d.  
To London—Cotton, £1. 10s. to — nominal; Seeds, £1. 2s. 6d. to £1. 5s.

**INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA.**—The undermentioned gentleman has been nominated by the Governor in Council to be a trustee of the Indian Museum to fill the permanent vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. L. Dampier, viz.:—Col. H. E. L. Thuillier, R.A., F.R.S.A. The undermentioned gentleman has been nominated by the Governor general in Council to be a trustee of the Indian Museum, in succession to Col. H. E. L. Thuillier, R.A., F.R.S.A., to fill the vacancy temporarily caused by the appointment of Mr. E. C. Bayley, as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, viz.:—C. B. Clark, Esq., M.A.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ANDERSON, C. C., officg. superintd. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, in the N.W.P., is confd. in that grade, with effect from July 10, to fill a vacancy. No. 235, Aug. 25.

ATHERTON, W. G., is apptd. to P.W.D. as a probationary overseer of 1st grade, and posted to Bengal. No. 238, Aug. 26.

AUGIER—VANKETY.—Messrs. J. Augier and D. Vankety are apptd. to the P.W.D. as accountants, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the office of controller, P.W.D., Central India and Rajpootana. No. 232, Aug. 26.

BAILEY, T. W., extra asst. comr., is transf'd. from Rohtuck to Peshawar district. No. 2,510, Aug. 18.

BARR, Lieut., 33rd foot, apptd. to officiate as boundary settlement officer in Bhopal, assumed charge of his duties on Aug. 10. No. 1,697, Aug. 27.

BREWITT, F. R., collector of customs, Saugor, is apptd. by the chief comr. of Nagpore to be an honorary mag., and is invested with powers of a subord. mag., 1st class, to be exercised within the limits of the Saugor district. No. 414, Aug. 26.

BOOTH, Dr. L., is apptd. to officiate as health officer for the port of Rangoon during absence of Mr. Maynard, or till further orders. Aug. 26.

BURNS, J. H., extra asst. comr. in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be a justice of the peace for British India. No. 1,241, Aug. 27.

COLLINS, G., inspector of police, 1st class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as dist. superint. of police, with effect from June 18 last, v. Mr. Cotgrave. No. 610.

CORBETT.—With reference to notification No. 715 i-c, dated July 13, Lieut. Corbett, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, assumed exec. charge of Ramgunga Doab Canal from Mr. Roberts, C.E., on Aug. 4. No. 996 i-c, Aug. 21.

CROMMELIN, A. G., superintd. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, Bengal, is prom. to 1st grade of that class, with effect from March 1, to fill a vacancy. No. 210.

CURRIE, C., C.S., comr. of the Lucknow division, to officiate as financial comr. of Oude during abs. of Col. Barrow, on priv. leave. No. 1,709.

DALY, C., temporary supervisor, 2nd grade, attached to 1st div., Agra Canal, services dispensed with from July 1. No. 962 i-c, Aug. 17.

D'REBELLA, Mr., inspector of police, Bhundara district, is directed to proceed to Balaghat without delay, and to assume (temp.) the police charge of that district from Noble, officg. asst. dist. superint. of police. No. 417, Aug. 27.

FITZGERALD, G., received charge of the office of 1st asst. comptroller gen. of accounts from Mr. F. Bland on Aug. 17. No. 2,963.

GARBETT.—The following promotion is made, consequent on the retirement of Extra asst. comr. Rai Purtab Singh:—Mr. E. W. Garbett, extra asst. comr., 2nd grade, 3rd class, is prom. to 1st grade of that class. No. 2,196, Aug. 18.

GIRDLESTONE, F. B., asst. surveyor, 1st grade, is apptd. to offic. from 12th July as a 3rd grade surveyor, v. Mr. J. O. N. James, 3rd grade surveyor, supernumerary, attached to head quarter's office. No. 287.

HARINGTON—BUTTS.—Mr. H. B. Harington, officg. settlement officer, Lucknow, to offic. as secretary to the chief comr. of Oude, v. MacAndrew. Mr. H. B. Butts, asst. settlement officer, Seetapore, to offic. as settlement officer, Lucknow, v. Harington. No. 1,711.

HODGKINSON, G. J. S., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot.

HOLLOWAY.—The services of Capt. Holloway, Madras staff corps, temporary asst. engr., 2nd grade, Punjab, are replaced at disposal of the Govt. of Madras in the military dept. No. 239, Aug. 27.

INNES, Lieut. col., R.E., controller public works accounts, Punjab, received charge of his office from Lieut. col. F. N. Smith, officg. controller public works accounts, Punjab, on Aug. 7. No. 4,111.

JENKINS, W., temporary supervisor, 2nd grade, attached to Rohilound Canal div., is perm. to resign his appt., with effect from Aug. 11.

KEENE, H. G., officg. civil and sess. judge of Azingurh, is transf'd. in the same capacity to Futtehpore. Aug. 23.

KEIGHTLY, A. M., is apptd. to public works dept. as an accountant, 4th grade, with effect from July 2, and posted to Rajpootana. Aug. 26.

LINDSAY, C. R., Bengal C.S., to be a judge of the chief court of the Punjab. No. 1,208, Aug. 22.

LOCKWOOD, H., is app. a temp. overseer 2nd grade, and posted to the 1st div., Agra Canal, v. Daly. No. 963 i-c, Aug. 17.

LOGIN, E. W. S., availed himself on June 11 of the privilege leave granted him in notification No. 1,882 of July 8, and, having obtained an extension of privilege leave for 15 days, returned to duty on 26th idem. Mr. Login made over charge of the office of controller of the Money Order-office, Bombay, to Mr. E. Rule on Aug. 13. No. 2,965.

MACANDREW, Major, secretary to the chief commissioner of Oude, to officiate as commissioner of Lucknow div., v. Currie. No. 1,709.

MCGUINNESS, J., to be a member of the municipal committee at Murree, v. Scott, resigned. No. 2,517, Aug. 19.

MACDONNELL, A. P., asst. mag. of Serajunge, to officiate as a joint mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson takes charge of the joint magistracy of Tirhoot. Aug. 31.

MAITLAND, P., Central India, is promoted from asst. engr. 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect from Aug. 4. No. 231.

MONEY, W. J., C.S.I., to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Mymensing during absence on deputation of Molony. This cancels the orders of Aug. 24, appointing Mr. R. V. Cockerell to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Mymensing. Aug. 31.

O'BRIEN, J. H., inspector of police, Jounpore, will hold charge of the police of that district during the absence on leave of Capt. Fagan.

OWEN, C. T., extra asst. comr., transferred from Peshavar to Rohtuck district. No. 2,511, Aug. 18.

PEARSON, Lieut., is app. to P.W. dept., irrigation branch, as a temp. asst. engr. 2nd grade, for survey duties in the Punjab. No. 237, Aug. 26.

PEILE, Major, R.E., supg. engr., 1st grade, returned on Aug. 12 from the one month's priv. leave of absence granted him in G.O. 1,002A, dated 11th idem, and assumed charge of the office of supg. engr., 1st circle, N.W.P., on the same date, from Capt. Craster, R.E., officg. supg. engr. No. 3,858, dated Allahabad, Aug. 21.

PROBY, D. G., asst. district supt. of police, Nagpore, is apptd. to offic. as district supt. of police, Chindwara, during absence of Mr. Acklom. Mr. Proby is directed to proceed without delay to Chindwara and relieve Mr. Acklom.

ROGERS, Capt., Bengal staff corps, to offic. as supt. of the School of Industry and Thuggee Jail at Jubbulpore, v. Lieut. col. Ranken, absent on furlough. No. 598, Aug. 25.

ROSS, Lieut., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is apptd. to offic. as asst. secy. to Govt., v. Jeffreys, employed on special duty. No. 9951-c, dated Nynce Tal, Aug. 21.

SAMUELS, Lieut., asst. comr. of Kurhurbaree, Hazareebaugh, is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session or the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose. Aug. 31.

SANDERSON, W., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is apptd. to do duty in the Northern div., Ganges Canal. Mr. Sanderson joined the div. Aug. 5. No. 2,056i, dated Allahabad, Aug. 24. [No. 1,074i, Aug. 23.]

SIMSON, H. B., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Monghyr, in the 2nd grade.

STEWART, A., has been apptd. by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to offic. as sec. to his lordship and as registrar of the Archdeanery of Calcutta, v. Abbott, deceased. No. 423.

STRACHEY.—H.E. the Gov. gen., under the authority vested in him, is pleased to nominate Col. R. Strachey, R.E., officg. sec. to the Govt. of India, in P.W. dept., to be an additional member of the Council of the Gov. gen. for making laws and regulations. No. 7, Aug. 23.

TAYLOR, V. T., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mangles.

THOMPSON, Lieut., royal (Madras) artillery, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, apptd. to offic. as an asst. comr., 3rd class, in the Hyderabad assigned districts, assumed charge of his duties July 22 last. No. 1,637.

TRONSON, E., asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Gujeranwalla, during the absence of Capt. Wall. No. 2,288, Aug. 19.

WALKER, Capt., officg. cantonment mag. of Dinapore, is vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class. Aug. 27.

WILKINSON, T. O., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr., Sirsa, during leave of Lieut. col. Dwyer. No. 2,515, Aug. [hoot. Aug. 26.]

WILLIAMSON, J. C., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Patna div., is posted to Tir-WILMER, Lieut., R.A., a candidate for the staff corps, is apptd. a prob. asst. in the topographical branch of the survey dept. No. 276, Aug. 24.

YOUNG, Local lieut. R. J., dist. supt. of police, N.W.P., Futtehpore, to be a member of the educational committee of the Futtehpore district. No. 1,250A, Aug. 21.

#### TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in the telegraph department, to fill existing vacancies:—

To be Superintendents of the 2nd Grade.

Capt. J. Eckford, R.E., officiating superintendent, store branch.

Mr. B. F. Finch, superintendent of the 3rd grade.

Mr. W. R. Brooke, superintendent of the 3rd grade.

To be Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. T. Blissett, officiating superintendent of the 3rd grade.

#### PUBLIC WORKS, BENGAL.—ALTERATIONS OF GRADES IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Aug. 20.—No. 263.—The Governor gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following alterations in the designations of the officers of various grades employed in the several branches of the Survey Department of the Bengal Presidency, with effect from the 1st proximo.

These alterations are merely for departmental convenience, and do not imply assimilation of salaries or duties with those of officers under the same designation in other survey departments:—

Surveyor general of India, to remain the same.

Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, to remain the same.

Superintendent, Revenue Surveys, and Deputy Surveyor general, to remain the same.

Officers permanently attached to head quarters to be assistant surveyors general.

Surveyors of the first, second, and third grade in the Senior Department to be deputy superintendents of the first, second, and third grade in the Senior Establishment.

Assistant surveyors of the first, second, and third grade in the Senior Department to be assistant superintendents of survey of the first, second, and third grade in the Senior Establishment.



Civil assistants of the first, second, third, and fourth grade in the Junior Department to be surveyors of the first, second, third, and fourth grade in the Upper Subordinate Establishment.

Sub-assistants of the first, second, third, and fourth grade in the Junior Department to be assistant surveyors of the first, second, and third grade, and probationary surveyor, fourth grade, in the Upper Subordinate Establishment.

Subordinates, including mootsuddes from 12 to 100 rupees, to be sub-surveyors of the first, second, and third grade in the Lower Subordinate Establishment.

## MILITARY.

**BIRCH**, Ens., 58th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing subalt., on probation, 6th N.I., v. Thomas, who is officg. as adjt. Dated Aug. 5.

**BOWERS**.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer of the 6th foot having been removed to the batln. of his regt. specified:—Lieut. C. D'O. Bowers, 2nd batln. Aug. 20.

**GOODRINGE**, Ens., 1st batln. 5th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, 13th N.I., v. Bingham, appl. 1st wing subalt. Dated Aug. 16.

**HEPBURN**.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated July 20, apptg. Lieut. and Qrmr. Hepburn to offic. as adjt. 26th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Fitzgerald, on leave.

**HOPKINS**, Capt. J., unattached list, is attached to 36th N.I., at Meerut, for duty, and directed to join. Aug. 18.

**HUTCHINSON**, Ens., 77th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, 17th N.I., v. Barr, appl. 1st wing subalt. Dated Aug. 5.

**LEWIS—MAGEE—MILEY**.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the batlns. of their regts. specified:—Lieut. Lewes, 2nd batln. 3rd foot; Capt. Magee and Lieut. Miley, 2nd batln. 12th foot. Lieut. Lewes is directed to proceed to England and join his batln., reporting his arrival in writing to the adjt. gen. at the Horse Guards. Aug. 20.

**MILEY**, Ensign, 12th foot, to be 2nd wing subaltern 1st N.I., on probation, v. Hallett, transf. to 40th N.I., with effect from July 7 last.

**OWEN**, Lieut. col., staff corps, lately employed in the dept. of public works, is appl. to do gen. duty at Gwalior.

**PRENDERGAST—FREEMAN—CURTIS**.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated July 22, making the following appts., with effect from Aug. 21, v. Hankin, on leave:—Capt. Prendergast, 2nd in com. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdt. 4th Bengal cav.; Capt. Freeman, 3rd squad. officer and officg. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer 4th Bengal cav.; and Lieut. Curtis, officg. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer 4th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties.

**RUGGLES—COPLAND—WALLER**.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated July 26, making the following appts., with effect from Aug. 5, v. Lieut. col. Stafford, on leave:—Major J. Ruggles, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. 19th N.I.; Capt. A. Copland, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 19th N.I.; and Capt. J. E. Waller to offic. as wing officer 19th N.I.

**WARBURTON**.—The services of Lieut. Warburton, R.A., 1st wing subalt. 15th (the Loodianah) regt. N.I., a probationer for the staff corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab. Aug. 26.

**WARD**.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Lieut. R. H. Ward, gen. list, inf.; date of arrival at Bombay, July 29. No. 893.

**WHITE**, Staff surg. W. A., doing duty at Deolalee, transferred, under instructions from the Horse Guards, to this presidency, is directed to proceed and do duty at Allahabad.

**WOOLDRIDGE**.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Lieut. D' L. R. F. Wooldridge to be capt. 49th foot, from Nov. 21 last.

## COMMISSARIAT APPOINTMENTS.

August 18.—The following promotions are made in the warrant grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Temporary.—Serg. G. Jordan to be acting sub-conductor, from March 20 last, v. Sub-conductor A. Greer, proceeded on sick leave to Europe.

Serg. J. Hough to be acting sub-conductor, from March 27 last, v. Sub-conductor W. Powell, proceeded on sick leave to Europe.

Permanent.—Conductor M. Cooper to be deputy assistant commissary, Sub-conductor T. O'Donnell to be conductor, and Serg. and acting sub-conductor G. Jordan to be sub-conductor, from June 3 last, v. Deputy assistant commissary and honorary ensign J. M. Hamilton, transferred to the pension establishment.

Temporary.—Serg. D. Fraser to be acting sub-conductor, from June 3, v. Acting sub-conductor G. Jordan, confirmed in that grade.

August 20.—The following promotions are made in the warrant grade of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, from the dates specified, in substitution of those notified in G.G.O. No. 826 of 1869:—

Supernumerary sub-conductor W. Crawford to be supernumerary conductor, from May 12 last.

Sub-conductor and officiating conductor J. Burns to be conductor, from May 12 last, v. Conductor Giddings, retired.

Officiating sub-conductor P. Regan to be sub-conductor, on probation, from May 12 last, v. Sub-conductor and officiating conductor J. Burns, promoted.

Sub-conductor and officiating conductor F. Edmonds to be conductor, from May 16 last, v. Conductor J. Carroll, drowned at sea on board the steamship *Cheluba*.

Officiating sub-conductor T. Gregory to be sub-conductor, on probation, from May 16 last, v. Sub-conductor and officiating conductor F. Edmonds, promoted.

Sub-conductor R. Lyons to be officiating conductor, from May 16 last, v. Sub-conductor and officiating conductor F. Edmonds, promoted.

Magazine sergeant J. Kirk to be officiating sub-conductor, from May 16 last, v. Officiating sub-conductor T. Gregory, promoted.

## PROMOTIONS, &amp;c., STAFF CORPS.

*Simla*, Aug. 24.—No. 901.—The following promotions and alteration of rank are made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. W. F. Tucker to be capt. from Aug. 13, v. Capt. J. Roberts, staff corps, cadre of late 40th N.I., promoted; Lieut. W. Hopkinson to be capt. from Aug. 17, v. Capt. F. Van H. Sperling, staff corps, cadre of late 5th Eur. regt., deceased.

Capt. A. J. T. Welchman to rank from July 16, v. Capt. F. A. C. Knyvett, staff corps, cadre of late 24th N.I., deceased.

No. 905.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 803 of Sept. 26, 1868, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Major H. Grant; Aug. 24, 1869.

No. 906.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of major from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 803 of Sept. 26, 1868, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) J. J. H. Gordon, and Capt. (brevet major) T. E. Gordon; Aug. 21, 1869.

No. 907.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of captain from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1868, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut. D. T. H. Sampson; Aug. 20, 1869. Lieut. R. P. Davis; Aug. 22, 1869.

No. 910.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut. R. Warburton, royal art., 1st wing subaltern 15th (the Loodianah) regt. N.I.; Aug. 30, 1867.

Lieut. F. A. S. D'Acosta, 88th foot, qrmr. 28th (Punjab) regt. N.I.; July 9, 1868.

Ensign A. de C. Rennick, 3rd foot, qrmr. 35th (Mynpoorie) regt. N.I.; July 18, 1868.

No. 911.—Ensign A. de C. Rennick, 3rd foot, qrmr. 35th (Mynpoorie) regt. N.I., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 91 of this date, will rank as lieutenant in that corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from July 18, 1868, subject to her Majesty's approval.

No. 899.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Ensign C. B. Norman, 90th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 6th inf., Punjab frontier force; July 17, 1868.

No. 900.—Ensign C. B. Norman, 90th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 6th inf., Punjab frontier force, admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 899 of this date, will rank as lieutenant in that corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from July 17, 1868, subject to her Majesty's approval.

## MEDICAL.

**CHAPMAN**.—Shahjehanpore station order confirmed, dated July 15 last, apptg. Asst. surg. Chapman, 37th foot, to med. charge of left wing 16th N.I., in add. to his other duties, v. Dr. Harris, there being no other med. officer available.

**FROLIOTT**.—Jhelum div. order confirmed, dated July 28 last, apptg. Asst. surg. N. Froliott to med. charge of head quarters 20th hussars, at Campbellpore, v. Cunningham.

**KELLY**, Surg. major J. P., med. dept., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum, from Sept. 19, 1869. No. 891.

**O'SULLIVAN**.—Dum Dum station order confirmed, dated March 17 last, apptg. Asst. surg. E. O'Sullivan, 96th foot, to med. charge of station staff and Lock Hospital, in add. to his other duties, v. Bogle.

**WIKLEY**.—Sealkote brigade order confirmed, dated July 17, apptg. Staff asst. surg. Wikeley, doing duty with 38th foot, to med. charge of the station prison, v. Riordan, of the same regt.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—PUNJAB.

Aug. 16.—No. 1166.—The Hon. the Lieut. governor is pleased, under the provisions of Sect. 3 of Act II. to appoint the following officers to be justices of the peace within, and for, the territories included in the Government of the Punjab and its dependencies:—

Lieuts. E. R. Conolly, asst. comr.; the Hon. G. C. Napier, asst. comr.; H. Lawrence, asst. comr.; Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, asst. comr.; Lieuts. C. E. Macaulay, asst. comr.; R. S. Armstrong, asst. comr.; G. E. Macpherson, asst. comr.; Mr. A. H. Benton, asst. comr.; Lieuts. T. J. C. Plowden, asst. comr.; R. Bartholomew, asst. comr.; Mr. H. Priestley, asst. comr.

## EXAMINATION COMMITTEES—PUNJAB.

*Police Dept.*, Aug. 11.—No. 2193.—In continuation of Punjab order No. 1,416, of May 27, intimating that examination committees will be assembled only at Lahore and Amballa on Oct. 25 and 26 next.

2. Assistants from the Rawul Pindoe and Mooltan Circles will appear before the Lahore committee.

## EXEMPTION FROM MESS PAYMENTS.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Simla*, Aug. 9.—No. 222.—Adverting to G.O. No. 10, of Jan. 25, 1866, it is hereby notified that H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has decided that British officers probationers for the staff corps, who are permitted to withdraw therefrom and to rejoin their regiments, shall be exempt from payment of regimental mess and band

subscriptions while on probation; or in other words, shall not be subject to the rule which renders officers who fail to pass for the staff corps liable to the subscriptions in question.

#### MEDICAL FEES.

*Simla, June 23.*—Read—An endorsement of the home department, No. 1,943, dated April 28, 1869, on a letter from the Government of the Punjab, recommending that when a medical officer, other than a civil surgeon or officer in medical charge of the civil station, is summoned to give evidence in a criminal court touching the result of a *post mortem* or other examination conducted by him in cases not falling within the ordinary discharge of his duties, he should receive a fee of Rs. 16 in addition to the usual expenses payable to witnesses.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the home department and the accountant general, Punjab.

R. B. CHAPMAN, Offic. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*July 26.*—Read again—Financial resolution No. 1,370, dated June 23, 1869, ruling that when a medical officer in the Punjab, other than a civil surgeon or officer in medical charge of the civil station, is summoned to give evidence in a criminal court touching the result of a *post mortem* or other examination conducted by him in cases not falling within the ordinary discharge of his duties, he should receive a fee of Rs. 16 in addition to the usual expenses payable to witnesses.

Read—Office memorandum from the home department No. 3,179, dated July 9, 1869, recommending that the above ruling should be made generally applicable to the three Presidencies.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

#### DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE.

*August 27.*—No. 2,905.—Read the undermentioned papers:—

Resolution No. 57, passed in this department on Jan. 2, 1868, deciding, "That when an officer is placed in charge of the current duties of a judicial office, and the charge, in the opinion of the local Government, entails a substantial increase of responsibility, besides some additional work, he shall be permitted to draw one-half of the deputation allowance which he would have received had he been appointed to officiate in the office concerned."

Endorsement from the Accountant-general, Bengal, No. 1,206, dated the 3rd inst., submitting a copy of an order of the local Government, to the effect that, in case of a subordinate judge in charge of the office of civil and sessions judge, the proviso in the notification of this department, No. 534, dated June 16, 1868, that the minimum of acting allowance must be two-thirds of the difference between the salaries of the substantive and acting appointments of the officer concerned, cannot apply, because a subordinate judge cannot officiate as a civil and sessions judge, and no comparison can therefore be established between the salaries of the appointments.

Resolution.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to confirm the order of the Government of Bengal, and to prescribe generally that, when an officer placed in charge of the current duties of a judicial office is granted half acting allowances, under the resolution No. 57, dated Jan. 2, 1868, the proviso above quoted shall be disregarded in calculating the amount of such allowances.

#### PRIZES FOR GOOD SHOOTING.

*Simla, Aug. 16.*—Under the authority of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the Rt. Hon. the Governor general of India in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of the Royal Warrant dated April 30 last, and regulations attached, applicable to British regiments serving in India.

[The Royal Warrant referred to was issued as a "special army circular," dated May 7 last, offering prizes to soldiers for good shooting. The prizes are of the value of £20, with a bronze medal: £5, and a badge of cross muskets and crown, worked in gold, to be worn on the left arm; and a smaller prize of £3 in money, together with badge. The prizes are offered as an encouragement to musketry practice.]

#### INVALIDING BOARDS.

*Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 14.*—Officers commanding divisions and districts will be pleased to assemble invaliding boards at stations within their respective commands occupied by European troops, to examine all men whom it is proposed to invalid; but medical boards when invaliding men who have been enlisted in India, and are not desirous of leaving the country, will refrain from recommending them to be sent to England or the colonies (see G.O. No. 183 of 1869). The deputy inspector general of hospitals, British forces, or superintending staff surgeon major of the Circle, will invariably sit as president.

2. The dates for assembling the several boards will be fixed by officers commanding divisions and districts in communication with the administrative medical officer, British forces, of the Circle, and so as to correspond with the instructions for movement and embarkation received from the quartermaster-general.

[The remaining clauses of the G.O., being matter of detail, are omitted.]

#### OFFICERS RETURNING FROM STAFF EMPLOY.

*Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 8, 1868.*—In calling attention to the G.O.G.G., republished below, the C. in C. is pleased to notify that the Govt. have ruled that the spirit of that order is equally applicable to officers of the Indian army not belonging to the staff corps.

No. 29A, dated July 2, 1863.—"To obviate misapprehension the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. is pleased to notify that all officers of the staff corps who may be at any time without staff, civil or miscellaneous appointments, are at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for temporary employment in garrison or with corps as H.E. may consider desirable.

"2. Whenever an officer of the staff corps, therefore, relinquishes or is removed from staff employ, he will report himself by letter to the adjutant general, from whom he will receive the orders of the C. in C. as to the regiment or garrison to which he is to be temporarily attached.

"3. Should the officer be at the time residing at or near a military station he will, pending the orders of the C. in C., report himself for duty to the officer commanding that station.

"4. The principle of this order is applicable to the three Presidencies."

EDUCATION.—Under section 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Governor general in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation in Arts of the Allahabad High School to the Calcutta University, with effect from Jan. 1 last.

SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE, BENGAL.—The following officers of the Subordinate Executive Service are promoted, viz.:—To the Third Grade.—Mr. L. Barber, Tipperah. To the Fourth Grade.—Mr. J. E. A. Eyre, City Moorsheadabad.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A district Court-martial having sentenced Apothecary H. Andrews to be reduced four steps in his present grade in the subordinate medical department, his name is to be transposed accordingly in the list of his rank, and will stand next below that of Apothecary J. Farnon.

DEPARTURES.—The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified:—Capt. Barwell, Bengal staff corps, G.O. No. 867, per *Surat*, Aug. 15. Lieut. col. Trench, Bengal staff corps, G.O. No. 835, per *Baroda*, July 13. Lieut. Tokor, Bengal staff corps, G.O. No. 834, per *Allum Ghier*, Aug. 15.

PENSION.—The undermentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly; this cancels G.O. No. 693 of June 29.—Conductor Callaghan, an out-pensioner from the late East India Company's service, from the Bombay infantry; rate of pension 2s. (two shillings) per diem paid up to December 31.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGE (CIVIL).—Mr. Smallman, engineer apprentice, Delhi division, Western Jumna Canal, has passed examination in Colloquial Hindustani. Mr. Monk, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Dalhousie division, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani. Mr. Tulloh, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, has passed the examination in Colloquial Hindustani required of assistant engineers. Mr. Haslett, assistant district superintendent of police, appeared before the committee of examination at Multan on July 10, and has been declared by the board of examiners to have passed by the higher standard in Hindustani. Mr. Hunt, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from July 30. Mr. King, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Etawah division, Ganges Canal, passed the Colloquial examination prescribed by P.W. code, chapter II., section IV., para. 21, on May 29.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—With the sanction of Government, the undermentioned medical subordinates are directed to proceed at once and join the Medical College, Calcutta, under the provisions of G.O. No. 212 of 1868:—Assistant Apothecaries.—J. Pitts, T. E. Donoghue, J. Piner, and C. Cordell. Hospital Apprentices.—J. McCarthy, A. Luke, J. Davis, C. A. Franco, R. M. Smith, J. Walters, W. Bryan, W. Blakey, G. DeCruze, J. W. Hogan, H. W. Harding, M. Kelly, W. Bates, W. Carlyle, O. Jackson, and Jas. Booth. The undermentioned medical subordinates have been reported by the last half-yearly committees qualified for promotion to the grades specified:—Assistant Apothecary A. B. Eates, for apothecary. Hospital Apprentices J. Burnett, T. Tranfield, J. Pereira, G. A. Swaries, W. Carlyle, J. Booth, R. L. Smyth, and J. Claney, for assistant apothecary. Assistant Apothecary C. Pierce, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 5th July.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained furlough on medical certificate and leave of absence during August, under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. Preston, 11th hussars, to Bombay, from Aug. 12, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Asst. surg. C. W. Griffith, D battery, F brigade, royal horse artillery, to Murree, from June 30 to Sept. 15, on medical certificate. Lieut. col. Elwyn, 20th brigade R.A., to England, for fifteen months, from date of departure, on private affairs. Asst. surg. Gibbon, 23rd brigade R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. Farmer, 60th foot, to hills north of Deyrah, from July 15 to Oct. 14, on private affairs (this cancels the leave granted to this officer by G.O.C.C. of July 19). Major Gwynne, 62nd foot, to Chukrata, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. Beaumont, 102nd foot, to remain at Mussoorie, from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. col. Browne, 109th foot, to remain at Simla, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 30, in extension of privilege leave. Col. Boyd, staff corps, to Dhurmsala, from July 12, 1869, to Jan. 12, 1870, on medical certificate. Lieut. col. Wheler, 2nd in command and wing officer 35th N.I., to remain at Bombay, from July 14 to July 22, in extension. Lieut. col. Thompson (officiating commandant, 43rd N.I.), to Simla, from April 7 to Oct. 22, on medical certificate. Staff assistant surgeon Atkinson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. The leave to visit Simla from July 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. Tharp, 104th foot, in G.O.C.C. July 8, is cancelled at that officer's request. The sick leave to Murree granted to Lieut. Anstruther, R.A., July 2, 1868, will be held to have commenced from May 20 preceding.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES (MILITARY).—The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the half-yearly committees held on July 10, have been declared by the board of examiners at Fort William to have passed the higher standard in Hindoostanee, agreeably to Clauses V. and VI. of G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—Asst. surg. Quinton, M.B., royal horse artillery; Lieuts.

Fisher, Graves, and Corbett, royal artillery; Lieut. Fisher, 7th hussars; Cornet Barrow, probationer staff corps, 19th hussars; Cornet Lloyd, 20th hussars; Lieut. D'E. Spottiswoode, 21st hussars; Ens. Holcombe, Schoolmaster Gooding, and Qrmer. serg. Shield, 1st battalion 6th foot; Ens. Hawkes, probationer staff corps, 1st battalion 7th foot; Lieut. O'Callaghan, probationer staff corps, and Ens. Goldney, 1st battalion 11th foot; Capt. Harger, 2nd battalion 25th foot; Qrmer. Bryant, 35th foot; Ens. Meacham, 41st foot; Ens. Barr, probationer staff corps, 58th foot; Lieut. Robins, 2nd battalion 60th foot; Lieut. Hon. Dutton, 85th foot; Lieut. Beatty, probationer staff corps, 88th foot; Capt. Mackay and Ens. Montgomery, 92nd foot; Lieut. Money, 105th foot; Lieut. Reynolds, 106th foot; Lieut. Strettell, 109th foot; Capt. Capel, late 5th E.L.C.; Lieut. Ranken, general list, infantry; Asst. surg. Center, M.B., Indian medical service; Hospital apprentice Baptist, sub medical department. The undermentioned candidates are reported by the board of examiners at Fort William to have passed, on Aug. 7, the specified tests prescribed by G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—High proficiency in Oordoo: Serg. Chalmers, public works department, N.W.P., and Private Baker, 26th foot. High proficiency in Hindoo: Lieut. Thomas and Ens. Cunningham, 2nd battalion 25th foot. Persian, under Clause VIII.: Lieut. Trotter, general list, infantry. Higher standard in Hindoostance: Lieut. Franks and Ens. Lewes, 1st battalion 3rd foot. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostance, on the dates specified:—Local lieut. col. Hastings, Serg. Dowson, Lance corp. Brown, and Priv. Adey, 1st battalion 6th foot, July 5; Lance corp. Aylward, 1st battalion 19th foot, July 5; Cornet Vetch, 11th hussars, and Lieut. White, 77th foot, Aug. 2.

**ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.**—List of estates which have come under charge of the Officiating Administrator-General of Bengal during the months of April, May, June, and July, 1869:—Andrews, R., late an engineer in the service of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. Bar, W., late an engine driver in the East Indian Railway. Bennett, J. W., late of Wellington-road, St. John's-wood, in the county of Middlesex, in England, a lieut.-colonel in the retired list of the Bengal army. Blyth, R., late a foreman in the Government Telegraph Department at Alipore. Butterworth, E., late a sergeant in the 1st battalion, 7th Royal fusiliers. Cain, A., late a fireman in the service of the East Indian Railway Company. Cape, H. C., late an indigo planter in the district of Champaran. Craven, W., late employed in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Crichton, C., late a merchant, residing at Futtelghurh. Doran, J., late a Christian inhabitant of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces of India. Farrelly, B., late an assistant apothecary in the Subordinate Medical Department. Garstin, J., late 2nd officer of her Majesty's brig *Dolphin*. Gilchrist, J., late of No. 23, Somerset-street, Manchester-square, in the county of Middlesex, in England, a member of the firm of Messrs. Ranken and Co., tailors, Calcutta. Gill, P., late a lieutenant in the unattached list. Graham, W. A., late deputy manager of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), Calcutta. Graves, J. C., late assistant settlement officer at Bareilly. Greenhill, N. (alias N. Cooper), late an assistant to Messrs. Mitchell and Co., of Meeran Meer. Horst, J. V., late a patrol in the Customs Department at Pulwal, in the district of Goorgoon. Huggins, W., late a conductor in the Commissariat Department. Hyndman, E., late a major in the Bengal staff corps. Jackson, J., late employed in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Jackson, S., late an inspector of police, North-West Provinces. Keith, J., late 2nd engineer of the steamer *Penang*, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited). Kid, D., late commander of the steamer *Sindia*. Lewis, T., late an engine driver in the service of the East Indian Railway Company. Lumsden, G., late superintendent of the Brahmaputra Tea Company (Limited), at Gola Ghat, in Assam. Morgan, A. H., late an ensign in the 1st battalion, 7th Royal fusiliers. Nobin, C. P., late of Sookea-street, Bahir, Simla, in Calcutta, a trader. Price, J. G., late an assistant to the Jorhaut Tea Company (Limited). Roderick, A. W., late a signaller in the Government Telegraph Department at Jeypore. Rohan, M. J., late a conductor in the Futtelghurh Gun-carrriage Agency. Rossetto, D., late an Italian employed in coal mining in the district of Chundwara. Sarkies, P. J., late an Armenian inhabitant of Calcutta, and a merchant. Scott, J. T., late an ensign in her Majesty's 93rd regiment of foot. Sheppard, R., late commander of the ship *Countess of Elgin*. Smith, P., late a clerk in the Secretariat Office of the Punjab Government. Smith, J. H., late a sub conductor in the Ordnance Department. Stevens, J., late a major in the Invalid Establishment. Stewart, J., late in the employ of Messrs. Brassy, Wythes, and Co., railway contractors, Umritsur. Stubbs, C., late an assistant to the Scottish Assam Tea Company, near Gola Ghat, in the district of Seesaugor. Turnbull, D. B., late a sub superintendent in the Government Telegraph Department. Turnbull, S., late a tea planter in Sylhet, in Bengal. Vincent, G. F. F., late a major in the retired list. Warden, C. F., late a lieutenant in the Indian navy. Watson, Mrs. A., late a widow, residing at No. 31, Blackburn's-lane, Calcutta. Weir, John, late a driver in the service of the East Indian Railway Company. Yardley, A., late of the Bengal Civil Service. Young, H. E., late a lieut.-colonel in the Bengal infantry. N.B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the above-mentioned estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with C. J. WILKINSON, Officiating Administrator-General, Calcutta, July 31.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following civil servants have obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Furlough for two years, with preliminary leave, is granted to Mr. Burkitt, officiating joint magistrate, &c., of Bareilly, with effect from Oct. 11, or subsequent date. Furlough for one year, nine months, and twenty-two days is granted to Mr. Philipps, civil and sessions judge of Allypore, with effect from Aug. 15 or subsequent date; the usual preparatory leave is granted to Mr. Philipps to enable him to reach the port of embarkation. The unexpired

portion of the leave granted to Lieut. Court, then officiating district superintendent of police in Moradabad by the notification dated July 13, is cancelled. One month's privilege leave is granted to Capt. Fagan, officiating district superintendent of police, Jounpore, with effect from Sept. 5. One month's privilege leave to Mr. Moens, settlement officer, Bareilly. Privilege leave from Sept. 4 to Oct. 14 next, both days inclusive, has been granted to Lieut. Heavyside, R.E., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. Three months' privilege leave to Mr. Lloyd, B.A., inspector, 2nd circle, department public instruction, N.W.P., with effect from Aug. 10, or subsequent date. Two months and fifteen days' privilege leave to Mr. Oldham, joint magistrate of Ghazepore, with effect from Aug. 26, or subsequent date. Mr. Robinson, assistant magistrate of Moozuffernuggur, has one month's leave to attend a preliminary examination in Persian at Calcutta, with effect from 20th September. Lieut. Nicols, assistant engineer, Indus Canals, availed himself of the leave granted him on July 30 last. The privilege leave to Mr. Ivens, assistant engineer, Delhi division, Western Jumna Canal, dated June 28 last, is commuted to three months' special leave to study languages, with effect from July 15 last. Mr. Quarry, assistant engineer, special works division, Baree Doab Canal, is allowed two months' privilege leave, from Sept. 1, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same. Capt. Palmer, executive engineer, special works division, Baree Doab Canal, availed himself of the leave therein granted on Aug. 9, making over charge of the division to Mr. Quarry, assistant engineer. Mr. Medley, assistant engineer, first division Lahore and Peshawur Road, is allowed one month's privilege leave, from Sept. 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. Beachcroft, assistant commissioner, Lahore, has one month's leave, with effect from Sept. 25, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta to present himself for examination in Urdu. Lieut. Lawrence, assistant commissioner, Kangra, has two months' privilege leave, with effect from Jan. 1 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Lieut. col. Smith, officiating controller of public works accounts, Punjab, is allowed three months' privilege leave, from Aug. 7. Mr. Bromley, assistant engineer 2nd grade, Ferozepore division, is allowed three months' leave, on medical certificate, with effect from July 3 last. Rev. F. Orton, joint chaplain of Peshawur, has leave on medical certificate, from June 1 to Oct. 1. Capt. Ramsay, officiating cautionment magistrate, Umballa, one month's privilege leave, from Aug. 7. Mr. Cawley, assistant superintendent of police, Garrow hills, is permitted to avail himself, from any date on which he may wish to do so, of the six months' leave allowed to him in orders of June last. He is also allowed thirty days' preparatory leave from Aug. 10. Privilege leave for three months is granted to Col. Barrow, C.B., financial commissioner of Oudh. Mr. Maynard, M.R.C.S., health officer for the port of Rangoon, has been granted nine months' leave to Europe on private affairs, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th ult. Six weeks' leave of absence is granted to Dr. Townsend, sanitary commissioner, Central Provinces and Berars, from Oct. 10, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Leave of absence for six months, on sick certificate, has been granted by the Right hon. the Secretary of State for India to Mr. Denmeade, civil divisional engineer, Meerut, in extension of the six months' leave granted him in notification No. 571, dated Feb. 26 last. Mr. Jennings, officiating assistant accountant general, N.W.P., has been allowed sick leave for one month from the 9th inst.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BALL, J., 4th class dep. coll. in charge of the salt dept. in South Canara, to be 3rd class dep. coll. Aug. 31.  
BOYLE, J. A., asst. to coll. and mag. of district of Cuddapah, is invested with powers of a mag.; he is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language, and is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of subordinate mags. of 1st and 2nd class stationed within his div. Aug. 23.  
BROSNAN, J., asst. engr. of 2nd grade, having returned to duty on 4th Aug. from priv. leave granted to him, the remaining portion of leave is cancelled.  
COOK, J. H., act. 2nd asst. supt. in charge of demarcation in the Coimbatore dist., and Messrs. F. C. PUCKLE and W. BEAUMONT, dep. supts., revenue survey, are vested with the powers conferred on officers appointed by Government for purposes of demarcation.  
DAVIES, J. A., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Tinnevely, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. 1st class. Aug. 31.  
KENNEDY, Major, exc. engr., Wynaad, resumed charge of his office from Major Raynsford on Aug. 22.  
LOCKE, S. R., 2nd class dep. coll. in charge of the Tinnevely treasury, to be 1st class dep. coll. Aug. 31.  
MAINWARING, Lieut. col. T., to be town comr. for carrying out in the town of Palamcottah, in the Tinnevely dist., the purposes of the Towns' Improvement Act during the year beginning May 1, 1869, and ending April 30, 1870.  
ROSS, H. T., to act as asst. supt. of police 2nd class. Aug. 31.  
WEBSTER, A. McC., act. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. J. W. Best, act. sub coll., on Aug. 7, and assumed charge of the Malabar district from Mr. E. C. G. Thomas on Aug. 27.

### MILITARY.

SALTER, Major, staff corps, is apptd. to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Chicacole, v. Lieut. col. Prichard, who is relieved at his own request. Aug. 31.

## MEDICAL.

**BROCKMAN**, Asst. surg., to officiate as ophthalmic surgeon of the General Hospital, and professor of ophthalmic surgery and physiology in the Medical College during the absence of Surg. Chipperfield on leave, or till further orders.

**TRIMNELL**, Asst. surg., to act as zillah surgeon of Tellicherry till further orders—to have effect from June 13.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## DISCONTINUANCE OF DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE TO SUBSTITUTES AND UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

*Financial Department, Fort St. George, Aug. 24.*—Adverting to the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated April 20 last, page 562, H.E. the Governor in Council resolves to intimate to all heads of departments that deputation allowance will not, in future, be granted to the substitute of an uncovenanted officer absent on "privilege leave," unless it is satisfactorily shown that the work performed by the absentee cannot be conducted, during his absence, without the appointment of a substitute. H.E. in Council believes that in every office in which there are two or more clerks or assistants, or deputies performing similar duties, arrangements can, and may easily be made, to have the work of an absentee on "privilege leave" conducted without any addition to the office establishment.

2. H.E. the Governor in Council further resolves to intimate that, when an uncovenanted officer proceeds on sick, private, or furlough leave, heads of departments will take care that any arrangements which they may consider it expedient to make for the performance of the absentee's duties shall not, in any case, be attended with greater expense than the amount forfeited by the absentee under the Uncovenanted Civil Service Rules. By order of H.E. the Governor in Council.

R. S. ELLIS, Chief Secretary.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations, under the rules of 1868:—**Mr. Turner**, acting junior assistant to the agent to the governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, privilege leave for twenty-five days from Aug. 20. **Mr. MacGregor**, acting assistant superintendent of police, Madras, for three months, on medical certificate.

**MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers obtained furlough, &c., in August:—**Col. Wilde**, staff corps, officiating military secretary to Government, privilege leave for thirty days. **Major Heysham**, staff corps, deputy assistant commissary general, to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, and to embark from Madras. **Capt. Ranson**, of the European Veterans, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, from the date of departure from Madras of the second P. and O. Company's steamer in September.

## Bombay.

## CIVIL.

**ALLEN**, W., to be supernum. asst. to coll. of Poona, and is invested with powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class in that district. Aug. 26.

**BLATHWAYT**, C. G., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Poona. Sept. 1.

**CRAWFORD**, D. B., to be 3rd class dep. coll. in Scinde, v. Ryland, dec. Sept. 1.

**FERNANDEZ**, J. F., hoozoor dep. coll., Ahmedabad, is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class in the Ahmedabad dist., and with powers to commit to a session court. Aug. 31. [bert. Sept. 1.]

**FITZGERALD**, H. V. J., to act as supernum. dep. coll. in Scinde, v. Lam-Fletcher, W., asst. superint. of Tanna and Rutnagherry Survey, acted as asst. settlement officer in that survey from June 12 to Aug. 14.

**FORBES**, H. D. E., to be supernum. dep. coll. in Scinde, v. Crawford. Sept. 1.

**FORTEATH**, Capt., to be cantonment mag. at Aden. Sept. 1.

**HAMMICK**, S., has been apptd. acting asst. educational inspector, central division. Aug. 28.

**JOHNS**, G. H., to be 2nd asst. coll. of Poona, continuing to act as 1st asst. collector at Ahmedabad. Sept. 1.

**JOHNSTON**, J. L., has been app. a supernum. asst. to coll. of Broach, from Aug. 10.

**LAMBERT**, R. M., to act as 3rd class dep. coll. in Sind, v. Watson. Sept. 1.

**LLOYD**, Capt., supt. of Rajkote and Limree estates in Kattywar, has been allowed 1 mo. prep. leave of abs. before proceeding on m.c. to Europe. Aug. 25.

**NEUGENT**, J., to be 2nd asst. coll. of Tanna. Sept. 1.

**PEARSON**, E., acting dist. dep. coll., Tanna, is vested with powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class in Tanna dist., and with powers to commit to a session court. Sept. 1.

**PORTEUS**, W., acting 3rd asst. to the coll. of Kaira, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Kaira dist. Aug. 24.

**RICHARDSON**, C. W., hoozoor dep. coll., Kulladghee, is invested with powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class in the Kulladghee dist., and with powers to commit to a session court.

**ROBERTSON**, J. W., to be coll. and mag. of Colaba dist., continuing to act as coll. and mag. of Tanna. Aug. 17.

**SHEPPARD**, G. F., to act as coll. and mag. of Colaba dist.

**SINCLAIR**, W. F., has been app. a supernum. asst. to coll. of Poona. Aug. 28. Is also invested with powers of a mag. of the 2nd class in Poona dist. Sept. 1.

**WATSON**, H. E., to be acting 2nd class dep. coll. in Sind dur. such time as Boulton may be acting 1st class dep. coll. in Sind. Sept. 1.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

*Bombay Castle, August 25.*

**BIRKBECK**, F., acting 3rd asst. to coll. of Surat, is invested with powers of a mag. in Surat district.

**BOSANQUET**, T., to be coll. and mag. of Sholapoor district.

**EBDEN**, E. J., supernum. asst. to coll. of Dharwar, is invested with powers of a mag. in Dharwar district.

**FLEET**, J. F., supernum. asst. to coll. of Belgaum, is invested with powers of a mag. in Belgaum district.

**HAMMICK**, S., supernum. asst. to coll. of Poona, is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class, and with powers to commit cases to the sessions in Poona district.

**HOSKING**, E., supernum. asst. to coll. of Surat, is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class, and with powers to commit cases to the sessions in Surat district.

**JOHNSTON**, J. L., acting supernum. 3rd asst. to coll. of Surat, employed in Broach collectorate, is invested with powers of a mag. in Broach district.

**LOCH**, W. W., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, and with powers to commit cases to the sessions in the Sattara district.

**McMINN**, S. H., acting 2nd asst. to the coll. of Colaba, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Colaba district.

**MUIR**, J. T., supernum. 3rd asst. to the coll. of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Khandeish district.

**OLLIVANT**, E. C. K., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Surat, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, and with powers to commit cases to the sessions in the Surat district.

**REID**, G. B., supernum. 3rd asst. to the coll. of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Tanna district.

**SHARKEY**, E. De la G., 3rd asst. to the coll. of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, and with powers to commit cases to the sessions in the Ahmedabad district.

**WALKER**, J. W., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, and with powers to commit cases to the sessions in the Ahmedabad district.

**WINTER**, H. E., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, and with powers to commit cases to the sessions in the Sattara district.

## MILITARY.

**BRODERICK**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 18, appg. Lieut. Broderick, asst. instructor of musketry, to 1st batt. 2nd foot, with effect from the 14th idem. No. 774.

**CORNEWALL**, Major, staff corps, is transf. from gen. duty, Malligaum, to gen. duty, Poona. No. 782, Sept. 1.

**DENON**, Mr., having returned from leave to Europe on Aug. 24, is att. to military pay office, Bombay, as an asst. to the Presy. paymr. No. 618.

**FORSYTH**, Ens., 82nd foot, is apptd. staff officer to the detachment of the regt. at Hyderabad, with effect from June 1, v. Nash, resigned.

**FORTEATH**, Capt., staff corps, services placed at disposal of Govt. for employ. under the judicial dept. No. 626.

**GLASGOW**, Lieut., gen. list, name removed from the list of the Bombay army from Aug. 20. No. 622. [Sept. 1.]

**SANDWITH**, Capt., to retain the adjtcy. of 15th N.I., on prom. No. 778.

**WAY**, Lieut., staff corps, is att. to 24th N.I., and will offic. as wing subalt., v. Martin, proc. on furlough. No. 765, Aug. 27.

**WOOD**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 13, appg. Lieut. Wood, staff corps, att. to 29th regt. N.I., to offic. as adjt., v. Brown, on m.c.

## BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

*Bombay Castle, Aug. 31.*—No. 619.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 12 years' service, to be captains from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieuts. V. Birch and S. B. Miles, Aug. 20 last.

No. 620.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 20 years' service, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—**Capt. F. C. Davidson**, Aug. 20 last.

## PERSONAL STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

No. 777.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s personal staff, from Aug. 27:—

**Capt. S. V. Stephenson**, Scots fusilier guards, to be military secretary.

**Capt. R. S. Liddell**, 10th hussars, to be aide-de-camp.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—ADJUSTMENTS OF RANK.

*Bombay, Aug. 25.*—No. 612.—The following adjustments of rank and promotions in the ordnance department are made:—

Conductor T. Hannan and Sub conductor B. Robertson, to rank from Oct. 8, 1868, in succession to Furlong, promoted.

Conductor T. Courtney and Sub conductor J. Reilly, to rank from Nov. 26, 1868, in succession to Coleman, transferred to the invalid establishment.

Conductor W. Bather and Sub conductor J. Boyle, to rank from Dec. 22, 1868, in succession to Osborne, deceased.

Sub conductor and acting conductor E. Frye to be conductor, from Feb. 11, 1869, v. Mairs, pensioned.

Sub conductor M. Haughey to rank from Feb. 11, 1869, v. Frye, promoted.

Sub conductor and acting conductor D. McMorro to be conductor from Feb. 18, 1869, v. Shore, pensioned.

Sub conductor J. Graham to rank from Feb. 18, 1869, v. McMorro, promoted.

Magazine serg. and acting sub conductor J. McIntosh to be sub conductor, from May 7, 1869, v. Cunningham, deceased.

Sub conductor and acting conductor K. Gaffney to be conductor and magazine sergent; and Acting sub conductor J. Hickey to be sub conductor, from May 25, 1869, in succession to Wallace, pensioned.

Magazine serg. and acting sub conductor D. Kennedy to be sub conductor, from July 1, 1869, v. Nairn, remanded.



## MEDICAL.

LOWRY, Asst. surg. J. R. C., to act as surg. on H.E. the Governor's staff, during absence of Surg. Cruickshank. Aug. 24.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

*Adj't. Genl's Office, Head Qrs., Poona, Aug. 31.*—In continuation of G.O.C. No. 649 of the 22nd ult., and with the sanction of Govt., the following movements of detachments, in relief, for 1869-70, are ordered:—  
23rd Regt. N.L.I. (2 companies), from Dwarka to Poona.  
25th Regt. N.L.I. (1 company), from Burda Chowkey to Dwarka.

**HORSE ALLOWANCE.**—In assimilation with the practice in other Presidencies, horse allowance will not be admissible to regimental officers of the rank of field officer holding the command of depots and sanitaris, with the exception of the general depot at Poona.

**EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard:—Assistant surg. Kiernander, Indian medical department. Colour serg. Cox, 1st battalion 2nd foot, is appointed hospital sergeant to the Colaba Sanitarium, v. Serg. Jenkins, 1st battalion 23rd foot, who resigns his appointment.

**BOMBAY FURLONGS.**—Lieut. Browne, staff corps, adjutant 29th regiment N.I. or 2nd Belooch regiment, has furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate. Major Hutcheon, staff corps, wing officer 12th regiment N.I., has furlough to Europe for one year and eighty-four days, from date of departure from Aden in November next. Lieut. Babington, staff corps, superintendent of police G. I. P. Railway, has furlough to Europe for eighteen months.

**MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.**—The following medical arrangements are ordered:—Asst. surg. Seward, M.D., 59th regt., to the medical charge of the artillery of Ahmedabad; Staff asst. surg. Moore to do duty with the 59th regt.; Dr. Seward will travel expeditiously at the public expense; Staff asst. surg. Hunter is transf'd. from the Poona division to Aden, and will proceed to join by the mail steamer leaving Bombay on the 31st inst.; Staff asst. surg. Hannagan, from Aden to Deolallee; Staff asst. surg. Stafford from Deolallee to Aden, proceeding by the first troop ship leaving Bombay for Suez.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The following civil servants have passed:—Capt. La Touche, acting superintendent, B. B. and C. I. railway police, has passed an examination in the Gujarati language, according to the test prescribed in Government notification of Aug. 12, 1863. Messrs. Hosking and Sinclair, of the civil service, passed an examination in Hindoostani on Aug. 16. Lieut. Stock, acting assistant district superintendent of police, Sholapoor, has passed with credit an examination in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed in Government notification of Aug. 12, 1863.

**MEDICAL PENSIONS.**—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to permit Assistant surgeon A. Barry, M.D., Bombay medical establishment, to count as service for pension so much (not exceeding 18 months) of the sick leave to Europe granted him in Abyssinia as it may be necessary for him to avail himself of. The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to permit Assistant surgeon P. S. Turnbull, Bombay medical establishment, to count as service for pension such portion (not exceeding 18 months) of the furlough granted in G.O. No. 828, Dec. 23, 1868, as it may be necessary for him to avail himself of.

**DOING DUTY OFFICERS FOR ENGLAND (AUGUST).**—The following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage, provided no instructions to the contrary are meanwhile received from the Horse Guards:—Capt. Maillard, 16th lancers; Lieut. Maunsell, 16th lancers; Lieut. Beard, 16th lancers; Capt. (brevet major) Twentymann, 18th hussars; Capt. Rudge, 2nd battalion 10th foot; Capt. Bainbridge, 2nd battalion 21st foot; Lieut. Fielden, 2nd battalion 21st foot; Capt. Warne, 2nd battalion 24th foot; Lieut. Randolph, 2nd battalion 24th foot; Lieut. Younghusband, 2nd battalion 24th foot; Lieut. Lambard, 45th foot.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence on medical certificate, under Rules of 1868 (unless otherwise stipulated):—Capts. Mulock, 9th foot, and Williams, 10th foot, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant general, Horse Guards. The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have obtained leave of absence:—Capt. Farquharson, 8th foot, from June 25 to Oct. 30, on private affairs. Lieut. Greenaway, 108th foot, for six months, from date of departure, on private affairs. Wolfe (head master Lawrence School, Mount Abo), for one month, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate. Lieut. Joyce, from June 15 to Dec. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Sturt, cadre H.M.'s 6th regt. N.I., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

## War Office.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &amp;c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 14.

2nd Drag. Guards.—Cornet F. Barrow has been permitted to receive the value of a cornetcy, on transfer to the Bengal staff corps.

5th Lancers.—Ensign C. H. Baines, from 65th foot, to be cornet, v. Boll, prom.; Sept. 15.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. A. G. Webster to be capt., v. S. C. Walker, dec.; Cornet F. D. Harding to be lieut., v. Webster; July 23.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. R. W. Haigh, from supernum. list, to be capt., v. T. A. J. Harrison, placed on supernum. list; Sept. 15.

Royal Engineers.—The undermentioned lieuts., employed in the public works department in India, but not to be succeeded in their corps:—E. T. Wyenne, May 21; T. Howard, April 2; M. S. Bell, May 10; S. J. Lambert and J. L. Macpherson, April 2; G. Hildebrand and H. H. Murphy, May 21.

10th Foot.—Ensign C. E. A. Tuck to be lieut., without purch., v. J. J. Kennedy, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; June 30. Ensign T. G. Booth to be lieut., by purch., v. Tuck, whose prom., by purch., on Aug. 21, is cancelled; Ensign H. F. V. Gaitskell, from 24th foot, to be ensign, v. Booth; Sept. 15.

88th Foot.—Lieut. A. A. Owen to be capt., by purch., v. W. C. Pearson, who retires; Ensign Sir G. A. de Hocheplid-Larpent, Bart., to be lieut., by purch., v. Owen; J. H. Hardtman, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Sir G. A. de Hocheplid-Larpent, Bart.; Sept. 15.

93rd Foot.—Ensign J. D. Featherstonhaugh, from 34th foot, to be ensign, v. Phayre, transf. to 48th foot; Sept. 15.

107th Foot.—Ensign H. W. Allen to be lieut., v. G. W. Beresford, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; July 12. Ensign A. K. Abbott to be lieut., v. Allen, whose prom. on Aug. 18 is cancelled; Ensign J. A. Barlow to be lieut., v. A. K. Abbott, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Aug. 18. Ensign H. C. E. Lucas, from 102nd foot, to be ensign, v. Rose, prom.; Sept. 15.

Rifle Brigade.—V. N. Ward, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. F. H. Thorold, who retires; Sept. 15.

## BREVET.

Capt. A. M. Shewell, Bombay staff corps, to be major; Dec. 14, 1868. Capt. W. Tweedie, Bengal staff corps, to be major; Jan. 21.

Ensign and Deputy Comy. J. Barnard, Bombay barrack dept., to have the hon. rank of capt.; April 1.

Deputy Asst. comy. J. Grestorex, Madras commissariat dept., to have the hon. rank of ensign; May 4.

Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals A. H. Leith, M.D., retired, Bombay army, to have the hon. rank of inspector gen. of hospitals; Sept. 15.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—At Rajkote, Aug. 28, wife of Major W. R. Alexander, 18th Regt. N.I., son.

ARNETT—At Deyrah Dhoon, Aug. 28, wife of T. Arnett, Superintendent Viceroy's Stables, daughter. [C.S., son.]

BARNARD—At Futtehpore, Aug. 30, wife of the late A. C. Barnard, Esq., son.

BEDDOME—At Ootacamund, Aug. 25, wife of Maj. R. H. Beddome, daughter.

BOWS—At Mouhmein, Aug. 20, wife of J. H. Bows, daughter.

BLISS—At Mussoorie, Aug. 30, Mrs. T. Bliss, son.

BROCKMAN—At Mudnapully, Aug. 26, wife of J. G. Brockman, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, daughter.

BRUSE—At Madras, Aug. 27, wife of Alfred B. Bruse, Esq., son.

BURROWS—At Calcutta, Aug. 29, Mrs. R. F. Burrows, daughter.

CANTOR—At Nynce Tal, Aug. 22, wife of Capt. C. H. Cantor, staff corps, daughter.

CLARKE—At Bangalore, Aug. 28, wife of Lieut. S. Clarke, R.E., son.

CLERK—At Kussowlie, Aug. 24, wife of Capt. M. G. Clerk, asst. eng., daughter.

CRUSE—At Madras, Aug. 27, wife of Alfred B. Cruse, Esq., son.

DAVIDSON—At Murree, Aug. 28, wife of Capt. A. H. Davidson, R.H.A., son.

DAY—At Berhampore, Aug. 16, wife of the Rev. Lal Behari Day, son.

GILMORE—At Jumalpoore, Aug. 29, wife of Mr. Gilmore, E.I. Railway, son.

HALL—At Meerut, Aug. 25, wife of Lieut. J. G. Hall, R.E., daughter.

HALLIDAY—At Rutnagerry, Aug. 26, wife of Mr. D. Halliday, daughter.

HANKEY—At Berhampore, Aug. 31, wife of H. Hankey, C.S., daughter.

HARTLEY—At Jamalpoore, E.I.R., Aug. 21, wife of Mr. John Hartley, son.

HENDERSON—At Madras, Aug. 29, wife of Capt. Henderson, 107th regt., A.D.C., daughter.

HIGMAN—At Umballa, Aug., wife of F. A. Higman, son.

HOLROYD—At Murree, Aug. 21, wife of Capt. Holroyd, Bengal staff corps, daughter.

KENNEDY—At Kishnagur, Aug. 20, wife of J. Kennedy, jailor, daughter.

KINDERSLEY—At Bangalore, July 24, wife of J. R. Kindersley, daughter.

KING—At 89, South Colinga-street, Calcutta, Sept. 1, wife of H. O. King, daughter.

KING—In the Fort, Bombay, Sept. 4, wife of C. J. King, Customs Preventive Service, daughter.

KIRKHAM—At Mazagon, Aug. 27, wife of T. B. Kirkham, daughter.

LATHAM—At Kurnool, Aug. 17, wife of J. H. Latham, C.E., son.

McKIRDY—Aug. 24, wife of R. G. McKirdy, daughter.

MAGNIAC—The wife of Lieut. col. F. L. Magniac, daughter.

NICHOLETTIS—At Akola, Aug. 30, wife of H. S. Nicholetts, Assistant Commissioner H.A.D., daughter. [Lancers, son.]

PALMER—At Sealkote, August, wife of Capt. A. Palmer, 10th Bengal

PEPPER—At Jessore, Aug. 28, wife of G. A. Pepper, B.C.S., daughter.

PURCELL—At Meerut, Aug. 30, wife of James Purcell, twin daughters.

ROSS—At Mussoorie, Aug. 24, wife of Andrew Ross, C.S., son.

SENIOR—At Deyrah Doon, Aug. 10, wife of H. Senior, 2nd Goorkha Regiment, son. [of Police, son.]

SMITH—At Agra, Aug. 28, wife of Sidney Smith, District Superintendent

SPRENT—Aug. 29, wife of G. J. Sprent, daughter.

STARK—At Calcutta, Aug. 29, wife of Mr. P. B. Stark, son.

STEVENS—At Arrah, Aug. 30, wife of C. C. Stevens, C.S., son.

STORY.—At Calcutta, Sept. 1, wife of Augustus Mountjoy Story, Esq., Calcutta police, daughter.  
 VANRENEN.—At Landour, Aug. 28, wife of Major A. D. Vanrenen, Bengal staff corps, daughter.  
 WARDE-JONES.—At Monghyr, Aug. 27, wife of A. H. Warde-Jones, Esq., dep. coll. of Dearelo surveys and settlements, Rajshahye div., daughter.  
 WILCOX.—At Agra, Sept. 2, wife of Capt. E. R. C. Wilcox, 40th regt. N.I., daughter.  
 WILKINSON.—At Beyapore, Aug. 8, wife of A. F. Wilkinson, Esq., son.  
 WILSON.—At Hissar, Aug. 31, wife of Sub conductor W. Wilson, daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

CHILD.—DODDS.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, Sept. 2, W. C. Child, Esq., to Annie H., widow of the late Capt. Dodds, R. N. R.  
 GROVES.—SPOTTISWOODE.—At All Saints, Trimulgherry, Deccan, Sept. 2, John Groves, Esq., captain 18th hussars, to S. Maria, eldest daughter of Colonel M. C. Spottiswoode, commanding 24th regt. Madras N.I.  
 WOOD.—INGELS.—At St. James's Church, Circular Road, Calcutta, Aug. 24, Hugh Wood, Esq., to Eleanor E. S. Ingels, eldest daughter of Thomas Ingels, Esq.

## DEATHS.

ADAMS.—At sea, Sept. 19, on board P. and O. steamer *Tanjore*, Major gen. Frank Adams, C.B., late commanding the Mhow division, aged 60.  
 AGANNOOR.—At Calcutta, Aug. 14, widow of late J. Aganoor, Esq., aged 74.  
 AINSLIE.—At Bellary, Aug. 21, Harriet Agnes, wife of Captain E. C. Ainslie, 3rd battalion 60th Royal Rifles.  
 AMES.—At Saugor, Aug. 24, W. R. Ames, child of Quartermaster sergt. W. Ames, 1-7th Royal Fusiliers, aged 14 months and 24 days.  
 ANSELL.—At Calicut, Aug. 18, Walter M. Ansell, solicitor.  
 BATSON.—At Dinapore, Aug. 27, Stanlake H. Batson, M.D., surg. major, retired list, and dist. surg., E.I.R. Company.  
 BEATSON.—At the Glen, Mussorie, Aug. 26, Henry D. S., infant son of Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Beatson.  
 BEDDY.—At Agra, on Sept. 2, Edwin L., infant son of Mr. L. S. Beddy.  
 BURTON.—At Barrackpore, Aug. 25, Eliza Caroline, wife of R. Burton, of Kanchraparah, aged 33.  
 CHARNOCK.—At the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, Sept. 5, Francis R. Charnock, late Capt. H.M.'s 2nd West India regt.  
 CRAWFORD.—At Allahabad, Aug. 25, Mr. H. Crawford, who calmly fell asleep in Jesus.  
 D'CRUZ.—At Benares, Aug. 3, Mrs. Elizabeth D'Cruz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. D'Silva, aged 21.  
 GARDNER.—Alfred C., son of the late George J. Gardner, Esq., Commander, R.N., of Addestone, Surrey, at the wreck of the P. and O. steamer *Carnatic*, off Shadwan, aged 29, Sept. 14.  
 GLASS.—At Calcutta, Aug. 29, Wilfred P., child of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Glass, aged 5 years.  
 GORDON.—At Meerut, Aug. 26, Charlotte E., daughter of Dr. H. G. Gordon, deputy inspector general of hospitals.  
 HART.—At Aden, Aug. 22, Mrs. Catherine Hart, aged 72.  
 HELLER.—At Alleghur, Aug. 21, the wife of Mr. E. A. Heller, missionary of the C.M.S.  
 HOLFORD.—At Saugor, Aug. 28, Lieut. H. Holford, barrack master, Saugor.  
 HENNESSEY.—At Royapooram, Aug. 23, the wife of Ensign E. Hennessey, deputy assistant commissary.  
 KINLOCH.—At 25, Grant-road, Sept. 1, William Kinloch, aged 34.  
 LAW.—At Chunar, Aug. 11, Mary J., youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Law, C.E.  
 MOIR.—At Agra, Sept. 1, Bessie Isabella, infant daughter of R. Moir, M.D.  
 MOYLE.—At the Marine Lines, Bombay, Sept. 4, Beatrice, infant daughter of Lieut. col. Chas. Moyle, aged 10 months.  
 MUNRO.—At Agra, Sept. 1, of cholera, Caroline A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Munro, Customs Department, aged 18.  
 NEWTON.—At Nusseerabad, Aug. 23, of cholera, Capt. James Patrick Murray Newton, Bombay Staff Corps, attached H.M.'s 11th Regt. N.I., aged 35.  
 PIDDING.—Sydney R. Pidding, son of the late Capt. John R. Pidding, H.E.I. Co.'s Service, lost with the *Carnatic* in the Red Sea, off Shadwan, Sept. 14.  
 PURCHASE.—At sea, on board the ship *Albert Victor*, Aug. 18, Edwin Purchase, Broker, Calcutta, aged 44.  
 RABAN.—At Secunderabad, wife of Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M.A., Chaplain.  
 RIND.—At Mussoorie, August, Capt. W. J. Rind, Invalid Establishment, aged 64.  
 ROSS.—On board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Surat*, in the Red Sea, on the voyage home from Calcutta, Aug. 28, John M. Ross, late of the Royal Navy, aged 24.  
 ROSS.—At Belta Malay Estate, near Mercara, Coorg, Aug. 28, Lewis Ross.  
 SARTORIUS.—At Dharwar, Ethel, youngest child of Lieut. Sartorius, revenue survey.  
 SCULLY.—At Meerut, Aug. 24, Christopher A., son of Qrmer. J. Scully, A brigade, royal horse art., aged 4 months.  
 STURROCK.—At Munmar, Sept. 1, P. Sturrock, district resident engineer, G.I.P. Railway, aged 38.  
 WARREN.—Charles G., son of the late J. Neville Warren, of Kurrachee, Scinde, lost in the wreck of the *Carnatic*, in the Red Sea, Sept. 14.  
 WEIPPERT.—At Calcutta, Sept. 1, Mr. A. S. Weippert, assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Company.  
 WESTMACOTT.—At Aurangabad, Aug. 20, Ethel E., infant daughter of Major G. R. Westmacott, 2nd in com. 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent.  
 WHITTAKER.—At the residence of Mr. James Connell, Grant-road, Bombay, Sept. 5, Mrs. Rebecca R. Whittaker, aged 30.  
 WILLIAMS.—At Tonghoo, Aug. 27, Isabella, wife of Conductor J. Williams, ordnance dept., aged 45.  
 ZSCHERPEL.—At Madras, Aug. 24, Mrs. Emelia Zscherpel, aged 78.

## Home.

## THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Several points connected with the winding up of this company came before Mr. Bloxam, the Chief Clerk, at the Chambers of Vice-Chancellor James, on September 28. An application was made on behalf of Mr. Price, the official liquidator, to have certain cheques due signed, and a certified copy of the order of the Court sent to the banks in Bengal at the same time, in order that the cheques might be met. The Chief Clerk said that it was not desirable that he should be asked to sign cheques, when there was no account at the bank in his name. He would sign an order for leave to sue, and that would no doubt have the same result as an order of the Court to sign cheques. The Chief Clerk was also asked to state whether the liquidators should have permission to carry out the standing rule of the society, that policies which have lapsed may be renewed within a certain time, on the production of a certificate from the medical officer, and the payment of a fine; and whether, in cases where policy-holders have, in consequence of the winding-up, considered it unnecessary to pay their premiums, their policies are to be considered as lapsed. Mr. Bloxam said these were very large questions, and ought to be brought up on a summons before the judge. A summons respecting a scheme for reconstruction, at the request of the applicant, was ordered to stand over.

On behalf of the prosecutor of the Albert Assurance Company directors, an application was made on Friday in Chancery Chambers for leave to inspect certain documents, as being necessary to complete the case against the defendants. The Chief Clerk declined to grant the request, as the inspection of the documents might impede the winding up of the concern. The application was renewed before the judge on Saturday, when the Court gave permission to the liquidator to allow those prosecuting the directors to see the books of the company.

## EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The policy-holders in Manchester held a meeting on September 27, to hear a statement of the condition of the company from Dr. Watts, the agent in that city. Dr. Watts said he lost confidence in the office so far back as 1866, but from the directors promising to pay bonus shortly afterwards, he was led to believe that he had been mistaken in his gloomy surmises. At the present time he thought the affairs of the company were not in so serious a state as some persons imagined, and he advised the policy-holders to pay their premiums. As for his own connection with the office, he would be only too anxious to publish the documents relating to his entire transactions with it, if the Manchester people wished him.

On Sept. 28 a meeting of shareholders was held at Sheffield. Mr. Councillor Allot occupied the chair. Mr. G. T. Earle, one of the policy-holders, who had convened the meeting, proposed a resolution to the effect that in view of the present crisis, as disclosed before the Vice-Chancellor on the 23rd September, and also in the public press, and the counter-statements made by Mr. Lake, the general manager, the meeting was of opinion that the only way of allaying the excitement naturally created in the minds of the policy-holders was the publication without delay, by the directors, of the assets and liabilities of the company; and that the meeting should be adjourned pending the result of the Chancery proceedings. This resolution was seconded by Mr. Pearce. Alderman Saunders, the district manager of the company, in supporting the resolution, expressed the opinion that the company would yet be able to meet all demands which would be made upon it, notwithstanding what had been said to the contrary. He advised the shareholders to keep up the payment of their premiums, as they would be sure to get their money returned if the company wound up. The meeting was eventually adjourned, the resolution proposed by Mr. Earle falling to the ground.

The affairs of the European Assurance Company came before Vice-Chancellor James on Saturday, the motion being on the part of Mr. Crawford—a director, shareholder, and policy-holder, and the petitioner for winding up the company—for a preliminary inspection of the books and papers. The Vice-Chancellor, after hearing the arguments on both sides, considered there was no precedent for granting such a request, and it would be hard upon companies if a shareholder was of right entitled to the production of books and papers. He therefore refused the order. It was arranged, after some discussion, that the petition for winding up should be heard on Wednesday week.

## THE LOSS OF THE "CARNATIC."

One of the passengers has supplied the *Times* with the following narrative of the disaster:—

The *Carnatic* left Suez for Bombay on Sunday, September 12, commanded by Captain Jones. By Sunday night, at half-past 11, she had reached the island of Shadwan, the last of the group of islands at the bottom of the Gulf of Suez, where the broad part of the Red Sea commences. The sea was calm, and the night very starlight and clear, and the ship steaming at 11½ knots an hour, when she ran dead on to a well-known coral reef which fringes the island of Shadwan. The shock was

not very violent, for she ran on to a slanting portion of the reef, her bows lifting right out of water, and sliding so far up on to the bank that she remained about evenly balanced on the edge of the reef, her forepart as far as the funnel resting on the coral, and her afterpart projecting unsupported over the deep water adjoining the bank; her bows were thrown up at an angle of about 12 or 15 degrees, and she was also leaning over to the starboard so much as to make it uncomfortable to walk upon her decks. The passengers, on rushing on deck, at once saw the long line of breakers stretching away on the right hand for half a mile towards the island of Shadwan, and on the left hand for about 150 yards towards the Asiatic coast and the open channel, so that had she been 200 yards more to the eastward she would have passed in perfect safety. This reef is well known, and is passed at a safe distance by every steamer which travels up or down the Red Sea. The island of Shadwan was visible, apparently not a mile off, but in reality about four and a-half miles, while behind was visible the Island of Jubal, and the Ushruffi Lighthouse giving its cheerful rays. As the ship was making no water, and evidently in no immediate danger, the passengers dressed themselves, and, collecting together their valuables and a little hand baggage, waited impatiently for the daylight. As soon as this appeared the situation was clearly apparent, and it was found that the reef was dry at low water, and had only three feet of water at high tide. At the same time the wind had freshened considerably, and the ship, balanced on an uneven bed, bumped in a most uncomfortable manner from side to side. The disappointment of the passengers was very great when they were told they would not be put on shore, as they had all anticipated. They were, fortunately, only about thirty in number, of whom three were ladies and one was a little child, so that one boat would easily hold all. The crew commenced lightening the forepart of the ship by throwing over cargo, and endeavoured, fruitlessly, to pull her off the reef by putting out an anchor aft, which, however, would not hold in such deep water. It was obvious, in fact, that, having glided smoothly up the coral at full speed, the larger portion of her weight rested on the ground, and that no available force could ever move her off again. As the murmurs against being kept on the wreck grew louder, the captain after dinner called the passengers into the after cabin and explained that his motive for not having sooner addressed himself to any of them was his desire to take every measure for the salvation of the ship, which he still trusted would be got off the rocks, and he recommended the passengers to choose a committee to confer with him as to the measures he had taken, adding his recommendation that he thought it much better to remain on the wreck. A committee of three was chosen, to whom he explained that he had put two anchors forward on to the reef to prevent her sliding into deep water, and was employing the pumps in keeping the after compartment dry. By this time she had bumped a hole in her side, and the fore compartments were full of water; the engine compartments were dry, but there was a constant leakage into the after cabin, some of the berths being awash. These explanations reassured the passengers, who, seeing that it was too late to effect a landing by daylight, resigned themselves to passing another night on the wreck.

During the night a great change for the worse took place—the leak in the after saloon increased seriously, and the chairs and seats were awash at the further end. The water slowly gained upon the pumps, and got into the stoke-holes and put out the fires, stopping the engines. The waves began also to break over the after taffrail. As daylight broke it was evident the ship would in a few hours be full of water from stem to stern, and might any moment slip down off the reef. The passengers were all ordered on to the fore-castle, as there were signs of straining below deck near the engines. The crew continued to throw over cargo, and hoisted sails on the foremast to keep her from sliding back; they also lowered the yards from the mainmast. Boats had previously been got alongside, with a little water and provisions, in case of emergency. During all these long hours of gradually increasing danger the island lay refreshingly in sight, close at hand, the water between being in a state of dead calm from the protection of the reefs; but, to the astonishment of everybody, no attempts were made to man the boats or put the passengers on shore. The committee had been badly selected, for it comprised among its three members the only two persons on board who were in favour of remaining on the wreck, and its action was therefore paralysed. The passengers, behaving with wonderful presence of mind, could do nothing but exchange murmurings against the captain, and calmly await the result. At seven o'clock a fresh leak sprung in the main saloon, which began to fill rapidly with water, and by nine o'clock the water inside and outside the ship was pretty nearly on a level. The stern had sunk considerably, and it was reported that while bumping from side to side she had worked herself six feet down the slope. Although she was now virtually a waterlogged wreck, no attempt was even now made to put the mails and passengers on shore. By eleven o'clock the wind had freshened considerably, and the waves becoming rougher strained her so that she began to get hogged, and her stern sank under the water, so that her quarter-deck was all awash with deck-chairs, seats, hatches, &c. The order was now given to take to the boats, and the passengers, who had waited nearly two days and nights with their little bundles of valuables by their sides, began instantly to crowd down off the fore-castle and to enter the boats. But the order had been given too late, for the gallant vessel had only five minutes to live. The boats had kept alongside with a man or two in them, and the three ladies and a child entered them together with four or five other passengers. The vessel was now settling down fast, each wave reaching further and further up the decks, and before the last of the ladies had fairly been got into a boat, the vessel parted clean in two amidships, with a noise like thunder, and the after part glided down into deep water, leaving an immense gulph in the waves as it disappeared. The fore part of the steamer rolled over first to starboard and then to port, finally settling down into deep water, but with her foremast and part of her bulwarks still above water. The crash was instantaneous, and as the crowd of passengers was descending in close

file to the boats just as she separated beneath their feet, the majority fell, together with an immense mass of cargo and luggage, into the water just as the returning wave from the sinking vessel came back on the top of them, and for a few moments formed one struggling mass of human beings, mixed up with sheep, fowls, boxes, barrels, cargo, and deck lumber of every description, whirling about in inextricable confusion. By degrees the agitation of the water subsided, and those who were fortunate enough to escape were seen struggling up the rigging or swimming ashore among the wreckage. Numberless deeds of gallant daring were now done, the survivors rendering assistance to those who were still in the water, and in many cases when they were too exhausted to help themselves.

The boats were at once taken possession of by the Lascar crew, who, though they had hitherto worked very gallantly, now lost discipline and consulted their own safety; but they were soon brought back, and picked up those who were still floating or clinging to the rigging, and it being now high water the boats were floated over the reef and made their way to the island of Shadwan, where darkness came on before all were disembarked.

On mustering together it was found that 26 souls were lost, of whom about 15 or 16 were Europeans; and there was enough water and food on shore to last about two days on short allowance, the total number being about 200 souls. There was one signal rocket, but no means of producing a light. The *Sumatra* was known to be due, and great anxiety was felt lest she should pass us in the night without our having the means of gaining her attention; fortunately one of the passengers discovered a few dry matches, and at this moment the *Sumatra* was seen passing. A boat had just started with the one rocket to intercept any passing vessel. Some bales of cotton cloth which had washed on shore were opened and fires kindled along the beach. At the same time the rocket was thrown up from the boat, and happily answered from the *Sumatra*. The commander, Captain White, knowing that on such a dry and barren rock no one would make fires except as a signal of distress, at once steamed in to the rescue, and took on board all the passengers at once, and the next morning rescued the remainder of the crew and took them to Sucoz.

The behaviour of the passengers and officers was admirable throughout, and the passengers worked as hard as the sailors, both at the capstans and deck work and in the boats; but the central figure in the scene was Mr. Wyatt, the first officer, whose untiring energy and activity throughout the whole disaster was the theme of constant admiration and remark, and when the final catastrophe came he crowned the whole by refusing to go ashore in the boats, and leaping out to the rescue of those who still remained near the wreck. Others of the officers and crew also performed similar acts of daring—one man in particular, while the vessel was crushing under his feet, cutting off the rope by which the boats were fastened to the ladder to prevent their being drawn under with the wreck.

Mr. Joseph Preston writes thus to the *Daily News* :—

The captain of the steamer attributes her loss to a strong current which carried her out of her course. This may be so, but a letter I have received from a son who was a passenger on board the ill-fated vessel suggests to my mind a very different cause. He says, "She (the *Carnatic*) left at nine o'clock and proceeded all night, going very fast, having been challenged by a French vessel, which had six miles start, to race to Aden." Now, if this be correct, I cannot but think the loss of the ship may be attributed, in all probability, to the captain's eagerness to win the race, thus adding another to the melancholy list of steamers sacrificed through similar imprudence. On one other point the captain's statement differs from my son's letter. Nothing is said in it about the committee of passengers being appointed, and their deciding to remain on board; on the contrary, he writes:—"The passengers wanted the captain to put them ashore; he, however, said there was no danger, as he expected two steamers to pass very shortly, would not let us go, but said any who were frightened might go into the boats which were alongside." This might only have been an error of judgment on the part of the captain; but my son's opinion is, that had he acted as they requested, the result would have been very different, as he concludes his letter by saying, "The passengers are very indignant with the captain, as, but for him, all the lives would have been saved, and the baggage and mails as well."

## Miscellaneous.

**THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.**—His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, and the Maharene, have left Eiveden Hall, Thetford, Norfolk, for the metropolis. Their Highnesses are expected to remain in town for about a month.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—By direction of the Duke of Cambridge volunteering for the companies of Royal Engineers employed in connection with the Public Works Department in India is still open at the School of Military Engineering, Brompton Barracks, but up to the present time the number of volunteers who have offered themselves has been very small.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.**—The fifth ordinary meeting of the National Bank of India was held on Sept. 25; Mr. W. S. Fitzwilliam in the chair. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the present being merely an *ad interim* meeting, he had, beyond the information contained in the report, simply to say that the bank still maintained its good position in India, and that he had every reason to believe it would continue to do so. Dr. Paon seconded the motion. In reply to a shareholder, the chairman said that the bank continued to pay interest on current accounts in India. The resolution, which included the declaration of the dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, was unanimously adopted.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**—A general meeting of the Oriental Bank Corporation is called for the 28th of October, to declare an interim dividend for the half-year ended the 30th of June.

**THE LOSS OF THE "CARNATIC."**—We understand that the Commander of the *Carnatic* has returned to Bombay, while the crew and passengers have come to England. There is, therefore, some legal difficulty in holding an inquiry into the cause of the loss of this ship, as the commander will be in one place and the witnesses in another. We believe that the Board of Trade and the company are equally anxious that an inquiry should be held, and it will be a matter for regret if any legal difficulty should stand in the way.—*Shipping Gazette*.

**MILITARY.**—The 90th Light Infantry, on arrival home from Madras in H.M.'s *Serapis*, about the 4th of November, will be quartered in Edinburgh, whither the depot companies will proceed from Winchester, towards the end of the present month, the 42nd Highlanders moving to Aldershot. The 1st battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on arrival from India in H.M.'s *Crocodile*, on or about the 14th of November, will be stationed at Devonport, taking over the quarters now in the occupation of the 57th regiment, who will be moved into Fort Tregantle. The depot companies of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers will be moved from Shorncliffe to Devonport about the first week in November.

**STEAM VERSUS WIND.**—The demands of the Australian and Indian trades have become so extensive, and the forthcoming opening of the Suez Canal being likely to do away with the use of sailing vessels to a very considerable extent, some of the enterprising shipowners of Liverpool are combining together to substitute steam for sailing vessels. Already we hear of the formation of a large company, which has given an order for a steamer of 440 feet in length, and of light draft; and one of our oldest and most respectable firms is, it is said, about to follow suit. Our shipowners are quite alive to the changes which the successful navigation of the Suez Canal will bring about, and are building steamers suitable for the traffic by that route.

**MIR AULAD ALI.**—From the list of passengers in the Pacific and Oriental Company's mail packet *Massilia* we learn that Professor Mir Aulad Ali, of Trinity College, Dublin, is at present on his way to his native country. His departure will be felt as a great loss to the students of Oriental languages. The Professor is a thorough master of the Arabic and Persian literature, and is himself a native of Lucknow, where the purest Hindustani is spoken. He is also an excellent English scholar. Since he has held the Professorship of Oriental languages great progress has been made by the students of Trinity College, and the advantage of his instruction is fully appreciated in India. The Hindustani Examiner, who would seem to cherish a strange antipathy to other Oriental scholars, has, however, lost no opportunity of dissuading those whom he has to examine from reading with Mir Aulad Ali, and constantly recommends as a tutor a Khidmatgar who, some time ago, came over with a distinguished native of Bengal. Professor Mir Aulad Ali came to England in 1857 as Persian Secretary to the late Queen of Oudh, and during her lifetime gave unqualified satisfaction. Afterwards, when queer things took place in the Oudh Embassy, Mir Aulad Ali withdrew himself from a service in which he could no longer remain with the approbation of his own conscience. The University of Dublin had heard of his talents and ability, and without any solicitation on his part, offered him the professorship, which he has hitherto filled with the entire satisfaction of everybody concerned. His father's death and the entreaties of his mother have at last compelled him to return to India on a year's leave of absence. We lose him with great regret, and hope he may safely and prosperously reach his destination, and that Trinity College, Dublin, may again have the benefit of his invaluable services. The Secretary of State for India, appreciating his merit, granted him a first-class passage, as well as pecuniary aid, and it is hoped that the local Government of India will do the same when the term of his leave of absence expires. It is very satisfactory to observe that the Home Government is thus offering some encouragement at least for Oriental scholars. Until the return of Professor Mir Aulad Ali, Trinity College, Dublin, lies under great disadvantages, for it cannot well supply the learned Professor's place.

## India Office.

Oct. 4, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. C. W. Mellor.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. H. Osborne (Uncov.) 4 mo.; Mr. B. N. Hyatt (Uncov.), 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, 3 mo.; Mr. E. P. Down, 3 mo.; Dr. R. T. Reid (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. T. M. Sandys, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Asst. surg. W. Finden, 3 mo.; Capt W. E. D. Broughton, Inf., 4 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. N. D. McAllum, Inf., 3 mo.; Major H. Biden, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. J. Field, c.b., Inf., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. S. S. Melville, H. J. Sparks, R. H. Smith, G. N. Barlow, T. Walton, H. S. Boys, E. G. Jenkinson, T. W. Webber (Uncov.), W. E. Blyth (Uncov.), J. White (Uncov.), W. H. St. Albin (Uncov.), W. N. Toulmin (Uncov.), D. R. Onslow (Uncov.), T. B. Curtis (Uncov.), G. D. Anderson (Uncov.), R. J. Clarke (Uncov.), R. H. Hamilton (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. B. Davidson and R. Sewell.

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. J. E. André, J. A. G. Duff, A. H. Spry, and A. Rogers.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. H. Finch, Inf.; Capt. R. G. Sandeman, Staff Corps; Col. Sir W. W. Turner, K.C.S.I., c.b.; Capt. F. J. Keon, Staff Corps; Capt. J. C. C. Daunt, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. Hill, Engrs.; Surg. major W. Jameson; Surg. C. E. W. Bensley; Conductor R. G. Davies; Capt. E. C. B. Rawlinson, Cav.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. C. C. Sargeant, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. Wetherall, Inf.; Capt. C. J. Smith, Engrs.

*Bombay Estab.*—Apothecary J. Leahy; Col. W. C. Anderson, Inf.; Surg. R. C. McConnell; Major gen. C. W. Tremeneheere, c.b., Engrs.; Capt. J. H. Drummond, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**BEVILLE**—The wife of Lieut. colonel Beville, c.b., Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Brenfield, Herefordshire, Oct. 2.

**GRANT**—The wife of Lieut. col. Ewen Grant, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Nairn, Sept. 26.

**LOW**—The wife of Lieut. C. R. Low, late H.M.'s Indian Navy, of a son, at 24, Pembroke-square, Kensington, W., Sept. 26.

**McINROY**—The wife of Capt. McInroy, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at 9, Abbotsford-crescent, Edinburgh, Sept. 19.

**SINGH**—Her Highness the Maharance Dhuloeep Singh, of a daughter, at 63, Rutland-gate, Sept. 29.

**STEVENSON**—The wife of John Stevenson, Esq., late of Turtipore, Bengal, of a daughter, at Peckham, Oct. 1.

### MARRIAGES.

**ALLARDYCE—JOHNSTON.**—James Allardyce, Major Madras Staff Corps, to Catherine, daughter of Robert Johnston, Esq., of Aberdeen, at the British Legation, Berne, Sept. 23.

**GRAHAM—DUDGEON.**—George F. I. Graham, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, to Lillias Jane, daughter of the late Patrick W. V. Dudgeon, Esq., at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Sep. 29.

**HASLEWOOD—PRESTON.**—The Rev. Dickens Haslewood, M.A., Vicar of Kettlewell, to Angel Jane, only daughter of the late Richard B. Preston, Captain 17th Madras N.I., in the Parish Church, Rydal, Sept. 28.

**LEVER—PHILLIPS.**—Reginald C. Lever, 7th Hussars, of Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, to Florence, daughter of the late Charles V. Phillips, Hon. E.I.C.S., late of Lantern-house, West Malling, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Sept. 30.

**LIVERMORE—FAMIN.**—James H. Livermore, of Rajshaye, Bengal, son of J. S. Livermore, Esq., of Calcutta, to Henriette, daughter of Leon Famin, Esq., of Streatham, at the Parish Church, Streatham, Sept. 28.

**MORTEN—HASLAM.**—Charles Morten, Esq., of Amersham-lodge, Slough, to Eliza, widow of the late John Haslam, Esq., of H.M.'s Court of Probate, and formerly Private Secretary to the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, Chief Justice of Bombay, at Kensington, Sept. 25.

**STEWART—MACFARLANE.**—Hinton L. Stewart, son of the late Col. Alexander Stewart, of Strathgarry, Perthshire, N.B., to Lucy, only child of Donald Macfarlane, M.D., late of the Madras Medical Establishment, at St. Matthew's Church, Bayswater, Sept. 30.

**TREVELYAN—PHILIPS.**—George O. Trevelyan, Esq., M.P., only son of Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., to Caroline, daughter of Robert N. Philips, Esq., M.P., of The Park, Manchester, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Sept. 29.

### DEATHS.

**ANDERSON**—Colonel William Anderson, c.b., late Bengal Artillery, of 19 Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, at Albury-hall, Ware, Herts, aged 64, Sept. 22.

**CUBBON**—Miss Elizabeth Cubbon, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Cubbon, Vicar general of the Island, and sister of the late Lieut. general Sir Mark Cubbon, K.C.B., Chief Commissioner of Mysore, at Ramsey, Isle of Man, Sept. 25.

**GILLILAND**—Sept. 14, lost from the wreck of the *Carnatic*, in the Red Sea, James C. Gilliland, Chief Assistant to the Accountant general of the Punjab at Lahore. [Erroneously included among the saved in the published list.]

**HALE**—George Herbert Hale, Captain, half pay, late 4th Bengal Cavalry, and late Cantonment Joint Magistrate at Cawnpore, third son of the Archdeacon of London, at Heydon, Norfolk, aged 37, Sept. 26.

**OURAET**—William J., son of P. T. Ouraet, Esq., Bhaugulpore, Bengal, at Paris, aged 20, Sept. 23.



**PIXLEY**—William Pixley, Esq., of Victoria-road, Kensington, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, aged 83, Sept. 28.  
**WILKINSON**—John P. Wilkinson, of Salisbury-terrace, Kilburn, and of Marylebone County Court, son of the late Lieut. colonel Henry W. Wilkinson, H.E.I.C.S., aged 60, Sept. 24.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27. Flatworth, Penang; Prosperine, Bombay; Schleswig Bride, Bombay; Becherless Ambassadors, Bombay; Lauretta, Kurrachee.—24. William Ritson, Tuticorin; H.M.'s str. Perseus, China; Isabella, Muscat; Larnax, Colombo; Ann Lucy, Colombo; Canopus, Bussorah; Florida, Akyab; Salamander, Saigon; Sandersons, Bangkok; Royal Adelaide, Bombay.—29. Maivern, Colombo; China, Manila.—30. Iron King, Calcutta; Rescuer, Rangoon; Dorette, Malacca.—Oct. 1. Alfred the Great, Bombay; Benvoirlich, Calcutta; Jessy, Manila.—3. Cashmere, Bombay; Lepanto, Rangoon; Banne, Calcutta; Saxon, Tuticorin; City of Delhi, Calcutta; Channel Queen, Manila.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27. John Temperley, Bombay; str. Lotus, Bangkok; David Malcolm, Gallo; Tamarit, Manila; Espere, Calcutta; British India, Calcutta; Hereford, Calcutta; North, Calcutta; Frederick, Bombay; Eastern Light, Bombay; Helen Scott, Bombay; Elizabeth Fleming, Rangoon; Arctura, Bombay; Mars, Bombay.—28. Sparkler, Madras.—29. The Sir Jamssetjee Family, Shanghai; Onward, Calcutta.—30. Sobrien, Calcutta; Spee Well, Kurrachee; Spirit of the North, Colombo; City of Brussels, Bombay; Louis Henry, Rangoon.—Oct. 1. Protector, Rangoon; Marie Collet, Calcutta; Unravalled, Calcutta; Romulus, Bombay; Ivanhoe, Calcutta; Andrew Jackson, Calcutta; Birkby, Bombay; Alvington, Penang.—3. Ambrosio, Bombay; Lematin, Chittagong; Carlisle Castle, Calcutta; Thomas Blyth, Colombo.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Bangalore, Oct. 2.—From Southampton.—Mr. Conte. For Hong Kong.—Mrs. E. Arthur, Mrs. W. Wilson, Miss M. Crichton. For Singapore.—Mr. J. W. Witham. For Calcutta.—Col. Finch, Mrs. Guise and friend, Mrs. and Miss Christopher, Miss Thompson, Miss Wiles, Miss McWhicking, Mr. G. B. Yates, Mrs. E. Kelsall, Major J. B. Cox, Miss Patterson, Mr. McDonald Stephenson, Mr. W. Jolly, Mr. W. Kaye, Mr. R. C. Saunders, Mr. G. Lynn, Miss Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Owen, Dr. Calchopp, Mr. H. G. Cooke, Mr. R. B. Buckley, Mr. J. Rosford, Asst. surg. B. Franklin, Asst. surg. H. Wood, Asst. surg. Davies, Miss Hamilton, For Madras.—Mr. Whittishaw, Mrs. Addis, Col. Hillard, Rev. N. C. Bell, Mr. R. Rice, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Friend, Mrs. Jennings, Asst. surg. Murphy, Asst. surg. W. Price, Asst. surg. Backhouse, Asst. surg. Tyrrell. For Ceylon.—Mr. C. Bachman, Miss Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carver, Capt. Skottowe, Mr. H. S. Master, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, For Bombay.—Mrs. Crofton and two infants, Miss Luke, Mrs. Dalzell, Miss Rowland, Mr. F. A. Monro, Miss Griffin, Mrs. Loch, Asst. surg. Colson, Asst. surg. McKerr, Mr. W. H. Hyne, Miss Anderson, Mr. R. Martin, Capt. B. Rawlinson, Mr. A. Hector. For Alexandria.—Mr. J. Guiso. For Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Ormer, Woodroffe.

Per str. Poonah, Oct. 10.—From Marseilles.—For Hong Kong.—Mr. Mellich. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Apear, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Fairlie, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Barlow, Miss M. Gordon, Mr. J. E. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. C. Stuart, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Showers, Mr. T. Y. McKnight, Mr. J. G. M. Laren, Rev. D. George, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and child, Miss Fowle, Mrs. Devermore, Miss Roberts, Miss McPherson, Mr. A. Sieger, Sir W. Folkes, Mrs. J. Michell, Rev. Mr. Lambert, Miss Short. For Madras.—Mr. D. Ferguson, Mr. D. Rusbotham, Major Evans, Mr. T. H. Rossal, Mr. W. J. A. Baldwin, Mr. L. Moore, Mrs. Shorthall and infant, Major and Mrs. Baldwin, For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Thomas and four children, Miss Crosswell, Mr. J. W. Gosset, Miss Seance, Mr. D. Davidson, Sir J. Elphinstone, Mr. H. W. Ridley, Mr. Seymour. For Bombay.—Col. Crofton, Lieut. J. Hill, Mr. H. S. Sparke, Mr. J. W. Wright, Mr. S. B. Barnes, Surg. major Cameron, Col. Hallett, Mr. F. W. Badcock, Mr. V. A. Schulch, Mr. R. C. Thorp, Mr. A. C. Bennett, Miss M. H. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Pinney and infant, Mr. E. Anderson, Mr. R. H. Hamilton, Mr. E. Stilwell, Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Mr. F. Steinthal, Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Asst. surg. Peters, Asst. surg. Roberts, Gen. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. E. Seward, Mr. R. C. Cavendish, Mr. E. Campbell, Mr. W. J. Coy, Capt. Sandeman, Mr. G. F. Kellner. For Alexandria.—Mrs. Stanton and infant, Mr. Greenfield, Mr. D. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Wotton, Mr. Kinnard, Mrs. Turabi, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dahan.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### OCTOBER 9.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mrs. G. M. Price, Mr. H. C. Mendel, Dr. J. A. C. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Burlton, Miss Harris, Mr. W. H. Simpson, Mrs. Joyce and two children, Miss Hutton, Mrs. A. Robinson and child, Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Jones, Mr. J. Dowell, Mr. Cars, Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, Mr. G. Hutchinson, Mr. W. M. Tennent, Mr. H. R. Cook, Mrs. Stirling and four children, Mr. M. R. Guise, Mrs. Trench, Mr. McCulloch, Mrs. R. Little, Col. Welsh, Mrs. Latham, and Mrs. Stewart.

**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. G. M. Jackson, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. A. Ollivant, Mrs. Shaw, Hon. W. Holloway, Major Barris, Colonel and Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. G. Romaine, Lieut. col. W. C. Anderson, Mrs. Marval, Mr. E. Fulton, Mr. Lee Warner, Mr. A. H. Unwin, Capt. Fisher, Mr. A. Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Mayhew, Dr. W. Jamieson, Mr. W. T. Blandford, Mr. J. L. Denton, Mrs. R. C. Thorp, Mr. F. C. Banks, Hon. Louis S. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane and infant, Capt. Chapman, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Francis Rastoyce Dacot, Capt. Salked, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Payne, Mr. A. D. Grant, Lieut. col. W. R. Campbell, Mr. Onslow, Miss Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. Helges.

**SUEZ TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jenkinson, Mr. Bux, Surg. major and Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. C. Kerr, and Mr. A. Rogers.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Mrs. Brown and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Tinné and child, Mr. Hentz, Mr. Whiteside, and Mr. Parkinson.

**MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Mrs. Carver and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell and infant, Mr. Durant, Mr. and Mrs. Georgala and three children, and Mr. Lavalley and son and tutor.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Miss Jeans, Miss L. Partridge, and Miss M. Partridge.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Mrs. Iby's child, Mr. Flood, Mrs. Drummond Hay, Miss G. W. Fleming, Capt. Hall, Mr. T. Colville, Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Miss Bland, and Mr. C. Gore.

#### OCTOBER 18.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Mrs. Ross and two children, Mr. H. Hastings, Miss Dodd, Miss M. E. Gray, Mrs. Wickes, Miss Condell, Mr. J. White, Mr. C. A. Samuels, Mrs. Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Fraser, Mr. Daunt, Mr. C. Halford, Mrs. Hill, Mr. B. K. Rivett, Mr. Collins, Mr. G. H. Darnant, Mr. A. W. Campbell, Miss Cortlandt Angelo, Misses Lemarchand (two), Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Tottenham, Sir Thomas Seaton, Mrs. Arnold, Mr. Grogson, Lieut. Brown, Mrs. Teiraneau and three children, Mr. Woodthorpe, Mr. J. White, Mr. C. Barlow, Miss Keene, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Falie, Miss Draton, Mr. Whistler, and Mr. Pennefather.

**MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.**—Capt. and Mrs. F. Lance, Mrs. Rutherford, Miss Payne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Lieut. col. B. Walton, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. R. W. Cunningham, Mr. R. Adney, Mrs. Perceval Waite, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Livermore, Mr. A. J. Elliot, Mr. J. C. McGregor, Mr. V. H. Schalen, Mr. Langton, Mr. Hobson, Messrs. Bennett (two), Mr. Chambers, Mr. F. W. Iski, and Mr. Halle.

**SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.**—Mrs. Blyth and niece, and Miss Driver.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Mr. R. Sewell, Mrs. G. Duncan, Mr. Gordon Mackenzie, Mr. H. M. Winterbottom, Mrs. Johnson, the Right Hon. Lady Napier, Miss Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Rogers, Mr. A. L. Hough, Rev. Mr. Clayton, Mr. C. De Robeck, Miss E. M. Jones, and Mrs. Eddis.

**MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.**—Mrs. Longley, and Mr. C. Kensington.

**SUEZ TO MADRAS.**—Capt. Boone.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Major Vander Gucht, Mrs. Merriman and infant, Miss Blake, Mrs. Havelock, Miss Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite and infant, Mrs. J. Graham, Mr. C. Bogue, Capt. Johnstone, Mr. J. H. Todd, Mrs. and Miss Brown, Miss Blissett, Mr. C. E. Gladstone, Miss Leckie, Mr. T. Walton, Miss Feinger, Mrs. Archeson and infant, and Mr. Brown.

**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Dr. G. and Mrs. Marr, Mr. and Mrs. Spry, Mr. W. J. Halsey, Mrs. A. Staring, Mr. F. S. Silburt, Mr. M. D. Chalmers, Mr. F. L. Charles, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mrs. Matland, Miss Matland, Mr. F. Baker, Mr. E. J. Suckson, Major J. D. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leach, Mrs. Lopez Pereira, Miss Kennett, Mrs. and Miss Gibbs, Miss Tasker, Mr. F. W. B. Acworth, Mr. W. Pratt, Mr. Robinson, Mr. J. E. Murphy, Mr. Chevalier, Mrs. Howard, Mr. Ellison, Miss Selby, and Mr. Dickens.

**SUEZ TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. W. E. Blyth, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. S. Robertson, Miss Robertson, Mr. Archibald Rogers, and Mr. Hart Davies.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.**—Mr. J. Hamilton, and Mr. Bartholomew.

**MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.**—Mr. Garbutt and Mr. Brodie.

**MARSEILLES TO SHANGHAI.**—Mr. John Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wallace, and Mr. J. Holaday.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. Donkin, and Mr. Surman.

**MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. C. Holliday, Mr. Rynie, and Mr. Hutchings.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.**—Mr. Beck.

**MARSEILLES TO SINGAPORE.**—Mr. R. C. Smith.

**SUEZ TO PENANG.**—Miss Napier.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Rogers and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bird and son, Miss Fensville, and Mrs. Neville.

**MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Mrs. G. Coussmaker, Mr. Holliday, Mr. Langton, and Mr. Forster.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO RANGOON.**—Mr. Borworth.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Mr. Brownlow Knox, Mrs. Poynder, Miss Greenfield, and Lieut. col. Dickens.

#### OCTOBER 23.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Cookson and two infants, Mr. E. H. Cowie, Mr. E. Dickinson, Mr. E. Webber, Mr. P. M. Dalziel, Mr. A. Dalziel, Miss Dalziel, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Hallett, Rev. Mr. Roberts, and Miss Carpenter.

**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Allen, Mr. J. S. Drummond, Colonel Holland, Lieut. W. A. Atkins, Mr. E. J. Webber, Mr. Spunkie, Mr. J. H. Lane, Mr. J. Burke, and Mrs. and Miss Matland.

**SUEZ TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mrs. and Miss M'Leod, Dr. Blane, Mr. L. Grant, and Mr. W. Forrester.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO KURACHIE.**—Miss Newnham.

**MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Colonel Rich, Mrs. Durant and three daughters, Sir Charles Lowcock, and Capt. Henley.

**MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Bogerson, and Mr. and Mrs. Garbett.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Hon. Mrs. Curzon and three children, and Mrs. Waldron.

#### OCTOBER 30.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, Mr. Nash, Mrs. C. A. Crawford and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Holroyd, Misses Holroyd (two), Miss Taylor, Mr. J. C. Kirtland, Mrs. Thelwall, Mr. Thelwall, Mr. Mansell, Miss Small, Miss F. Laws, Miss Ellis, Rev. Mr. Richards, Mr. A. Whitten, Mr. G. Whitten, Miss Wyly, and Mr. Heath.

**MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. F. Tucker, Miss Tucker and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Norman, Misses Norman (two) and child, Mrs. Green and child, Mrs. Chevers, Mr. H. and Mrs. Kean, Mrs. J. Prinsop and infant, Mr. T. Savi, Mr. T. B. Savi, Mr. A. Daly, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Mrs. F. M. Hilday and infant, Mr. W. C. Fife, Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Mr. J. Gardner, Mr. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Mr. C. M. McDonald, Mr. and Miss Hutton, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Gardner, and Mr. Prinsop.

**SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Dieckmann, Dr. and Mrs. Bensley, Miss Bensley, Mr. C. S. Hogg, Col. Reilly, and Mr. Hall.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. Carment and two infants, Mrs. G. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rice, and Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Gray.

**MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.**—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, and Col. Walpole.

**SUEZ TO MADRAS.**—Col. A. N. Rich.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Major and Mrs. Boyd, Mr. Selby, and Mrs. Pickering and three children.

**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Keen, Miss Rotherham, Mr. E. Palmer, Colonel J. Daniel, Mr. H. H. G. Tippet, Dr. and Mrs. Hilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, Miss Hurlwell, Mr. G. M. Stoway, Mrs. Coussmaker, Mr. Macfie, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, and Mr. J. Mackinnon.

**SUEZ TO BOMBAY.**—Capt. H. Fellowes, Major T. E. Webster, Sir Seymour Blane, and Mr. and Mrs. Garbett.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.**—Mr. and Mrs. Carson, Mr. R. A. B. Dobree, and Mr. Layard.

**MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.**—Mr. and Mrs. St. Albin.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.**—The Mayor of Manchester, Mr. Russell, Mr. J. Bennett, and Mr. and Mrs. Poole.

**MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. Hawkshaw.

**MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.**—Mrs. Pannecote, and Mr. Bazley.

**SUEZ TO BATAVIA.**—Mr. Wilmer.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.**—Mr. M'Master.

**MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. Thos. Randall, Mr. W. P. Mair, Mr. C. Andrews, Mr. Salier, Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor, and Mr. Peterson.

**SUEZ TO MELBOURNE.**—The Bishop of Auckland and Lady.

**MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY.**—Hon. and Rev. K. Digby, and Mr. C. Romilly.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Mrs. Spunkie, Mrs. Small and four daughters, and Miss Tate.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### THE LOSS OF THE "CARNATIC."

The *Times* observes that perhaps Captain Jones may be able to give a more plausible explanation to the public than he has thought it necessary to give to his owners of his delay in taking to the boats. From the accounts we have it does not appear that there would have been any real danger in reaching the shore for some time after the *Carnatic* struck. The enterprise was accomplished later without loss of life under far more difficult conditions. As yet the reasons he has suggested imply a care only for the ship's safety. He appears to have deliberately staked the lives of his passengers and crew on the hazard of the *Sumatra*'s arrival before the wind rose. The loss of life which eventually occurred occupies but a casual place in his narrative. But for a single line in the opening sentence a reader might have supposed that all had been saved. Even however had no lives been lost, we should still have required special justification for a resolution which forced a mass of helpless passengers to endure the horror of watching, during two nights and a day, the waters creeping up higher and higher, while they were tantalised with the spectacle close at hand of a certain and obvious means of escape of which they were barred from availing themselves. On a route like that to India Great Britain cannot afford to pardon an economy which would try to preserve a ship at the chance of losing lives. Every Peninsular and Oriental Company's servant

must be taught that his first duty is to his passengers, and that nothing is precious enough to be suffered to challenge a comparison with their safety.

### THE SULTAN AND THE KHEDIVE.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* observes that the question which has arisen between the Sultan and the Khedive, ostensibly based on certain infractions by the latter of his Suzerain's right, has a curious secret history. By the firman which constitutes the hereditary right to the Viceroyalty in the line of Ismail Pasha the old law of succession was changed, and his two brothers, who had a reversion according to Mahometan law, were cut off from all chance of succession as long as Ismail Pasha's male children lived. These Pashas, Mustapha Fazil and Halil, reside in Constantinople, having been banished for alleged complots against the Khedive, for, as his sons are young, it was hoped that the brothers might produce a new firman to restore the old law of succession. One is very rich—that is, he has secured large sums for his estates in Egypt from the Viceroy. The other was wealthy, but has lost an immense fortune, and both are said to be in a position which would render a hundred thousand purses or so very welcome. They are in favour at Constantinople, and one is a member of the Council of Ministers of the Empire. Their intrigues against their brother are active and incessant, and the Sultan's jealousy is aroused and kept alive by artful representations, of which the Khedive knows the authors perfectly. A good largesse, squeezed out of the Cairo Treasury, would only lead to a temporary cessation of the attacks, and Ismail Pasha, who has paid largely already, has probably made up his mind not to throw good money after bad. If Ali Pasha were to resign, the Eastern question might come upon us in a most disagreeable form.

### Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 2, 16, and 30, November 6 and 20, and December 4 and 18.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 8 and 22, November 5 and 19, and December 3, 17, and 31.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 0s. 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d.  
each additional 4 oz., 6d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s.  
each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of December the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings, September 30th, October 29th, November 25th, and December 23rd, and by Supplementary Mails on the morning following.

Supplementary Mails will also be made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday morning, via France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by Italian packet to Alexandria, but should they not reach the latter place in time, the departure of the regular Mails for Suez will not be delayed. The postage of letters will be at the rate of 1s. 4d. for each half-ounce, and of newspapers 4d. for each four ounces.

**THE TRAFFIC ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—The traffic on the various Indian railways in the first and best quarters of 1868 and 1869 is seen in the following table:—

Railway.	Mileage Open.	Average receipt per week per mile.	Total Earnings.
1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.
East Indian Main ...	1,131	1,131	£48.2 ... £36.3 ... £709,439 ... £540,974
Jubbulpore ...	223	223	10.7 ... 6.9 ... 30,924 ... 20,244
G. Indian Peninsula ...	874	862	44.0 ... 38.2 ... 499,950 ... 427,676
Bombay and Baroda ...	307	306	32.6 ... 26.9 ... 130,409 ... 107,189
Eastern Bengal ...	113	113	29.2 ... 26.0 ... 43,006 ... 39,346
Madras.			
S. West ...	492	492	14.8 ... 14.2 ... 94,823 ... 91,160
N. West ...	185	185	9.6 ... 11.3 ... 23,086 ... 23,499
Delhi ...	174	63	13.5 ... 4.2 ... 30,726 ... 2,923
Sindh ...	107	109	12.0 ... 18.3 ... 16,904 ... 26,007
Oudh and Rohilkund ...	42	42	10.6 ... 10.6 ... 5,780 ... 5,795
Punjab ...	246	246	9.2 ... 7.3 ... 29,540 ... 23,327
G. Southern of India ...	168	168	7.5 ... 7.5 ... 16,346 ... 16,321
Mutlah ...	28	28	6.1 ... 6.6 ... 2,238 ... 2,412
Total of all Lines ...	4,090	3,926	£30.7 ... £25.9 ... £1,633,071 ... £1,324,962

### Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	97	97
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29 ...	97	97
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	97	97
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	92 92 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	92 92 1/2	92 92 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	92 92 1/2	92 92 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	100 101	100 101
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	105 106	105 106
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	110 110 1/2	110 110 1/2
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		

### India Exchanges.

#### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 9/16 d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4 1/2 d.
Madras ...	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 9/16 d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4 1/2 d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 9/16 d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	dis.	1/2 dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	5s. 0 1/2 d.				
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	4s. 11 1/2 d.				
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...	4s. 11 1/2 d.				

### Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
India Stock ...	210 to 213		
India 5 per cent. ...	114 1/2		
India 4 per cent. ...	100 to 100 1/2		
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	92 1/2		
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1873 ...	108		
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879 ...	110 1/2		
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...			
" " " 1859 ...			
" " " 1863 ...			
" " " 1864 ...			
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...			
India Debentures, 1873 ...	103 1/2		
Do. 4 per cent., 1868 ...	100		
India 5 per cent. for account ...			
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	104 1/2		
India 4 per cent., 1893 ...	99 1/2		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	104 1/2		
India Bonds, 5 per cent., 1864 ...			
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	28s. to 30s. pm.		
Do. (under £1,000) ...	23s. pm.		
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100		
Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	107		
East Indian ...	109 to 110		
Ditto L Extension ...	111 1/2 to 112		
G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	109		
Ditto (new) ...	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm.		
Ditto ...	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm.		
Great S. of India (Limited) ...	106 to 107		
Madras (gua. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	99		
Ditto 5 per cent. ...	108		
Ditto (gua. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	101 1/2		
Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	107 to 108		
Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	1 to 1 1/2 pm.		
Scinde (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	106 1/2		
Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	102 1/2 to 103 1/2		
Delhi (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	106 1/2 to 107 1/2		
Ditto ...	1 1/2 pm.		
Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	106 1/2		
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited) B ...	10		
Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all		
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all		
Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all		
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all		
New ...	4		
Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) 1st iss. ...	7		
Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10		
East India Irrigation and Canal ...	all		
East India Land (Limited) ...	7		
Indo-European Telegraph (Limited) ...	20		
Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100		
Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6		
North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	5 1/2		
Ditto B ...	all		
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all		
Ditto New, 1867 ...	10		

**INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION—ASSAULT OF ARMS.**—The subjoined communication from the central committee of the "Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, 1869," is published:—"The central committee desire it to be intimated to officers commanding batteries and battalions that they are prepared to meet half the travelling expenses to and from Poona of all competitors for the 'assault of arms' at the coming Exhibition, the amount to be paid by the committee in the case of each regiment and battery to be limited to fifty rupees. The travelling expenses to consist only of the actual sums paid for railway or other modes of travelling."

# Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That FORTY APPOINTMENTS in the ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in INDIA will shortly be OPEN to PUBLIC COMPETITION.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will accordingly be HELD at this Office in the month of JULY next.

Full Printed Particulars of the Conditions on which Candidates will be admitted to the Examination, and likewise information respecting the nature of the Appointments to be competed for, may be obtained at this Office on application, either personally or by letter, addressed to the undersigned.

W. T. THORNTON, Secretary,  
Public Works Department.

India-office, August 10, 1869.

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Oct. 4, 1869.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862. Prize Medal for Excellent Preserved Provisions.

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<b>HAMS, BACON, &amp;c.,</b> Hermetically Sealed, per lb. York Hams, weighing about 11 lbs. each ... 1 5 Breakfast Bacon, In 4lb. tins ... 1 0 1/2 In 2lb. tins ... 1 2 Pigs' Cheeks, each ... 3 9 Whole Loaf Cheese, weighing about 6 lbs. each ... 1 2 Ox-Tongues, Cooked in long cases ... 4 6	<b>TRUFFLED PATES OF GAME, &amp;c.,</b> per 1/2 tin. Truffled Pate de Foie Gras de Strasbourg... 1 10 1/2 Truffled Pate of Partridge ... 1 7 " " Woodcock ... 1 7 " " Plover ... 1 7 " " Snipe ... 1 7 " " Quail ... 1 7 Pate of Partridge ... 1 4 1/2 " " Woodcock ... 1 4 1/2 " " Plover ... 1 4 1/2 " " Snipe ... 1 4 1/2 " " Quail ... 1 4 1/2 Pork Pies ... 0 9 Veal and Ham Pies ... 0 11 Truffled ... 0 11 Truffles fines, peeled, in bottles ... per 1/2 lb. 1 9	<b>BOTTLED TART FRUITS</b> per doz. Gooseberries ... 5 9 Rhubarb ... 5 9 Damsons ... 7 0 Black Currants ... 7 0 Currants & Cherries ... 8 6 Raspberry & Currant Apples ... 8 6 Red Currants ... 7 6 Green Gages ... 7 6 Raspberries ... 10 0 Morella Cherries ... 10 0	<b>MINCEMEAT FOR MINCE PIES—</b> 1 lb. tins ... per lb. 1 0 <b>PLUM PUDDINGS—</b> 2 lb. tins ... per lb. 0 10 <b>RICH SAUCES, 1/2 pints,</b> per doz. Mushroom Catsup ... 3 3 Harvey's Sauce ... 3 8 Reading ditto ... 3 8 Lea and Perrin's Worcester Sauce ... 9 4 1/2 <b>FINEST TABLE SALT</b> 2 lb. bottles ... per doz. 2 8 <b>MUSTARD, FINEST</b> per doz. 1/2 lb. bottles ... 6 11	<b>COCOA &amp; CHOCOLATE</b> 1/2 lb. tins, per doz. Moore's Cocoa & Milk... 6 8 Moore's Chocolate and Milk ... 8 0 Epp's Homoeopathic Cocoa ... per lb. In 1/2 lb. packets... 1 0 1/2 <b>PURE GROUND COFFEE</b> In 1 lb. bottles, ... per lb. 1 3 <b>TEA, in 1 lb. tins</b> per lb. Black Tea, Congou ... 1 4 " Souchong ... 2 4 1/2 Green Tea, Young Hyson 1 10 1/2 <b>MACKENZIE AND CO'S ALBERT BISCUITS</b> In 2 lb. canisters, per doz. 22 6
<b>SAUSAGES</b> per tin. Real Oxford Sausages, in square tins ... 1 9 Ditto in 1/2 tins ... 1 0 1/2 Real German Sausages 1 6 1/2 <b>SARDINES, in Original Cases</b> per doz. 1/2 tins Sardines... 4 3 1/2 tins ditto ... 7 3	<b>VEGETABLES</b> 1 lb. tins. Gros Pois ... per lb. 0 5 1/2 Petite Pois fins ... 0 8 1/2 Macedoni ... 0 8 1/2 Haricots Verts ... 0 6 Carrots ... 0 4 1/2 Beetroot ... 0 4 1/2 Onions ... 0 4 1/2 Mushrooms ... per tin 0 6 Sage and Onions ... 0 4 1/2 Asparagus, in long flat tins ... 1 3 Edwards' Preserved Potatoes ... per cwt. 27 3 Chollet's Compressed Mixed Vegetables—16 lb. tins per lb. 0 10 1/2	<b>PICKLES—</b> Imperial pints. Mixed Pickles ... per doz. 5 8 Onions ... per doz. 5 8 Piccalilly ... per doz. 5 8 Walnuts ... per doz. 5 8 Gherkins ... per doz. 5 8 <b>CAPERS</b> per doz. French Capers, 1/2 pints 4 0 <b>OLIVES</b> per doz. French Olives, pints 8 6 Spanish do. ... 10 6 <b>GENUINE VINEGAR</b> quarts. Superior Table Vinegar 4 3 Crystal, ditto ... 4 11 Raspberry Vinegar, 1/2 pints ... 4 3	<b>MAILLE'S FRENCH MUSTARD</b> Small Jars ... per doz. 5 0 <b>DRIED HERBS</b> per doz. Mint 1/2 pints ... 3 6 Mixed Herbs ... 3 6 Marjoram ... 3 10 Celery Seed ... 5 9 <b>OATMEAL, BARLEY, &amp;c.</b> In quart bottles, per doz. Fine Scotch Oatmeal 7 6 Pearl Barley ... 8 3 Flour—Fine Kiln-dried 7 6 In 1 lb. bottles, per doz. Fine Pearl Sago ... 4 6 Fine Tapioca ... 5 7 Arrowroot—West India 5 10	<b>HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S READING BISCUITS</b> In tins containing about 1 lb. each per doz. Mixed Biscuits, 18 kinds 14 3 Mixed Dessert, 16 kinds 19 0 Abernethy, small ... 9 6 Captain's, oval thin ... 9 6 Ginger Nuts ... 11 11 Macaroons & Batafias 17 1 Ginger Wafer ... 19 0 Caraway Wafer ... 19 0 Orange Dessert ... 9 6
<b>FISH</b> per lb. Salmon, real Scotch ... 1 1 1/2 Lobsters ... 0 6 1/2 Finnon Haddocks ... 0 6 1/2 Oysters ... per tin 0 6 Salmon Cutlets ... 1 8 Kipperd Herring ... 0 10 Herrings, a la Sardine 0 11 Red Herrings, highly cured, 12 in a tin ... 1 1 <b>MEATS—1 lb. Tins.</b> per doz. Corned Beef ... 9 0 Roast Beef ... 10 0 Roast Mutton ... 10 0 Spiced Beef ... 10 0 Minced Collops ... 8 0 Mutton and Vegetables ... 9 0 Boiled Mutton ... 9 0 Calves' Head ... 9 6 Roast Veal ... 11 0 Veal and Green Peas ... 11 0 Lamb & Green Peas ... 11 0	<b>BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK</b> In tins to make 8 pints of Milk... per doz. 11 6 <b>GAME</b> Roast Partridges each 2 8 Roast Grouse ... 3 6 Roast Pheasant ... 5 0 Jugged Hare ... per lb. 0 11 <b>OPENING KNIVES</b> Provision Small per doz. 3 8 Ditto Large ... 7 6 <b>JAMS, JELLIES, &amp;c.</b> In 1 lb. stone jars or 1 lb. tins. Greengage Jam ... per doz. 6 6 Damson Jam ... 7 0 Black Currant Jam... 7 0 Orange Marmalade... 7 9 Raspberry Jam ... 8 0 Strawberry Jam ... 9 0 Apricot Jam ... 9 0 Black Currant Jelly... 8 6 Red Currant Jelly ... 9 6	<b>FINE SALAD OIL—</b> 1/2 pints, per doz. ... 4 2 <b>COD LIVER OIL—</b> 1/2 pints, per doz. ... 4 7 <b>HAIR OIL</b> 1/2-pints. Perfumed ... per doz. 3 5 <b>ESSENCE OF COFFEE</b> (Smith's) ... per doz. 8 7 1 lb. per doz. extra for less than 1 gross. <b>ESSENCES OF SPICES, &amp;c.—</b> In 1 oz. bottles, per doz. Essence of Vanilla ... 4 3 " Lemon ... 4 3 " Almonds ... 4 3 " Peppermint ... 4 3 " Ginger ... 4 3 <b>LOZENGES, COMFITS, &amp;c.—</b> In 1/2 lb. Stoppered Bottles Peppermint Lozenges... 5 5 Ginger ... 5 5 Rose ... 5 5 Caraway Comfits ... 5 3 Scotch Mixture ... 5 3 Sugared Almonds ... 5 7	<b>ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS</b> per doz. In 1 lb. canisters, soldered 6 8 <b>BROWN &amp; POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.</b> per doz. In 1 lb. tins, soldered 7 11 <b>MACCARONI &amp; VERMICELLI</b> In 4 lb. or 7 lb. Tins ... 0 6 1/2 <b>ISINGLASS &amp; GELATINE</b> 1 oz. tins. Brazil Isinglass, per doz. 7 6 Russian ditto ... 12 3 1 oz. pkts. Opaque Gelatine, per doz. 3 3 Sparkling ditto ... 3 3 <b>SPICES, 1/2 pint bottles</b> per doz. Cinnamon ... 9 1 Nutmegs ... 9 1 Mace ... 10 4 Pimento ... 2 9 Cloves ... 2 5 Ground Mixed Spice ... 4 3 " Ginger ... 4 0 " Pepper, Black ... 4 0 " " White ... 4 6 " Cayenne Pepper 4 5	<b>CRACKER BONBONS</b> Variegated and Go. ... 0 Cosques ... 0 Very superior ditto ... 0 Real Silver Cosques for weddings... 6 0 Gold Cosques ... 4 0 French Cosque Bonbons ... 11 9 <b>CHLORODYNE</b> per doz. Dr. J. Collis Browne's 8 6 In 1 lb. bottles, per doz. <b>CREAM OF TARTAR...</b> 13 1 Tartaric Acid ... 20 2 Sal-Aeratus ... 4 5 Epsom Salts ... 2 10 Bi-Carbonate of Soda... 4 5
<b>SOUPS AND BROTHS—</b> 1 lb. Tins, per doz. Soup and Bouilli ... 6 0 Julienne Soup ... 8 0 Ox-Tail Soup ... 8 0 Gravy Soup ... 8 6 Mutton Broth ... 8 6 Hotch Potch ... 8 6 Mock Turtle Soup ... 8 6 Hare Soup ... 9 6 Grouse Soup ... 9 6 <b>ESSENCE OF BEEF</b> In 1/2 pint tins, per tin... 5 0 <b>LIEBIG'S EXTRACT MEAT</b> (Extractum Carnis Liebig) In 1/2 lb. tins ... per doz. 24 0 <b>POTTED MEATS—in tins</b> For Breakfast, Lunches, &c. Potted Beef ... per doz. 6 6 " Strasburg Meat ... 7 0 Potted Ham ... 7 0 " Tongue ... 7 0 " White Pots, per doz. Anchovy Paste ... 5 6 Bloater Paste ... 4 2 Pate au diable ... 4 2	<b>SUPERIOR CANDIED PEEL—</b> In 2 lb. Jars. Orange Peel, per doz. 17 8 Lemon Peel, ... 18 5 Citron Peel ... 23 11 <b>CRYSTALLISED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN BRANDY—</b> per doz. Greengages, Crystallised 23 9 Apricots ... 33 9 Mixed Fruits ... 23 6 French Plums in Brandy 26 0 Cherries ... 18 9 Apricots ... 34 0 Stewed Pears, in 1 lb. tins 6 0	<b>ALMONDS AND RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, &amp;c.—</b> In 2 lb Stoppered Bottles. Almonds and Raisins... 26 6 Figs ... 17 9 Cosques, very superior 12 0 Currants ... 11 6 Elemo Raisins ... 13 0 Muscatel Raisins ... 22 9 Sultana Raisins ... 15 9 Imp. French Plums... 30 0 Sweet Shell Almonds... 12 0 Sweet Jordan Almonds 31 9 Barcelona Nuts ... 7 10 Normandy Pippins ... 17 9	<b>YELLOW SOAP</b> per cwt. Fine Primrose Soap ... 38 0 <b>BLACKING (Day and Martin's)</b> per doz. Liquid, in 1/2-pint bottles 2 7 Paste, in small tin boxes 2 7 <b>CANDLES</b> per lb. Price's Belmont Sperm 0 8 1/2	<b>SCENTED SOAPS—</b> In 1 lb. Packets. Brown Windsor Soap per lb. White Windsor ... 20 2 Assorted Fancy ... 0 5 1/2 Honey ... 0 5 1/2 Glycerine ... 0 5 1/2 Toilet Marine ... 0 5 1/2
<b>BUTTER—Preserved French—</b> 1 lb. tins each ... 1 5				

**J. T. MORTON** will be happy to forward FREE to any part of the world a copy of his FULLY DETAILED WHOLESALE EXPORT PRICE CURRENT upon receiving a request therefor. Orders will be shipped upon receipt of one fifth of probable invoice amount, and the balance drawn for after shipment.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, September 14; Agra, September 11; Calcutta, September 10; Madras, September 9.

The weather reports from Upper India show what difference a day or two's rain may make in the food prospects of a country like India. During the first half of September rain fell at last throughout the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, so freely that a plentiful *Khareef* harvest is already prophesied for most parts of that region. The station of Meerut was positively flooded on the 11th of the month. Even Rajpootana has had enough moisture to save the remnant of her cattle, if it has come, alas! too late to ensure an autumn crop of grain. The distress there, says Colonel Keatinge, is simply "terrible," whatever the rain may do to alleviate it. Little better is the condition of our own districts on the Rajpootana Frontier, worsened as it is by the steady flow of hunger-maddened emigrants from the Native States. It is of the highest importance that measures on a large scale should at once be taken to store up food and find work for the millions of sufferers who must otherwise starve or rot between the Indus and the Jumna. Even in the North-West and Punjab the distress will probably continue to be very great for some weeks to come.

THE cholera seems at length to be working itself out in Umritsur. The daily deaths since the beginning of September had fallen to about six or seven; but fever was still carrying off some ten or eleven a day. In Meerut, Subathoo, Mhow, and one or two other places cholera still lingered. At Mhow however, according to official returns, the mortality among all classes from January 1 to September 6 has been but small. Of the European troops, including women and children, sixteen only have died; of the native soldiers two; and of other natives thirty-six. Cholera has quite disappeared from Shiraz and Ispahan since the middle of August; but was still raging in Teheran, with a tendency to visit Meshed.

FROM Hazara we learn that two raids have been made within a few days into Agror by those Hassanzaics who were supposed to have learnt another lesson last year. The first was a mere plundering attack on the village of Burchum in July. The second, on the 21st August, when a body of raiders surprised the village of Juskote, killing five and wounding sixteen, seems to have been inspired by revenge for the death of one of their number in the former attack. Robbery and the *vendetta* being still an institution among these wild mountaineers, we should be surprised to hear of any long interval of rest from these raids. The question, what to do in this particular case, has been referred to Simlah.

THE *Delhi Gazette* once more declares that there will be no durbar at Agra. We should have thought that question had been finally settled some weeks before; but apparently the popular mind was hard to convince, for a telegram of September 28 from Bombay speaks only of the "general belief" that no durbar will be held, nor any public pomp take place out of Calcutta.

THE Indian Government has very properly set its face against any attempt to naturalise in India the practice, so common in England, of giving an engineer commissions on contracts in addition to his regular pay. As the number of civil engineers employed in India is "likely to increase," the Government in set terms forbids any engineer in its employ from receiving any commission or any other consideration whatever, directly or indirectly, on account of any business or transaction in which he shall be concerned on behalf of the Government. Such an order could not have been issued without sufficient cause, for otherwise it would look very like a needless insult to an honourable body.

FROM a telegram just received in London we learn that the Loodianah section of the Delhi Railway, connecting Umballa with Loodianah, was opened without ceremony on the 1st of this month. The opening is said to have been a "perfect success," whatever that may mean.

THE *Friend of India* understands that Colonel Broome has prepared a reply to General Hannington's estimate of the cost of carrying out the Government scheme for buying out the surplus field officers in the Indian Army. We have little doubt that the Colonel will easily demolish his ostensible opponent; but how will his arguments affect the authorities who inspired the General? To us it seems a self-evident certainty that India would gain by the buying out of these unemployed officers; but the India Office will not have it so, and who shall strive against Fate?

DR. CAYLEY has been led by Mr. Shaw's report of his journey to Yarkand to form a very high opinion of Yakoob Kooshbeghi's character and capacity. This "highly intelligent and enlightened ruler" has "ideas almost European in liberality." Strict in enforcing the tenets of Islam among his own subjects, "towards foreigners and men of other creeds he is most tolerant;" even Hindoos being only forbidden to wear turbans and ride horses in the towns. A friend to merchants of every creed, he is a "just and vigorous but severe" ruler, a pitiless foe, a daring soldier, a strict military disciplinarian, and a resolute upholder of his own kingdom against Russian arts or arms. His new title, Atalik Ghazi, indicates the strength of his religious zeal.

ALI RAJPORE, a small State in Central India, has just shared the fate of Tonk. Its incompetent Rajah, Gungadeo, has been dethroned, and his brother, aided by a native Minister, will act as regent during the minority of his heir, Rooddeo.

INSTITUTIONS like the Lawrence Asylum for soldiers' children have worked so well in India, that similar results may fairly be expected from an asylum lately opened at Simla for the benefit of needy European and Eurasian children of both sexes, and of native orphans under seven years of age. It will be managed by several ladies of Indian repute under the special patronage of Lady Mayo. Those who enter it will receive a good working education sufficient to start them fair in the race of life. Six rupees a month for every European, and three for every native child, are the very moderate terms of admission to the asylum. In the course of time it will pay its own expenses through the sale of articles made by the children themselves. For the present, however, it must continue to depend on public charity for the means of fulfilling its avowed aim—the deliverance of destitute or orphaned children from the worst possibilities of their hard lot. Of such charity there has never been any lack among Anglo-Indians.

MR. W. McLEAVY, of Meerut, proposes, through the *Delhi Gazette*, to get up for India a special assurance system under the title of "The Bengal and Upper India Life Assurance Society," with a capital of Rs. 500,000, in ten thousand shares of Rs. 50 each. It will be a purely Indian undertaking, with its head-office in India; not, according to present usage, in England. The prevailing practice has been very hurtful to the Indian branches, which usually "make safe and rapid progress," but being "entirely subordinate," and having "no voice in the general management," are always apt to suffer from mismanagement at home. The head-office of the new society is to be at Meerut. Its funds will always be invested in Government securities, and among its directors will be enrolled the managers and secretaries of the chief banks in Bengal and the North-West Provinces.

A FEW weeks ago we commented on the curious arrangement by which native priests, female dancers and singers in India were exempted from the licence-tax. Apparently the Indian Government has also wondered at an immunity so strangely distributed. At any rate it has empowered the Government of Bombay to levy the licence-tax on dancers and singers as well as on other people. One would think that such a measure would pass without objection on that side of the world, except from the parties hitherto exempted. Dancing and singing in India form none the less a regular and lucrative calling because they are practised by ladies of doubtful virtue. The immorality of these has nothing to do with their relations to the State under whose protection they live and make money. If society disowns them, the law cannot, so long as they keep within the law. The *Delhi Gazette*, however, seems to regret their admission into the tax-paying circle, as implying the formal recognition of their right to dance and sing for immoral purposes. The same sort of objection is still loudly urged in England against all legislation that seems to recognise the existence of a courtesan class. Our soldiers may reap the benefit of a Contagious Diseases Act, but vice is legalised, they say, by any extension of that Act to the civil community. This sort of argument, cruelly absurd at all times, becomes wholly irrelevant to the case before us. With the private morals of these singers and dancers the State, as such, has nothing more to do than with the private morals of any other class. But on the profits derivable from their overt calling it has just the same right to levy a public toll as it has on the profits of any other trade or profession not directly forbidden by law. When will people remember that vice and crime are practically quite different things?

THE Madras papers, announcing the intended resignation next year by Sir Adam Bittlestone of his puisne-judgeship, mention the likelihood of his being succeeded by Mr. Standish Grady, the reader on Hindu, Mohammedan, and Indian Law to the Inns of Court. Whether the learned author of some well-known works on the Hindu and Mohammedan Laws of Inheritance would think it worth his while to accept Sir Adam's vacant post we are not prepared to say; but we have reason to believe that his appointment would be very welcome to the

Madras community. The *Bangalore Spectator* of the 15th July describes him as "well known to almost every junior member of the Madras Bar who placed themselves under his guidance and teaching preparatory to being called to the Bar." All these gentlemen, we are told, concur in praising his high abilities, kindly nature, and many estimable qualities.

COTTON is a prime necessity for Lancashire, and a good investment for India. But it will never do to foster the excessive growth of that staple in a country so largely dependent as India on regular supplies of home-grown corn. England, with her varied resources, vast wealth, and world-wide communications, may afford to depend more and more on foreign countries for a large proportion of her grain supplies; but in this respect India must still, if not always, look to herself alone for the harvests which her soil is naturally best fitted to bear. India is eminently a grain-growing country, and the gain she could derive from cotton would be seriously counterpoised by any large reduction in the area of her corn and rice fields. There are plenty of broad tracts in the Peninsula, where any amount of cotton might safely be grown; but care should be taken not to overdo a good thing. It is probable therefore that Sir Salar Jung is acting wisely in the measures he has just taken to check the tendency of the Hyderabad farmers to sow cotton everywhere instead of grain. It seems that three-fourths of the village lands have already been planted with cotton, under the lures held out to the ryots by the Marwarrie grain-dealers, who thus gain a footing in the cotton market. In his fear for the consequences, the Nizam's Minister has ordered that each cotton-field shall for the future be taxed by the *beegah* instead of the lump. He proposes, we hear, to fix the rate at Rs. 5 a beegah. This tax, added to the present export duty of Rs. 2.8 a bale, levied on the frontier, would doubtless in time bring down the price of grain in Hyderabad, which for the last two years has ruled at something like famine pitch. We must hope however that the new precautions will not break the back of the rival industry, else the remedy might turn out worse than the disease.

A GOOD time is surely coming for the natives of India. They are making their way with our help into one sphere of the public service after another. In the uncovenanted ranks they are fast crowding out the Europeans, and many of the old covenanted loaves and fishes have already fallen into their hands. A native judge sits in the High Court of Calcutta. The Forest Department is to be reserved for natives only. A native whose legs are cased in "European" leather may now keep both head and feet covered in the presence of an English magnate. Native labour fills our markets with tea, and cotton, and indigo. Indian manufactures depend largely on the skill of native artisans. But the Indian Government wants to go yet further in this new direction. English artisans are still largely employed, it seems, in handicrafts demanding highly-skilled labour. This, which some people might deem a good opening for our own countrymen, is bewailed by the Indian Government as a necessity which cannot for the present be avoided. "The only remedy"—it declares in a recent despatch to the India-office—"is the substitution of skilled native labour to the uttermost;" for it feels sure that "there is no handicraft, however intricate and difficult, which the natives of India are not capable of learning." In furtherance of its earnest desire to dispense as far as possible with skilled European labour, it "respectfully suggests" to the Duke of Argyll that, as a rule, "no man with a large family shall be engaged in England to proceed to India for minor civil employment under the Government there. This excessive zeal for the welfare of the native bears an odd resemblance to the old jealousy of 'interlopers,' which marked the reign of the East India Company. Has it anything to do with the newborn crusade against white loafers in India? It may be true that native artisans, under right training, would prove equal to any demands on their workmanlike abilities; and certainly in many kinds of handicraft their excellence is beyond dispute. But the *Englishman*, for one, declares it to be "a well-known fact to all persons employing mechanical labourers, that there are numerous branches of work in every trade which natives, though they may learn, can never execute properly." Whether this be true or not, we fail to see the wisdom or the justice of deliberately closing the door of employment against our own countrymen, in a land where every Englishman the more counts for something in the event of another rebellion.



It fairly falls within our province to notice the death of the Earl of Derby, which took place yesterday (Tuesday) at half-past one A.M. As Premier in 1858, it was Lord Derby who introduced into the Upper House the Bill which transferred India from the Company to the Crown, and virtually abolished the old Company's Army.

**CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.**

**H.M.'s FORCES.**—Capt. S. A. Bazalgette, 16th Brigade, R.A., on his way from India, between Suez and Alexandria, Sept. 24.

**BENGAL.**—Mr. Algernon Crawford Foster, Hazareebaugh, Aug. 26, of cholera. **MADRAS.**—Ensign R. Hornsby, 2nd N.I., third son of the late Col. Hornsby, Madras Army, at Nasseau, Buluma, Aug. 29.

**CIVIL SERVICE.**—Mr. W. J. Bennett, 7th Q.O. Hussars, at Sealkote, Aug. 30, of fever.

**ROYAL NAVY.**—Lieut. S. M. Spry, of H.M.'s str. *Cossack*, at Madras, Sept. 2, of dysentery.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.**

From BOMBAY.—Capt. Chambers, Rev. Mr. M. K. Binge, Mr. H. J. and Miss Walton, Mr. J. W. Seton. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Barker, Mr. Napier and son.

**EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.**

Per str. *Syria*, Oct. 15.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Proud, Mrs. Prescott, Mrs. Pedder and two children, Mrs. Eveyard and four children.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, October 13, 1869.

## A NEW PRESERVATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA.

THE prevalence of cholera in India has led the Indian Government to order a full inquiry into all points therewith connected. In accordance with its instructions, Dr. Cunningham, the Sanitary Commissioner, has sent round to all regimental surgeons a list of a hundred and fifty questions, from the answers to which he may shape out his intended report. We should be glad to think that any new light could thus be thrown on the causes or the treatment of so dreadful a scourge. But seeing how utterly medical science has hitherto failed in counter-acting or abating the evil, we dare not hope for much. From calomel to ice-bags, almost every remedy under the sun has been tried to small purpose. We may note however among the latest discoveries on this subject the conclusions stated by a well-known French chemist, M. Dumas, in favour of copper as an antidote to cholera. The discovery, if such it be, belongs indeed less to M. Dumas than to the Dr. Burg whose report he summarised before the French Academy of Sciences. From careful inquiries pursued for some years past with the help of the police, it is inferred that Frenchmen engaged in any kind of copper-work have been remarkably free from attacks of cholera. Out of 26,000 adult workers in copper the number of deaths from cholera in 1865 and 1866 were only three in every 10,000. The more copper handled in any trade, the greater seemed to be the immunity from disease. Among 11,500 gold and silversmiths and watchmakers sixteen were attacked, and one in every 719 died. Out of 6,000 engravers on copper, makers of spectacle frames, copper-platers, polishers, rollers, and coiners, the mortality was reduced to one in a thousand. In the case of founders, tap-makers, lamp-makers, workers in bronze, sham-jewellery, and copper vessels, seven only died out of 14,000, or one in every 2,000 employed. Not one death occurred among 5,650 dry polishers, turners, stampers, makers of musical and mathematical instruments. There is something wrong in the totals, which seem to amount to thirty-six, not twenty-six thousand, unless the difference be set down to the boys, or to the employment of many workmen in more than one branch of the trade. But the percentages of mortality, if correctly given, do certainly contrast for the better with the death-rates from cholera in other manufactures; the latter losing from ten to forty times as many as the copper trade. These facts, if they be facts, are certainly suggestive, as tending at any rate to shake our long accepted belief in the great unhealthiness of copper-work. Further evidence in support of the new theory is adduced from the registers

of a society of bronze-workers, called the Bon Accord. During five great epidemics of cholera in the last half century, the members of this union, scattered as they were in some of the most afflicted quarters of Paris, not only lost not a single man, but had paid for only a hundred and six days of sickness, distributed among no more than ten members. Other facts pointing in the same direction were brought forward by M. Dumas. How far the inferences suggested may fairly be drawn from such premises we need not here speculate. But the question raised by these coincidences deserves fair consideration at the hands of medical inquirers seeking to snatch a victory from one of the worst foes to human life.

## STATISTICAL MAPS OF INDIA.

ONE of the most useful "Returns" hitherto obtained from the India-office, and afterwards published by order of the House of Commons, is the collection of Maps and Statistical Information with regard to India that has been lying before us for some weeks past. As a means of conveying much varied knowledge in one view, there is nothing like a well-compiled map; and here we have a set of eight, which enable one to realise in a few minutes more of the main facts bearing on India as it is than one could readily put together after many hours of careful reading. Here are so many pictures appealing to the mental through the actual eye, things *oculis subjecta fidelibus* with an effect so much more intense and even lasting than many words, whether written or spoken. One map shows you at a glance all the administrative divisions and districts of British India. Another helps you to realise the large space which the dominions of native feudatories still occupy within our own borders. A third tells you how the thirty-four languages and dialects of India are distributed throughout the Peninsula. From a fourth we learn in a moment what parts of India are noted for the production of what sort of commercial staple. Two others set before us a pictorial summary of the progress hitherto made in works of irrigation, in lines of telegraph, in railways, and in lighthouses. From some of the maps also much information may incidentally be gleaned on matters not directly illustrated. The accompanying letter-press supplies the concise and pertinent commentary on the results depicted in the maps.

The first two maps supplement each other. In the one large gaps are left for the native States, while these alone are filled up in the other. In the one, Rajpootana for instance appears a broad blank with one little red island in the middle to denote the British portion of Marwar and Ajmere. A thin neck of British ground divides Indore on the south of Rajpootana from the independent State of Hyderabad, which, with the adjacent State of Mysore hanging on to its southernmost skirt, fills a goodly space, and covers the richest ground in Southern India. Eastward of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces another good-sized tract of country, running up north-eastwards from the Godavery to Chota Nagpore and Midnapore, belongs almost wholly to native rulers. Gujerat and Cutch form the western, just as Bundelkund and Rewah form the eastern pendant to Rajpootana; while Cashmere, Bisahir, Gurhwal, Bhawalpoor, and a few small fiefs, such as Jheend and Pattialah, cut a considerable slice out of the Punjab.

The broad blank left in the first map for Rajpootana is cut up in the second into eighteen States, with populations ranging from 55,000 for Serohi to 1,900,000 for Jaipore. The smallest of these States in actual area however is Kishengurh, with its 720 square miles. Jodhpore, or independent Marwar, covers an area of 35,000 square miles, more than double that of Jaipore, whose population is absolutely larger by more than 100,000, while its revenue is more than twice as large. Jodhpore however is the poorer country, and appears to be the worst governed of the Rajpoot States. Oodipore yields absolutely the largest revenue, 40 lakhs of rupees; but that of Bhurtpore, 21 lakhs, is yielded by a country less than a sixth of the other's area, and containing about half as many inhabitants. One would like to know however the relative conditions of each and the exact pressure of taxation per head. The revenue of Cashmere and

Hydrabad are not given. Sindia gets more than 93 lakhs a-year; Holkar, from a population four times less, receives 30 lakhs; the Gaikwar of Baroda 60. Travancore yields a revenue of nearly 43 lakhs, Kattywar 86½, and Mysore 100. Altogether these native States make up an area but one-fourth less than that of British India, with a population however less by two-thirds.

The languages of India may all be reduced to two or three broad types. Of these the Aryan or Indo-European fills much the largest space in the third map. In one form or another it is spoken from Cashmere southwards to Belgaum, from Sindh in the Far West to Assam in the East. Even in Nepal the Parbutia dialect of Hindi is the dominant tongue. The greater part of Southern India, from Cape Comorin northwards to Sonthalistan, and from Canara across to Madras, is peopled by races speaking Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and other varieties of the Dravidian type of languages. A third type, the Thibetan or Indo-Chinese, is represented by Burmah, Arracan, Chittagong, Cachar, Tipperah, Bhotan, and so forth. It has been reckoned that 129 millions of people in India speak some one of the thirteen Aryan dialects, while only thirty-two millions belong in language to the Dravidian or the Turanian type. The Dravidian races are supposed to have peopled India before the Aryan invasion drove them southwards, or left them scattered in the wilder parts of the country, to become in due time the puzzle of modern philologists, and the *protégés* of philanthropic officials. Our knowledge of them and their race-affinities is still in its infancy, and no classification we have yet seen is quite satisfactory. What relation, for instance, does Tamil or Telugu bear to the language of the Sonthals, or to that of the Burmese and the Mugs of Arrakan? Of the twenty-five million Mohammedans in India how many are of Mongolie, how many of Semitic or even Aryan blood? There are 900,000 Pathans or speakers of Pushtu, who certainly claim descent from some Semitic stock. But the Mohammedan countrymen of Taimur and Baber who now speak some form of Hindustani must be twenty times as numerous as their fellow-worshippers of the Afghan type.

The two maps which follow illustrate India's development as a producing Power. In the first we see how wide an expanse of country has been laid down for cotton. Apparently there are few parts of the Peninsula where cotton could not be grown, for the tell-tale colour spreads nearly all over the map. According as the shading is dark or light, we may know that much or little cotton is grown. The darker shades predominate in the Gangetic Doab, the Central Provinces, Berar, and about Dharwar; but evidently a good deal of the staple is turned out in Guzerat, the south-west frontier of Bengal, in several districts of Madras, in Bundelkund, Indore, Assam, and British Burmah. The shades grow lightest in Rajpootana, Sindh, and the Punjab. From the other map we learn that Oudh, Upper Bengal, Bhotan, and British Burmah are rich in forests; that opium abounds in Malwa, Behar, Benares, and the Indus Valley; that indigo flourishes about Patna, Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chota Nagpore; that coal is chiefly found in Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Rewah, and Central India; and that hemp, jute, and other fibres are largely produced along the western coast of India from Bombay to Calicut. The spots indicating iron are few and far between; coffee is almost confined to Mysore; while tea ranges from Chittagong to Luckimpore in the north-east, and from Kemaon to Kangra along the northern frontier. A coloured diagram of India's foreign trade from 1834 to 1867 shows steadily it has risen in value from about fourteen millions to 123 millions in 1865. Specially remarkable was its rise from 35 millions in 1854 to the total just given for 1865, the highest point it has yet reached. The very next year it dropped down to 96 millions, but it is already recovering from the effects of that temporary reaction, impeded as the recovery has been by the commercial crisis of 1867 in our own country. Another table helps us to realise the advance made in the several articles of export. Tea, for instance, rose from £33,979 in 1851 to £301,022 in 1865. In the same interval the coffee exports multiplied eightfold, cotton ten, jute six, wool eight, and hides

twofold. Indigo is stationary, silk has nearly doubled itself, seeds have multiplied fivefold, rice fourfold; only in sugar has there been a marked decrease.

The irrigation works already executed or in progress look small on the map in comparison with their actual cost, and the much that has still to be undertaken. It is something to remember however that the Ganges Canal has largely mitigated the effects of the recent drought in the North-West, and that Madras is gradually extending her system of canals and anicuts. The railway and telegraph map is much pleasanter to look at; but we hope that the next ten years will go far to fill in some formidable gaps about Rajpootana, Hydrabad, and the country between Nagpore and Calcutta. With regard to harbours also a great deal remains to do before India's capabilities in that respect shall have been fairly tested.

## Correspondence.

### THE NATIVE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Lord Napier of Magdala, in his parting address at Poona, said that he had nothing to do with the present organisation of the native army, and had done all in his power to raise the status of the officers, &c. In what way his efforts to accomplish such were directed we are not told. Surely not in making their pay equal to the other staff appointments in the army. The commandant of a native corps, with a staff salary of £60 per mensem, is admitted to be well paid; but take all the other officers. The second in command and wing officer get £27 and £24 respectively. Now, why should the second officer in a regiment, generally a field officer, get less staff pay than a sub assistant commissary general, frequently a subaltern? If the staff allowance of a second in command was raised to £40, and that of a wing officer to £30, it would not be out of proportion to the other appointments of the army, considering their usual rank. To expect the native army to be popular with the officers when it is notoriously the worst paid branch of the service, and to get young officers to remain with it, under a prospect of getting a staff salary of £27 per month after twenty years' service, when in any other department they would probably get double that amount, is quite hopeless. Let us, however, put the question of pay aside altogether. Can Lord Napier, or anybody else, say that the present native army is either efficient or popular with the officers? Is it not notorious that all the young officers try to get out of it in every possible way, if they can, by any means, scrape up interest enough to obtain any other appointment, and only those remain with it who cannot get anything else? Such being the case, in what way is the new organisation better than the old, or rather, is it not in many respects infinitely worse?—Yours truly,

MILES.

### EDUCATION FOR THE MILLION.—I.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As the state of my health does not admit of my attending the meeting of the National Education League about to assemble at Birmingham, and as an advocate of the principles on which education for the million in this country should be conducted, I take advantage of your kindness in receiving from me occasionally my observations on similar topics, more especially when connected with India, which will form the subject of another letter, showing how extensively education has for ages been familiar to the natives of that country. I venture to ask you for a place in your widely diffused paper for the following, on the education of the million. In 1838 I visited Ireland for the express purpose of studying the system adopted under Archbishop Whately, supported by the Government, founded on grounds which freely admitted the children of parents of all religious denominations. The most useful of these schools were the Infant Preparatory Schools, originating with Robert Owen, and extensively carried out through the influence and practical organisation of Mr. Wilderspin, who may be considered the founder of that system in England on a more extensive and perfect plan than that which Robert Owen had previously introduced into his factory at Lanark in Scotland.

Infant education commences, in fact, at the mother's breast. There it is taught patience and obedience without severity. It learns to express its little wants of every description, to render itself cleanly, and before it can walk alone it understands what is said to it, and shortly after it begins to think and to reason. The transition from home to an infant school with other companions gradually teaches it to form friendships, and there it soon becomes a rational being.

Mr. Wilderspin's schools were mainly supported by voluntary subscription, the infants of both sexes between three and ten years of age paying one penny a week. Much of the tuition consisted in chanting the arithmetical tables and moral lessons, besides reading and writing. Children who attended the schools regularly up to nine or ten years of age read easy books correctly, wrote a good hand, and were accustomed to write well from dictation on ordinary subjects. They could perform sums in arithmetic, embracing the four first rules, which had been acquired by chanting, and which in after life is never forgotten. The conditions on which children were received involved the necessity of coming with clean hands and face, and their hair neatly combed. They were required also on Monday mornings to bring their penny for the ensuing week's tuition. These conditions involved cleanliness, and regularity, and honesty on the part of both parent and child.

I witnessed this effect everywhere, but more especially at the establishment in Phoenix-park for the compilation of the map of the great trigonometrical survey of Ireland, under the immediate superintendence of Captain (now Sir Thomas) Larcom, R.E., K.C.B., where, through the means of an infant school, he brought about a perfect reform in his large establishment of clerks by providing for the reception of the children of the wives of the men employed by him. Till then they found a return to their homes rendered so uncomfortable by the neglect of their homes by their wives, and the incessant quarrels between their neighbours on account of those of their children, that the men spent their earnings in the public-houses, and were frequently unable to attend to their duties on the following day. This was all changed by the infant-school, and I must say a more happy set of children or a more healthy and cleanly set of women I have never seen.

Leaving the Infant Schools I visited the Normal School in Dublin, established by Archbishop Whately. Grammar schools for the million were established throughout Ireland, free for all denominations of sectarians. Saturday was set apart for religious tuition, and the parents were left to bring up their children in their own belief, whatever it might be.

The masters were appointed from the Normal School at Dublin, and none received permission to conduct the National Schools without undergoing an examination, and bringing with them certificates of character, either from the clergyman of the parish or a magistrate.

Having undergone his examination, if a candidate was found partially deficient in erudition, he was allowed to attend the classes of the Normal School for six months to qualify, when, if approved of, he received a certificate, and returned to the place where he desired to be employed.

During my travels through the greater part of Ireland I found these National Schools widely established and well regulated. There were few, if any, Roman Catholics in almost all, and I learnt that the priests then, as now, were violently opposed to anything like unsectarian education.

If it is desired to establish National Schools, to be supported by Government, Normal Schools in every county should be established under a Board of Education, for although schools, such as many now are, where children of both sexes, from five to fourteen, are educated in the same room and classed indifferently, according to their age, I am led to believe there exists a great want of propriety and morality.

Children of nine or ten years of age may acquire the rudiments of an education which, if they can afford the means and the time, may educate themselves and become fit for entering any situation in public life.

In a future letter I propose to review the universal system of education which has prevailed in India for ages, and to show how much has been done by the British Government for improving the minds of our native subjects by a system of education superior to that of village schools.

I. B.

Oriental Club, October, 1869.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE CRISIS IN RAJPOOTANA.

The *Times of India* has seen as yet no authoritative recognition, demi-official or otherwise, of the fact there is not in Marwar or Meywar sufficient grain to feed the people until Christmas. Nor have we seen any official acknowledgment of the pressing and immediate necessity of measures being taken to secure or induce the transmission of grain or flour into these land-locked and destitute provinces. If by Christmas the people there should be perishing by thousands, as now they are dying by scores, those who might now save them will not have the damning excuse which in June, 1866, was all that was left to the Bengal authorities—that it was then physically impossible to convey food into doomed Orissa. Their cattle having perished, the people of Rajpootana cannot—even if they or their chiefs possess the pecuniary means—import grain for themselves; but the country is accessible. If we were compelled from any military necessity to march a column to Jodhpoor, to Oodeypoor, and Nusseerabad, our Commissariat would in a week arrange for the feeding of the troops. By camels, mules, *brinjaries'* bullocks, wholesome grain would speedily be conveyed through the length and breadth of Rajpootana. Therefore there is no doubt the people can be kept alive. We do not now enter into financial or economical considerations, for which there will be time enough. Another point on which it is desirable that attention should at once be fastened is, that on all sides but the west and north-west borders of Rajasthan the *khurreef* (autumn) crops have been good, and there is grain to spare. The first step, therefore, is to encourage and promote such self-acting trading movements as will enable the plentiful provinces to yield of their abundance for the impoverished districts. The *Pioneer*, the other day, in trying to make out a case for still holding the Agra durbar, said:—"It is nearly certain that the harvest in Oudh, the lower Doab, the whole of the Benares division, and Behar will be magnificent." So much for the north and north-east borders of the stricken territory. As for the southern borders of it, that is, throughout northern Guzerat, and in several of the native States on our eastern frontier, in fact, on the very routes both to Marwar and Meywar, the yield of grain has been good, and a considerable exportation might take place, much to the benefit of the cultivators, without unduly lessening the food supply in Guzerat. These remarks apply, we believe, with special force to the Baroda territory. If there were a more effective and influential British Resident at that Court a steady exportation northward might already be going on from the Guicowar's borders to the profit of his own people, and the salvation of the destitute regions beyond. But we fear that, in despite of formal "free trade" notifications by the Baroda durbar, there is an effectual embargo laid on the exportation of grain from the fruitful fields of the Guicowar's ryots. It is customary with us in India, and it is in accordance with the methods and genius of our administration, to insist on direct personal responsibility in our rulers. In the present instance four men are distinctly on their trial—on the north of the famine tract, the Viceroy and Sir William Muir; on the south, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Colonel Keatinge. These stand out prominently, though they have others to share the strain with them, including many able and experienced political officers, who, like Colonel Daly, now acting at Indore, have great personal influence with the princes whose territories lie around the desolated and grain-destitute region. But on the four prominent men we have named rests the foremost and the final responsibility.

### THE RULER OF YARKAND.

The *Englishman* observes that Mohammed Yakob Khan, Khooshbegi, is evidently one of those men who, in the rude states of Central Asia, force themselves into positions of great influence, and not unfrequently create kingdoms and found dynasties. He was a man who rose to high office under the Khan of Khokand, and he has the credit of being the man who sold to the Russians the site on which they afterwards built Fort Ak Musjid. He seems to have foreseen the fate which has overtaken the Khanates, and to have resolved to turn the general confusion to his own advantage. Sent with an army, over which he speedily gained a singular ascendancy, to enforce the real or pretended claims of the Khokand Amir to the lordship of Kashgar, Yakob Khoosh Begi conquered the refractory city, and at once proclaimed himself independent. He subsequently seized Khoten by an act of more than Oriental treachery, and thus confirmed his authority over the Southern half of the Altay Shehr, or girdle of six cities, bordering the western flank of the great desert of Gobi. Supreme power seems to have developed in the Khoosh Begi some of the highest qualities of an Oriental administrator. He is at once the bravest, most energetic, and wisest man in his dominions. The picture given of him in Dr. Cayley's report shows how busily he was engaged in preparing for that attack from the north which he seems to regard as inevitable. He has taken, too, a title which more than anything else will perhaps show his determination to resist to the death if attacked. Atalik Ghazee, not Ataligh Ghazee, means the tutor, guide, or guardian, of cres-

centaders—that is, of those who devote their lives for the faith, or who have sworn to fight to the death against the infidel in the cause of Islam. It is clearly to our interest, both politically and commercially, that free and unrestricted intercourse should obtain between India and the dominions of the Atalik Gazee, and hence we welcome anything which, like Mr. Shaw's journey, tends to bring such a result about.

**INDIAN COAL.**—The Superintendent of the Geological Survey enables us to estimate the supply and the consumption of coal in India during 1868 and the ten previous years. The figures are these, in maunds of 80 lbs. :—

	Coal raised in all India.	Coal raised in Bengal.	Coal imported into Calcutta.	Total con- sumption in Bengal.
1858 ...	61,62,319 ...	61,62,928 ...	— ...	—
1859 ...	99,61,928 ...	99,61,928 ...	12,29,160 ...	1,11,91,088
1860 ...	1,00,88,113 ...	1,00,88,113 ...	4,96,585 ...	1,05,84,698
1861 ...	78,06,252 ...	77,85,085 ...	12,85,203 ...	90,70,288
1862 ...	86,43,843 ...	86,30,813 ...	6,76,687 ...	93,07,530
1863 ...	95,12,174 ...	95,04,975 ...	10,36,107 ...	1,05,41,382
1864 ...	90,46,147 ...	90,32,405 ...	18,18,132 ...	1,08,50,537
1865 ...	88,37,953 ...	88,10,425 ...	16,16,113 ...	1,04,26,568
1866 ...	1,08,34,551 ...	1,07,90,035 ...	9,14,127 ...	1,17,04,462
1867 ...	1,18,61,031 ...	1,18,47,178 ...	11,46,734 ...	1,29,93,972
1868 ...	1,35,62,274 ...	1,34,65,829 ...	19,28,591 ...	1,53,91,420

This information is very complete. Looking at it in tons the 479,233 tons raised in 1867 rose to 547,971 in 1868, and almost the whole was from the Ranceungee field. One-half of the supply was consumed by the East Indian Railway. For several years there was a decrease in the demand for coal for other than railway purposes, but in 1867 and 1868 the tide turned. Still the consumption of coal by other than railways in 1868 was not so great as in 1863; it was 7,610,070 maunds, against 7,667,258. The Ranceungee coal was used for locomotives as far as Umballa, and on the completion of the Delhi Railway it will doubtless compete with English coal even at such a distance as Lahore and Mooltan. On the opening of the Chord Line the East Indian Railway will obtain a supply for its upper sections from Kurhurbalee at a much cheaper rate than at present. Meanwhile the development of the Ranceungee field goes on briskly. There were last year 61 engines of 867-horse power in all, against 28 engines of 490-horse power in 1860. The Bengal Coal Company turns out half the whole demand, or more than six millions of maunds, Gobind Pandit about 2½, the Beerbhoom Company 1½, the Equitable Company rather more than 1, and the East Indian Coal Company 830,605 maunds. We regret to see that the bituminous coal of Assam, the finest in India, has been little used, owing to the difficulties of communication with the Brahmapootra. —*Friend of India.*

**THE THEISTIC CHURCH OF INDIA.**—The members of the Brahmo Somaj, or, as they are beginning to delight to call themselves, the Theistic Church of India, have, after an existence of nearly forty years, come to the conclusion that it is necessary, for the well-being of the sect, that each Somaj should partake, as largely as possible, of the nature of "a congregation in the strict sense of the term." The need is thus expressed in the organ of the sect:—There is nothing like a congregation in any of the numerous Brahmo Somajes of India. The worshippers may be numerous and perhaps regular in their attendance, but there is wanting among them organised union—that spiritual fellowship which constitutes a congregation in the strict sense of the term. The want here expressed has been generally felt. In Calcutta the leader of the Brahmos, Baboo Keshub Chender Sen, has determined to remedy what he feels to be a source of weakness and, perhaps, division to his followers. For this purpose he has built in Muchoon Bazaar-road a temple for the Somaj, where for the future services will be held regularly. The building fund already exceeds Rs. 9,000. The temple will be opened tomorrow, when the following programme will be carried out :—

Hymns ...	...	From 6½ A.M. to 7 A.M.
Morning prayer ...	...	" 7 " " 10 "
Prayer and meditation ...	...	" 12 P.M. " 1 P.M.
Readings ...	...	" 1 " " 2 "
Conversation ...	...	" 2 " " 4 "
Hymns ...	...	" 5 " " 7 "
Evening prayer ...	...	" 7 " " 10 "

"Ladies anxious to attend service regularly will," we are told, "on application to the minister be furnished with cards of admission to be shown by their attendants at the foot of the staircase, and will be provided with seats in the ladies' gallery." It is strange that the new sect should have adopted the custom of the segregation of the sexes just at the time when the Armenians are beginning to relax their rules in this respect. The northern gallery will be set apart for the choir. The temple boasts a splendid harmonium. We may expect to see the example set by Calcutta followed by the many groups of Brahmos scattered throughout Lower Bengal. The opening of the new temple is noteworthy as an attempt to give the sect the status and dignity of a native church. It will form a turning point in the history of the Brahmos, a point from which their divergence from Hindooism must become more and more marked. —*Englishman.*

## Bengal.

### THE FAMINE.

Rain has at last fallen throughout the whole of the North-Western Provinces, Meerut and Rohilkund included. A fortnight ago the Government of the North-West was able to announce that a fine khurreef (autumn) harvest might now be regarded as secure throughout the Benares and Allahabad divisions, and that elsewhere the crops would be secured by a fortnight's showery weather—which they have happily got. But in Rohilkund the rice crop must be much smaller and poorer than usual, owing to the lateness of the monsoon. At the beginning of the present month the earlier kinds of rice were affording some relief to the agricultural population; but the market had not been perceptibly relieved. On the contrary, the average of prices in the North-Western Provinces has advanced. The strain in the worst districts on the relief works and poor-houses continues very severe. The agricultural classes have resumed their labours, yet there is no diminution in the number of applicants for relief. On the Rohilkund Ganges Canal works, 10,000 were employed; in Bijnour, 11,950; in Lullutpore, 6,890; and in Jhansie, 7,000. The state of Ajmere was represented on August 31 as deplorable, in consequence of the excessive dearth, wheat selling at about 4½ seers for the rupee. Cholera continues epidemic in some of the eastern districts; but it has quite disappeared from Allahabad, and the Western Provinces still enjoy immunity from it in an epidemic form.

With regard to Lower Bengal the crops are pronounced above the average in all except a few districts; the early rice crop, upon which many districts mainly depend, was considered secure, and the latter crop would also be safe after a few more showers. In some cases the crops had suffered from exceptional causes—the "Shunka-pooka beetle," for instance, had done a good deal of injury to the rice in Baraset. The indigo out-turn is still said to be indifferent.

Accounts from the Punjab are for the most part similarly favourable. We hear from the Derajat district that owing to the late abundant rains the harvest is expected to be more plentiful than it has been for years. Moreover, the rain has been very general, and has saved the country. From Shikarpore in Scinde to Jhelum, and as far east as Jeypore, heavy rain is reported, amply sufficient for the present harvest. Although prices may not fall at once, yet there is no longer reason to fear famine.

From Rajpootana, on the other hand, Colonel Keatinge telegraphs "present distress terrible." The black cloud of despair still hangs over that 100,000 square miles of territory, and is rapidly thickening. The mainstay of the people on both sides of the Aravulli Hills has been their cattle. Their vast herds of two years ago are now represented by a miserable remnant far from sufficient to plough the small breadth sown with grain during the present monsoon. The rest have perished, or been sold during the migrations of the people during the last twelve months, out of and back again to Marwar and Meywar. The late and partial rain of the last fortnight will keep that remnant of cattle alive. It will also produce herbs and vegetables meet for the food of man, as well as many succulent plants very ill-suited to the present condition of the half-famished and disease-stricken people. But the rain cannot now enable the cultivators to raise more than a few patches of cereals. There will be no khurreef (autumn) crop of grain. Grain must be imported, and that promptly and extensively, if even a remnant of the people is to be saved. It is no time to count the cost, when human beings are dying by hundreds; and four men are distinctly on their trial—on the north of the famine tract, the Viceroy and Sir William Muir, on the south, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Colonel Keatinge. These stand out, though they have others to share the strain with them, including many able and experienced political officers, who, like Colonel Daly, now acting at Indore, have great personal influence with the princes whose territories lie around the desolated and grain-destitute region. But on the four prominent men we have named rests the foremost and the final responsibility.

### STATION TALK.

**HYDERABAD, Sept. 1.**—It is with infinite regret that I write to say that for nearly three weeks the Berars have been without rain. In June and July the rain gauge was fully thirteen inches, but August has been a most unusually dry month. Dr. Ball, of the Madras Army, has written an admirable report on the climate of the Nizam's country. His statistics have been collected from official records and registers. His theory is that for the last thirteen years the rainfall in the Deccan has been diminishing, and he is corroborated by the complaints which year by year the natives make of the scantiness of the monsoons. The Contingent has had several officers lately appointed from the Queen's regiments as probationers for the Staff Corps. All had better be up in their drill, for the Brigade-General is a smart disciplinarian, and has lately suspended from the command of his corps a gallant officer who has seen service, and who is decidedly popular both with Europeans and natives.—*Englishman Correspondent.*



**SIMLA, Aug. 31.**—The event of the week has been the ball given by the army at Simla to Lady Mayo—I say advisedly the event, because it has doubtless excited most interest in hundreds of breasts, fair or otherwise. There were no external illuminations as at the Rajah of Jeypore's ball. A detachment of Goorkhas, with the band of H.M.'s 41st Regiment, formed the guard of honour. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was received at a quarter to ten o'clock with military honours, and at ten precisely Lord and Lady Mayo were received and conducted to their seats on the raised dais at the stage end of the room. The second room was not much altered since the Jeypore ball; it was entirely, walls and ceiling, laid with white and blue, corniced, or, rather, held down, by white cloudy muslin, looped up with blue and silver ropes; while, at the end of the room, one looked out on a veritable snow scene—of young deodars, their feathery branches weighed down by masses of half-melted snow, which glittered as if studded with a thousand gems; but—oh, charming incongruity!—we saw a canary hatching her eggs in a tiny nest, placed in the midst of a moss-blue diaphanous ice!—*Mofussilite*, Sept. 4.

**LUCKNOW, Sept. 7.**—The Chief Commissioner, it is rumoured, purposes residing a couple of months at this station, but why or wherefore no one yet knows. The weather is not adapted to shooting or hunting, nor is it the usual inspecting season. Perhaps he desires a change of air for the benefit of the health of himself and family. The station continues remarkably healthy this year. Major Boulclerson, our settlement officer, intends going home on furlough for two years. He has applied for it, but it has not yet been sanctioned. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Wood, will go to the hills, I believe, as soon as he is relieved by Mr. Gibson. Mr. Scott, Executive Engineer of the Seetapore Division, came in on Friday last, the 3rd inst., and inspected all the public buildings the same day. Since my last we have had two showers, one fell on the night of Friday, the 3rd current, and the other last night. Our prospects are now brightening up. The price of cereals has fallen a little.

**ALLAHABAD, Sept. 8.**—The weather report I send you to-day quite justifies my saying that we may set our minds at rest as regards the crops. Famine or even scarcity need no longer be apprehended, and fears of the approach of grim starvation may be banished at least for a year. A plentiful harvest with a bracing cold weather may be looked for with confidence, and prophets had better begin to calculate again and pitch upon another year than the present or the next for the year of famine and pestilence and of the beginning of the end. From the fact that I have not heard of any cases of cholera having occurred during the last week, I may safely infer that the station and the city are free from it. The troops are also healthy now, but are not likely to return to the station soon. Above all, those pests of mankind as also of beasts—the flies—have nearly vanished. The Cholera Committee (as I will call it for brevity sake) has held three or four meetings, in which I am told some military men, one or two Civil servants and the doctors of the station, were examined. Native doctors and such Government officials as are supposed to be in a position to give the information the Committee seeks have been summoned. On the whole, the inquiry promises to be as searching as an official committee, formed of Government officials with Government officials to examine, can be expected to turn out. It appears at present that only those in authority here, and consequently those whose past action is under inquiry, will be examined, besides medical men. Need I point out that the Committee will never be able to arrive at the truth of the affair if they continue their inquiries to officers of Government? Dr. Cunningham left this for Cawnpore on Monday, not before firing off another eighty odd questions, this time addressed to Civil surgeons. What he did whilst here I have not been able to find out. I know however that he was not idle; he inspected all that needed inspection. He stays a week at Cawnpore, and then goes on to Lucknow. Mr. Wagentrieber, the translator of vernacular newspapers, now at Delhi, has been ordered to reside at Allahabad. The Prince of Nepal, who has been allowed a respite of fifteen days, left this, with his pleader, Mr. Dillon, last night for Nynce Tal, with the object of pleading his cause in person before the Lieutenant Governor, and of inducing his Honour to exercise his prerogative and remit the sentence passed upon him by the Judge of Benares, and confirmed the other day by the High Court. The "elder" and the "younger" Rance (the latter is the victim in the case, and is, nevertheless, more anxious than anybody else to see the Prince safe out of the scrape) have gone with him. Mr. Eede, the Deputy Accountant-General of these provinces, has been obliged, on account of ill-health, to leave this for Simla. Mr. Cowie, Assistant Accountant-General, will perform Mr. Eede's duties during his absence, or till another man is sent up from Calcutta.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

### Miscellaneous.

**CANNIBALISM.**—We are told that a famine-stricken Chumar was caught in the suburbs of the city in his attempt to devour an infant. It has not been ascertained whether the cravings of hunger or his alleged insanity led him to attempt this act of cannibalism.—*Lucknow Times*.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—Major C. Pollard, chief engineer Central Provinces, has been transferred to the Punjab. It is very probable that Colonel Haig, chief engineer Godavery Navigation Works, will succeed Major Pollard.—*Central India Times*.

**THE SUTLEJ BATTLE-FIELDS.**—Sanction has been given to the erection of a monument on each of the Sutlej battle-fields. We owe thus much to the memory of our brave countrymen not less than to the historical fame of the Punjab. It is to be hoped that these monuments will be at least tasteful in design and permanent in structure.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

**CENTRAL INDIA.**—A letter from Morar, dated the 10th September, says:—"Certain changes are rumoured amongst the officials in Central India. It is said that we are to lose General Chamberlain almost immediately, as Colonel Hutchinson is to resume his appointment as Political Agent at Gwalior. Most of the troops are still out in camp, and are in improved health and spirits."

**SUIT FOR LIBEL.**—We are given to understand that the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, Dr. De Renzy, has instituted, or is about to institute, a suit against *Indian Public Opinion* for libel, said to be contained in an article on the sanitation of Umritsur in the issue of the 17th of August. Damages are to be laid at 10,000 rupees; Mr. Plowden and Mr. Reynolds, of Lahore, are retained.

**FLOW OF BULLION INTO INDIA.**—Some of our native contemporaries seem still under the impression that England is constantly draining India of its precious metals. We commend to their notice the facts and figures of the case as stated authoritatively in the House of Commons in the late debate on Indian finances. It appears that since the year 1800 the excess of bullion imported into India over that exported from it amounts to no less than £311,131,300, of which no less than £262,567,643 has been coined into rupees in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.—*Pioneer*.

**RAILWAYS.**—A Lucknow correspondent states that Government has taken over the construction of the unfinished works of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, with a view to expediting their completion. The weather at Lucknow was oppressively hot, but the cultivators of that district considered there had been rain enough for the crops.—*Mofussilite*.—There is every reason to believe that the railway from Chanda to the nearest point on the G.I.P. line will very soon be set on foot, as we understand that arrangements for the organisation of a powerful staff of experienced engineers are now on the tapis.—*Central India Times*.

**PORT CANNING COMPANY.**—We observe that notice has been given that the farming leases granted to the Port Canning Company (Limited), on the 31st of December, 1867, authorising them to cut timber and to collect honey, gum, or other forest produce in the ungranted portion of the Soonderbunds, have been cancelled from the 8th of September, 1869, and that the right of the company to realise forest dues of any description whatever, or to grant "licences" to collect timber, charcoal, shells, rattan, null, thatching leaves, gab, wax, honey, or any other description of forest produce, has ceased from that day.—*Indian Daily News*.

**THE "THUNDER."**—The interest occasioned by the reported existence of the *Thunder* seems not to have abated. The official statements made by the marine authorities are regarded as belonging to the order of stories that should be told "to the marines." Bankshall however is evidently trying to win a reputation, as one expedition has been sent down this week, and another has either gone or is about to proceed in the search. But whether it is really going in search of the *Thunder* or to look after the other expedition we are unable to say. We believe some straw, or something of the kind, has been washed on one of the islands near Channel Creek, and the authorities are after it to show their vigilance.—*Indian Daily News*.

**UNEMPLOYED FIELD OFFICERS.**—The *Friend* "understands that Colonel Broome has prepared a reply to General Hannington's estimate of the very serious cost of giving a retiring bonus to field officers. The truth, we believe, to be that each officer able, able and conscientious, was, like most philosophers, right in what he affirmed and wrong in what he denied. Each looked at his one side of the shield with this result, that Colonel Broome made the case worse for Government, and General Hannington made it better than it really was; but nothing will be done. Every day the mud he grows worse, and our military expenditure greater. For the future would it not be well at once to put all officers entering the Indian service in a general list and to give promotion only by seniority as before?"

**ALI RAIPORE.**—Lord Mayo has been reading backward chiefs a lesson. The Chief of Ali Raipore, a small State in Central India, being an incorrigible tyrant, and having neglected warning and advice, has been deposed and pensioned out of his own revenues; the Minister who has led him on in his course of anarchy and oppression has also been banished the State; and an energetic deputy-magistrate, a Mussulman, has been appointed to conduct affairs. Great rejoicing has followed this humane act of the Viceroy's; even the members of the Chief's own household express gratification thereat. The deposed Maharajah's younger brother will be associated with the Agent in managing the State, with a view to making him the ruler when mis-rule shall have been uprooted, law established, and prosperity wooed back.

**THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE "INDIA."**—The gunpowder explosion on board the *India*, reported in our issue of the 1st instant, has, as was feared, resulted in the death of Marmaduke Chapman, the third mate of the ship, who was so fearfully wounded by the explosion. It appears that his sufferings, which are reported to have been very great, came to an end on Tuesday evening. He was much respected on board, and is said to have been a very promising young officer. He was about to return home by way of Jamaica. The other sufferers are understood to be recovering. Some investigation should certainly be made into the circumstance that caused gunpowder to be mistaken for charcoal—surely the store room for the one would hardly be left open to form a depot for such a commodity as the other.—*Englishman*, Sept. 9.

**NATIVE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.**—Sir William Muir, being "very desirous of encouraging the growth of a standard Christian literature in Urdu and Hindi," has offered in his private capacity two prizes, of 1,000 rupees and 500 rupees, for the best Christian treatises which come up to the standard of the former notification in respect of literary merit. The works are to be Catholic in their contents. Such periods in the history of Christianity as the Reformation in the sixteenth century, or its extension among heathen nations, are suggested. The history of the Church in Madagascar and the biography of leading men are also mentioned as fitting subjects. The books are to be given in before the end of 1871. Sir W. Muir is careful to repeat that he makes this offer in his private capacity. The memorandum is signed by Mr. Kempson and addressed to the heads of missionary institutions in the N.W.P.—*Friend of India*.

**UMRITSUR.**—It would appear that the energetic measures recently adopted to cleanse the town of Umrtsur are likely to be successful in banishing cholera altogether. It is true there was an increase on the 30th of August, when the report exhibited forty-two cholera deaths, with eight from other causes, but on the 31st the return showed only ten, with eleven deaths from fever and three from other causes. Should this continue for a few days we may soon hope to hear of the town being altogether free from the scourge that has been afflicting it for more than two months. The diminution in the cholera deaths at Umrtsur continues steady. Notwithstanding the great heat on the 1st September it was again only ten, on the 2nd six, and on the 3rd seven, with an average of about eighteen casualties from other causes, the greatest number being twenty-one on the 3rd September.—There was a slight increase in the cholera deaths at Umrtsur on the 4th September, being eight, with twenty-four casualties from other causes. On Sunday, the 5th, cholera carried off seven victims, fever eleven, and other causes nine, so that we may really look on the scourge as dying out.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**THE TRADE OF THE PUNJAB.**—The value of the trade of the Punjab, both external and internal, during the months of October, November, and December, 1868, as registered, was 429 lakhs. In the same period of 1867 it amounted to 645 lakhs. Strange to say, the value of the trade which crossed over the bridges in 1868 was considerably larger than that of 1867, being put down at 289 lakhs against 179½ lakhs, under the same instructions and under the same system of registration. The Secretary to the Financial Commissioner thinks the explanation of the diminished trade of 1868 is due partly to famine and to the great loss of cattle which would otherwise have been used for the transport of goods. But this explanation militates against the fact that the trade over the bridges was a third more in 1868 than in 1867. The other explanation suggested is, we think, much more probable, viz., that the difference is owing to a faulty system of calculating the value of the goods. For instance, the decrease in value of the external trade is given as a little over one-fourth, the decrease in quantity being nine-tenths! In the internal trade returns the value has fallen from 428 to 278 lakhs, while the quantity has fallen from 30 lakhs of maunds to 25 lakhs only.—*Pioneer*.

**MILITARY.**—The 58th Regiment is reported to have lost upwards of one hundred lives by the epidemic of cholera with which it has been so long afflicted. Captain Baird, of the 88th Regiment, is about to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, and Lieutenant Bowen, of the same corps, obtains the step.—*Delhi Gazette*.—Colonel Calthorpe, 5th Dragoon Guards, the author of "Letters from Headquarters" during the Crimean war, is said to be about to sell out, and to be succeeded by Major Swinfern.—We regret to learn that Captain Plowden has been forced to come into Jubbulpore from Dumoh, on account of serious illness in his family.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*.—Captain H. Stewart, 37th Foot, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Beatson, commanding the Sirhind Division.—A list of the prizes to be awarded at the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Agra in December next has been published. The prizes are on a most liberal scale, their aggregate value being upwards of Rs. 10,000. There is scarcely a branch of industry for excellence in which rewards are not offered, and we are glad to see that the handiwork of soldiers' wives and children has not been forgotten.—There is a rumour at Simla, which the *Pioneer* considers not in itself improbable, that Lord Mayo has written to her Majesty's Government to request that Sir William Mansfield may be continued in the Command-in-Chief for another year, to assist the Governor-General in carrying out the reductions in military expenditure so vehemently insisted upon by the Home India-office.

**THE AMEER'S VICTORY IN TURKISTAN.**—The defeat of Sirdar Ishak Khan by General Daood Shah, which we announced in our issue of last Wednesday, took place on the 1st of August, not on the 31st of July, as we then stated. It appears to have been at once more decisive and more urgently needed than we formerly believed. Sirdar Ishak Khan's successes had been by no means "small." He had taken Akcheh with its civil and military governors, and the whole garrison had gone over to him. Indeed, wherever he appeared the Turkistan troops at once deserted to him. His march to Balkh was a triumphant progress, and if Daood Shah's arrival had been one day later perhaps the whole of Turkistan would have had to be reconquered by the Ameer. As it was, however, Ishak Khan's success, which sprang like a mushroom, was cut down as easily. On the 30th Daood Shah reached Tuktapool with four regiments, numbering perhaps 2,400 men, and encamped at Cheyl Guzzie, where he was joined by the Governor of Turkistan, Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, with eight guns and ammunition. The Sirdar Ishak Khan was at Balkh with only two guns, but with thirty companies of infantry (Jezaichees) and at least 8,000 cavalry of sorts. The 31st was employed on both sides in preparing for the engagement. On the 1st the Sirdar moved out from Balkh and began the attack. For two hours the battle was rather obstinately disputed, but at that time Ishak Khan's cavalry wavered, turned, and finally not only fled but dispersed, although their loss had not been severe. Of Ishak Khan's infantry, on the other hand, nearly all who were not killed were taken prisoners. The Sirdar, however, himself managed to escape; and though parties were out in all directions, and a great reward was offered for his capture, no reliable intelligence as to the direction of his flight had been received.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 6.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3. Forfarshire, Gage, Sydney.—4. Ganges, Quinn, Calcutta; Lydia Scofield, Bolfield, Bombay; Aleppo, Fleming, Tandemanar.—5. Jamsctjee Jeejeebhoy, Nacoda, Jedda; Aliet Rohoman, Azemooden, Jedda.—6. Roslin Castle, Davidson, Bombay; str. Asia, Paterson, Bombay; Kenilworth Castle, Christie, London; Astracan, Page, London.—7. Savoir Faire, Harbor, London; British Monarch, Rees, Liverpool; Marmion, Cochrane, London; Canton Carpenter, Nacoda, Negapatam; str. India, Baxter, Moulmein.—8. Str. Glenartney, Bolton, Hong Kong; British Queen, Wiggins, Muscat.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Glenartney.—Messrs. E. D. J. Ezra, E. S. Gubbay, J. E. Juddah, A. J. Gubbay, J. Ezra, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins.  
Per Kenilworth Castle.—Mr. J. Brown.  
Per str. Asia.—Mrs. L. V. Frazer and two children, Mr. Russell, Mr. Williams.  
Per str. India.—Messrs. Berners, Chinie, J. Samuel.  
Per str. Meinam.—From MARSHALLS.—Mr. Walker, Mr. Ady, Miss Ady, Miss Beale, Misses Page (two), Mr. Thompson, Mr. Sultana. From SUEZ.—Mr. Pessina, Secretary to the King of Italy, Mr. Johnson. From GALLI.—Mr. G. A. Argentine. From PONDICHERY.—Mr. Anderson, Dr. Lagrange, Viscount de Montesseny. From MADRAS.—Capt. Smith, Mr. Highland, Mr. Comings.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3. Strs. Moulmein and Buser; India and City of Tanjore.—4. City of Seringapatam.—5. Monte Rosa, Achilles, Seaforth, Shand.—6. Bertram Rigby, Nor-Western.—8. Ironside.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mongolia.—Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Pogose and three children, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Graham and two children, Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. R. Wadlington, Miss Bromley, Mrs. Abbott and child, Mr. W. Parker, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Verity and two children, Dr. P. C. Heffernan, Dr. Sutherland, Mr. L. Ghose, Asst. surg. J. Corbett, Lieut. J. H. Sevier, Mr. Smyth.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 9, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 94 4 to 94 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock	...	Sa. Rs. 91	94 8 to 94 10
4 per Cent. ...	...	Co.'s Rs. 91	94 8 to 94 10
5 per Cent., P.W.	...	Co.'s Rs. 108	103 0 to 103 8
5½ per Cent. ...	...	Co.'s Rs. 114	113 2 to 113 6
5 per Cent., 66-67	...	Co.'s Rs. 104	108 4 to 108 8

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	... at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 13-16d.	
Bills with Docts.	... at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 15-16d.	

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

	Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	...	100	Nominal.
Assam Tea Company	...	200	150 to 155ex div.
Bank of Bengal	...	1000	1565 to 1570
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	...	50	58 to 60ex div.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited)	...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association	...	445	540 to 545
Cachar Tea Company	...	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	...	500	to
Calcutta Docking Company	...	700	360 to 362
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	...	to
Central Assam Tea Company	...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company	...	200	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares	...	200	to
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	...	250	175 to 180
E. B. Indigo Company	...	100	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company	...	218 or 219	240 to
East India Tea Company	...	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory)	...	80	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	...	100	30 to
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	...	218 or 219	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company	...	250	190 to
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	250	140 to 150

Howrah Docking Company ...	...	...	500	...	240	to	250
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	...	...	1000	...	500	to	510
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	...	...	125	...	137	to	138
New Fort Gloster Company ...	...	...	600	...	...	to	...
Oriental Gas Company ...	...	...	10	...	13½	to	14
Peoples Bank of India ...	...	...	100	...	In liquidation.	...	...
Port Canning Land Company ...	...	...	1100	...	365	to	...
Punjab Bank ...	...	...	100	...	85	to	90exdiv.
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	...	...	200	...	150	to	...
Simla Bank ...	...	...	500	...	500	to	570exdiv.
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	...	...	62½	...	202	to	...
Tirhoot Indigo ...	...	...	200	...	40	to	42
Union Steam Tug Company ...	...	...	250	...	6	to	4dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	...	...	£10	...	25	to	30

## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	0 10 0 to 0 15 0	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds ...	2 12 6 to 2 17 6	2 6 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 15 0 to 2 17 6	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	Nominal.	Nominal.

## Madras.

## FISHERIES OF INDIA.

The Government of India recently commissioned Dr. Francis Day, of the Madras medical service, who has for many years given his attention to the special study of Indian fish, to inquire and report on the supply of fish in the waters of India. The first reports which he has presented relate to the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers to the south of Madras, and the Kistna and Godavery to the north. It appears that the rivers of the Madras presidency can boast of many species of fish. The non-migratory class are chiefly small in size. The habits of some may seem strange to us. There are fish which, as the tanks dry up, dive down into the mud, and there remain until the return of the rains. The cowu are celebrated for climbing trees; they are esteemed for eating, and from their great vitality out of water are carried alive to distant markets and killed as required. The walking fish grows to three or even four feet in length. Fish able to live a long time out of water, and travel some distance over moist pieces of land, abound in India. In China the fishermen are said to take them alive to market, and cut off slices as required for sale, the value being greatest so long as the fish retains life. Among the migratory fish which ascend rivers to deposit their ova the mullets are excellent as food; but the most valuable is the sable fish, which indeed is greatly esteemed. Its numerous sharp V-shaped bones make it somewhat dangerous to eat, but by proper carving this may be corrected; it is said to have been an indispensable requisite that the aide-de-camp to the general commanding the southern division should be able to carve a sable fish, but now there is no necessity for this accomplishment, as the anicuts have entirely prevented their ascending the Coleroon as far Trichinopoly. Dr. Day observes that the cultivation of fresh-water fish is especially important in India, where many of the natives, rejecting the flesh of domestic animals, will still consume fish. In fact, fish forms a considerable portion of the staple food of some classes of the population, and in years of scarcity may play an important part. Fish are adorned by pious Hindus in some parts of Hindustan, as they are held typical of Vishnu, who in that form is considered to have rescued the Vedas from the waters of a flood which covered the earth. On the death of one of the Hindu Rajahs of Cochin or Travancore catechising fish is prohibited for three days, for fear his highness's spirit may have gone into one of their bodies. To this day the Rajpoots are said to have a fish carried before their most illustrious chieftain when setting out on an important expedition. Certain Hindu ceremonies appear to be occasionally gone through with reference to the fisheries. All wholesome fish meet with a ready sale. The fish of India, however, have many enemies. Not to speak of crocodiles and vermin of various kinds, it appears that where fisheries are not let to a contractor an indiscriminate destruction of young fish goes on. Millions of fry perish. Dr. Day found it useless to point out to the natives that if the fry were destroyed they could not subsequently obtain large fish; the only answer was that if they did not kill them some one else would, and they liked little fish. The fishing, is conducted in all conceivable ways; besides weirs, traps, baskets, nets, there is hand fishing in the thick black mud, and in some places spearing fish is not an uncommon method. Torch or night lights are used as a mode of decoy in various ways in different places; in the Travancore hills hundreds on hundreds of large carp are killed by striking them at night with knives as they rise to a torch held close to the surface of the water. Shooting with bows and arrows is practised in Malabar, and many fine fish are so obtained. Poisoning streams is also resorted to, drying the fish thus secured and sending them to distant markets. In a resolution adopted in Council in March last the Government of India, having considered Dr. Day's first reports, sums up the opinions at which they have arrived by saying:—"The utilisation to the utmost of the fisheries of the rivers and the coasts as sources of food to the population; the adoption of rules to prevent injurious over-fishing; the removal of obstacles to the free reproduction of fish in the rivers; the regulation of the fishing in Government canals and other waters;

the facilitating of the salting and curing of the fish, and of the extraction of fish oil and isinglass, are, with other matters, of great public importance, and demand the attention of the Government as being likely, under suitable arrangements, to add largely to the resources both of the people and the State."

## STATION TALK.

SECUNDERABAD, August 28.—You will be sorry to learn that although we have had a little abatement since I last wrote, there is still a large per-centage of deaths amongst the inhabitants of the surrounding districts, more particularly amongst the lower ill-fed order of natives. The Hindoos held a grand festival, at which a thousand sheep and a quantity of buffaloes were sacrificed to propitiate the gods who have so ruthlessly torn from their midst their nearest and dearest relatives, whole families being swept away in the few short hours of a night. We have had a copious down-pour of rain during the past week, and it is expected that it will have the effect of clearing an atmosphere which is said to be surcharged with the malarious fluid. Apothecary Pearl, an old and respected Government servant, was attacked with cholera on the evening of the 13th, and succumbed after a few hours' illness; he was buried with military honours on the following day. A young teacher in one of the Chudderghaut schools shot himself accidentally whilst looking after flying foxes; death was almost instantaneous. Mr. Laver, the Government reviewer of small arms, left this place some two months ago for Kamptee. It appears that he was experimentalising with his revolver at the bungalow where he was stopping, when it went off, accidentally injuring two of his fingers, and, as ultimately turned out, wounding a native.—*Bangalore Spectator* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

A TRANSFORMATION.—A Madras contemporary states that Mr. William Hobart Kerr, late of the Madras Civil Service, who retired on an invalid pension in 1867, while commissioner of Coorg, is about to return to that presidency in the capacity of a Jesuit missionary. Mr. Kerr is the eldest son of Lord Henry Kerr, by the daughter of the Hon. General Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B., and is a cousin of the present Marquis of Lothian. Lord Henry Kerr, while rector of Dettingham, Devon, went over to the Church of Rome.

MILITARY.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army was expected to return to the Presidency from Coonoor on the 8th September.—We regret to learn that Lieutenant S. M. Spry, of H.M.'s *Cossack*, died at Madras on the 2nd September, of acute dysentery. The deceased officer was only twenty-eight years of age. He was buried on the 3rd, with military honours.—The order has now been issued for the 16th Lancers at Bangalore to relieve the 18th Hussars at Secunderabad, the Hussars taking the place of the Lancers at Bangalore.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—The Rev. Mr. Symonds, the able local Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, is now engaged on a lengthy tour through the Society's field of operations in Southern India. Mr. Symonds is a practical, clear-headed and shrewd man, and his tour should result in the society that he represents being placed in possession of information, that it evidently does not now possess, of the chief causes that render proselytising success almost impossible in certain localities. The stony nature of the soil has been freely abused hitherto, and insufficient allowance has been made for the mental and physical feebleness of some of the husbandmen.—*Madras Mail*.

CURIOUS CEREMONIES.—In Dr. Day's report to the Madras Government on the Indian river fisheries, he states that certain Hindu ceremonies appear to be yearly, or oftener, gone through with respect to the fisheries. Not far from the bungalow near the Lower Coleroon Anicut stands a colossal elephant, about thirty-six feet high, fully caparisoned, and with several large figures around it. Beyond this again, and covered by the sacred peepul tree, are two small temples at right angles to one another, in one of which a sacrificial light is constantly, if not invariably, burning before the figure of an idol. Inside this little temple Surgeon Day saw three sacrificial knives, and the snout of saw-fish, on which the god is said to ride. Passing near this place, late one evening, he heard a tinkling of bells, and going quietly up perceived that they were about to sacrifice a black goat. A native was vainly trying to induce it to proceed towards a large solid block of stone; force was then resorted to, and the victim's head placed over the block, when down fell the executioner's sickle-shaped sword. The blood of the sacrifice was offered to the idol, the executioner received the head, the priest four annas, and the worshippers, who were fishermen, bore away the body. On questioning them they informed Surgeon Day that every fortnight the contractor who farms the fishery sacrificed a black goat for the purpose of propitiating the idol, and getting him to let the freshes come down to increase his captures of fish. The devotees ate the body of the victim. In the Godavery, at Cocanada, there is a yearly ceremony, when the fishermen go in a body to the river's banks, and there boil milk and rice together; they then worship, and end by a feast off some goats killed for the occasion.

**CIVIL.**—It is stated on excellent authority that the Hon. Mr. Justice Holloway, who is now at home on furlough, is running the Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., and Mr. J. D. Sim, C.S.I., very close for the seat in Council that will become vacant on the retirement in December next of the Hon. "I Concur" Philips, the senior member. Mr. Holloway is more at home on the bench than he would be in the calm atmosphere of the Council Chamber, and it is quite probable that his eminent fitness for the Chief Justiceship will be suitably recognised when Sir Colley Scotland resigns. Sir Adam Bittlestone resigns the Puisne Judgeship next year, and, it is possible, will be succeeded by Mr. Standish O'Grady, the well-known commentator on Hindoo Law. It is understood that the Hon. J. B. Norton, the Advocate General, will also bid farewell to India next year. As a matter of course he will be succeeded by Mr. J. D. Mayne.—Mr. Reade has prevailed upon his old schoolfellow, Lord Napier, to allow him to remain in South Arcot until his retirement on an annuity, which will be unavoidable in about two years. As a collector Mr. Reade is unique, and we congratulate the Trichinopoly district on its escape. Mr. Banbury will remain in the latter district until early in the year, when it is understood he will be appointed to act as Director of Revenue Settlement for Mr. Robert Master, who will go home on furlough.—*Madras Mail.*—The *Bangalore Herald* says it is rumoured, with what degree of truth it cannot say, that Captain Tredway Clarke, at present Secretary to the Commissioner, will succeed Colonel Clarke as Inam Commissioner of Mysore. Mr. Ricketts, it is also said, will take Colonel Puckle's place as acting Deputy Superintendent of Bangalore, the latter gentleman going on one furlough.

**THE HON. T. CLARKE.**—The steamer which leaves Madras this day for Suez will bear away from these shores one of the most able, experienced, and upright members of the Civil Service. The Hon. T. Clarke has just closed a long and honourable career in this country, extending over a period of thirty-five years, during which he has only once visited his native country. There are few parts of this presidency with which he is not personally familiar. He was at different times stationed at Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, and Tanjore. He was appointed collector of Malabar immediately after the murder of Mr. Conolly, and it is doubtless to his wisdom and firmness that we are indebted for the pacification of the turbulent Moplahs of that province. He was employed in various important duties in Madras for nine of the earlier years of his service, and he returned to this metropolis on being appointed member of the Board of Revenue, on the 28th February, 1860. Since then special investigations regarding the salt duties have led to his visiting several parts of the Northern Circars, as well as the neighbourhood of Cuddalore. At the time of the expected famine in the Cuddapah District in 1868 he was requested to report the result of his personal inquiries and observations in those unhealthy regions, in unison with the civil officers of the district. But exposure in the months of May and June to a climate famed even in Southern India for its fiery destructiveness is too severe a test for the European constitution. The pressure of those terrible weeks which proved fatal to another hard-working and popular member of the Civil Service, Mr. F. B. Molony, then collector of Cuddapah, has, we regret to say, severely shaken Mr. Clarke's health. We trust that the complete change afforded by English air will thoroughly reinvigorate him.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 3.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31. Str. Ethiopia, McCallum, Calcutta.—Sept. 2. Str. Mooltan, Bensley, Calcutta; Hipparchus, McIntyre, Rangoon.—3. Str. Punjaub, Parker, Northern Ports; Dupuy de Lome, Aubert, Pondicherry; Victoria Bridge, Laury, Ceylon.—4. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; Lady Melville, Harrison, London; Edward Percy, Walker, Bombay.—5. Tanjore, Cobbs, Boston.—6. Alnwick Castle, De Cateret, London.—7. Antelope, Nicolson, Colombo.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Ethiopia.—Mr. Simons, Mr. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Barrow.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—For Galle.—Mrs. MacGregor, Mr. J. Bradshaw, Mr. Crawford's three children, Mrs. W. G. Rose and child, Miss Louisa Orr, Mr. A. D. Orr, Mr. A. D. Sutherland, Mr. J. Stunner, Mr. Morgan. For Bombay.—Mr. E. D. Joyce. For Melbourne.—Mr. S. B. Barnett. For Sydney.—Mr. J. D. Kidd, Mr. H. Madley. For Marseilles.—Mr. A. T. T. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Dr. Chambers, Mr. G. J. Cawley. For Southampton.—Lieut. Barnes, Lieut. Clarke, Mrs. Wetherill and three children, Capt. Bazzalgetti, Mrs. Pakenham and four children, Mrs. Mollington and four children, Mr. J. Hindnaugh, Mrs. Tally, Messrs. W. Williams, J. Smith.  
Per str. Punjaub.—Col. McCallum, Surg. Alexander, Mr. J. Worsop and two children, Lieut. Col. Phillips, Capt. Bainbridge, Lieut. Fielden, Capt. and Mrs. Walmutt, Capt. Prenton and infant, Rev. Mr. Alexander, Master Ellington.  
Per Lady Melville.—For Madras.—Mrs. Cagnone, Mr. Fargalar, Mr. Fuller. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and infant, Mr. Linklater, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Gambier.  
Per str. Meinam.—For Madras.—Mr. Hunter, Mr. de Vecchy, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Gibson.  
Per Alnwick Castle.—Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Terry and family, two Misses Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Harbusch, Capt. Willoughby, Lieut. Wynne, Ensign Money, Ensign Scott, Ensign Mackenzie, Mr. Hawks, Mr. Perreau, Major and Mrs. Fry, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Fox.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 2. M. A. Evans, Calcutta; str. Ethiopia, Southern Ports.—3. Str. Mooltan, Galle.—4. Melrose, London; Andromeda, Coconada; Copenhagen, Liverpool; str. Meinam, Calcutta; Victoria Bridge, Calcutta.—5. Edward Percy, Calcutta.—6. F. James, Swan River.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Capt. Smith.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

**MALWA, Sept. 2.**—About ten days back cholera broke out amongst the families of the European troops at Neemuch, which rendered it necessary to remove them some distance from camp, and place them under canvas. Camping out at this season is neither safe nor pleasant; but when the alternative is a question of cholera or jungle fever, no doubt the medicos consider it best to risk the lesser evil of the two; under any circumstances, it is to be hoped the change will prove beneficial. At Sindiah's request an opium scale has lately been established at Oojein, in the hope that it will attract the opium sowcars to settle there, and thus tend to revive the trade of that once famous city, now reduced to a mere shadow of its former splendour and importance. At present its numerous palaces and temples are in ruins, the habitation of bats and various noxious reptiles. Its streets, once busy with the hum of human beings, can only be traced by long lines of dilapidated mud or brick walls, where the pariah dog and jackal make night hideous with their unearthly yells. As Oojein, however, has a reputation for sanctity in the eyes of all orthodox Hindoos, it may yet attain some portion of its former prosperity; but as it lies somewhat off the direct route to Bombay, the merchants are put to some inconvenience in taking their chests to be weighed there. Now that the Baroda-Neemuch line of Railway and Colonel Keatinge's pet scheme have been shelved for the present, Government could not do better than commence operations on the proposed line from "Khundwah via Ludore," as it would be the means of giving employment to hundreds of destitute people. In a case like the present it will not do to sit down complacently and study political economy, or how to make Budget Estimates balance with current expenditure at the close of the financial year, while the people are perishing for want of food. The line under notice will pass through a richly cultivated and populous province, where, in addition to most of the opium, cotton will be largely exported. At present, owing to the expense of carriage, very little reaches Bombay via Kundwah. The Sowcars prefer forwarding it to Broach on camels, where it is mixed with Goozerat cotton and sold as such. The monsoon crops in Malwa, I am happy to say, may now be considered safe, as the rain has been general throughout the province.

**KURRACHEE, Sept. 2.**—The event of the week is a case which has excited no little indignation and loathing throughout the length and breadth of Sind. The particulars are briefly these. On Friday night, the 29th ultimo, a native girl, about eleven years old, was taken to the bungalow of Captain W. A. Gillespie, first-class deputy collector and magistrate—for what purpose it is scarcely necessary to say. The child was soon after taken to her home in a most pitiable state. The following day she grew worse, and on Sunday morning at about three o'clock she was a corpse. When the fact came to the knowledge of her violator he sent the relatives of the girl fourteen rupees to hold their tongues! The police, however, got scent of the matter, and enquired into the cause of the girl's death, when they were told by her adopted mother that it was fever. The Assistant District Superintendent (Mr. Charles McIver) suspecting this to be a misrepresentation, held an inquest over the girl's body, and then sent it to Dr. Hopkins, the civil surgeon, who, assisted by Dr. Martin (at present on general duty in Kurrachee), carefully examined the remains, and gave it as his decided opinion that death was caused through rupture arising out of the violation. On the circumstances being communicated to Colonel Lambert, the magistrate of the district, that officer telegraphed to Captain Gillespie, who had gone to Hyderabad, to return to Kurrachee forthwith. On his arrival Colonel Lambert furnished him with copies of Mr. McIver's report and of the proceedings of the Court of Inquest, and called upon him for an explanation within twenty-four hours, warning him at the same time to be careful in what he said, unless he was prepared to clear himself completely of the offence imputed to him, as his conduct in the case was likely to become the subject of investigation by court martial. Captain Gillespie, after some consideration, deemed it prudent to withhold his explanation, and solicited a Court of Inquiry. Upon this, Sir W. Merewether, the Commissioner, handed Captain Gillespie over to the officer commanding the Sind Division of the Army—Brigadier General Forbes. Considering the gravity of the charge against him, the General immediately ordered his arrest, and placed him under the surveillance of a guard of the 21st Fusiliers, consisting of one corporal and six privates. Yesterday a Court of Inquiry was assembled, composed of Colonel Woolcombe, C.B., commanding Royal Artillery in Sind; Major Fairbrother, commandant 2nd Belooch Regiment; and Captain Cook, of 21st Fusiliers; but its decision has not yet transpired.

## Miscellaneous.

**COURT-MARTIAL.**—Lieutenant R. R. W. Greenlaw, of the 18th Regiment N.I., is to be tried by Court-martial at Ahmedabad, on a charge of having appropriated public money to his own use.



**LADY SPENCER.**—Lady Spencer and family, says the *Pioneer*, will leave England in December to join Sir Augustus in India.

**TROOPSHIPS.**—H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates*, the last before the trooping season, was hauled out of dock on Saturday, Oct. 11, and the *Earl Canning* was hauled in to have her bottom cleaned and painted.

**ECCLESIASTICAL.**—The Rev. R. G. Wilder, of the Kolapore Mission, has left for America with his family, in the hope of returning within six months. It is eight years since he came out last. He came out first in 1846.—*Bombay Guardian*.

**THE PREMCHUND ROYCHUND LOAN.**—The case of the Old Bank of Bombay against the Oriental Bank, in connection with the loan of £250,000 to Premchund Roychund, stands adjourned till after the Criminal Sessions, which are at present going on.

**POLICE.**—Captain Portman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has arrived in Poona, and has taken over charge of the City and Cantonment Police, and will, we understand, always remain in the station to attend to any cases requiring police interference.—*Poona Observer*, Sept. 9.

**TRADE OF BOMBAY.**—The grand total of articles (excluding treasure) imported into India during the month of April last amounted in value to £2,054,428, being a falling off from the same month last year of £891,735. The grand total of exports for the same period amounted in value to £6,518,108, being an increase over the same period last year of £1,679,077. This increase in exports was chiefly from Bombay.

**ELPHINSTONE LAND COMPANY.**—We learn from a reliable source that the arrangements for the sale to Government of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company's valuable property have been completed. The sale will result in considerable benefit to the public of Bombay, as the large sum of money that was absorbed in the company's shares will now become available for useful and industrial purposes in the presidency.—*Jam-i-Jamsheed*.

**MR. BARRON'S CASE.**—The *Sind News* stated on the 30th ult. that the preliminary inquiry into the case of Mr. Barron, late head clerk of the Political Superintendent's Office, Jacobabad, had terminated, and that he would be sent down this month to stand his trial at Bombay. The *Sindian*, however, says it has the best authority for contradicting this statement, for up to the 2nd instant no such inquiry had commenced. "The reason for this delay is not very apparent (adds the *Sindian*), but it would certainly be better for all parties, but particularly for the accused, that immediate measures be adopted to bring the matter to a clear issue."

**FORESTS.**—Mr. Brandis, Inspector-General of Forests, is, during the approaching dry season, to visit the forests in the Bombay Presidency, with a view to submitting proposals for their better administration. This tour has been ordered by the Government of India at the request of the Government of Bombay. It has also been arranged that, during the month of October next, Mr. Brandis shall visit the Kunawur forests on the Upper Sutlej, to assist the Conservator of Forests in framing a regular plan of operations, and in drawing up rules for the guidance of officers who superintend felling operations in the Deodar forests of the hills. On his way to Bombay Mr. Brandis will visit some parts of Rajpootana, with a view to making preliminary inquiries regarding the possible sources of fuel-supply for railway purposes, as well as to confer with the Agent to the Governor-General, and the Political officer under him, with regard to the formation of forest reserves.—*Mofussilite*.

**THE LATE MR. W. H. DUNLOP.**—The following letter was addressed on the 27th August by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to the Secretary to Government:—"Sir,—It is with deep regret I have to report, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the death yesterday of Mr. W. H. G. Dunlop, Deputy Commissioner of Water Police. It would appear that he accidentally fell into the sea out of one of the stern windows of the police hulk, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. An inquest was held on view of the body, and the following verdict returned:—'The deceased met his death by drowning. There is no evidence to show how he fell into the water, but from the evidence heard there is reason to believe the deceased must have had a sudden fit, and in this state fell through the window.' At this sudden and unfortunate close of a long and honourable career I deem it my duty to remind Government of this officer's past services. Mr. Dunlop joined the late Indian navy in 1839, I believe, and held the rank of master therein at the time he was transferred to the Bombay Water Police in 1844. In the latter year, in consequence of the astounding discoveries which had been then recently made as to the organised systems of plunder, almost amounting to piracy, by the notorious bunder gang, Government determined on establishing a body of water police, and selected Mr. Dunlop to organise and command it. How well he performed the task entrusted to him the criminal returns of this great port have ever since most satisfactorily shown. The harbour, instead of being, as it previously was, a hotbed of ever-fructifying vice and crime, has become the quietest division of my charge, and crime of any moment therein is now rare. Unceasing in his anxious care for the perfect discharge of his important duties, courteous and obliging to all with whom he came in contact, the deceased officer has left be-

hind him an official void which it will be difficult so efficiently to fill. —I have, &c., F. H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police." Resolution of Government:—"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has received with much regret the report of the death of this meritorious public servant."—Mr. W. H. Dunlop belonged to a family well known in the Bombay Civil Service for the last seventy years, one of them, Mr. John Dunlop, having died a member of Council after forty years' service.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 7. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee; H. K. Cooper, Dickinson, Moulmein. —3. Combermer, —, Calcutta.—9. Str. Norma, Macnamara, Hong Kong.—10. Annie Frost, Brodie, London; British Princess, Stewart, London; Teasdale, Searrow, London.—11. Str. Salsette, Tomlin, Suez.—12. Str. Bengal, Hector, Hong Kong.—13. Percy Douglas, Leriche, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Salsette.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Tickell, Mr. Lowe, Mr. G. Brodie and wife, S. Brodie, Messrs. P. McArthur, F. H. Pluntree, C. Tuck, H. Hough, Miss Hough, Mr. Matheson, Mr. C. J. Walter, Mr. W. Lee, Mr. Macey and wife, Mr. E. Sylvester, Mr. D. Davis. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. G. W. Vandarkiste, Mr. F. Mayall. From SUEZ.—Mr. W. B. Jones.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 7. Str. Baroda, Tentimar, Aden and Suez; Zelica, Stephen, Rangoon.—8. Str. Magdala, Thomson, Aden and Suez.—11. Str. Orissa, Anderson, Aden and Suez; str. General Outram, Teasdale, Cutch; str. Vine, Mann, Penang and Singapore; str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee; Norah Greame, Taylor, Liverpool; Nelly, Ogilvie, London, via Cochin; Hydree, Nacoda, Calcutta; Deliance, Hughes, London, via Cochin.—12. Mail str. Golconda, Coleman, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For MARSEILLES.—Rev. M. H. Burge, Capt. E. H. R. Chambers, Mr. Lloyd. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Eveyard and four children, Mr. T. Proud, Mrs. Pedder and two children, Mrs. Prescott, Mr. T. Black, Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Hodding and three children, Mr. J. W. Hallier, Mr. Richards. For SUEZ.—Mr. A. Landale.

Per B. and B. S. N. Co.'s str. Magdala.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpin, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wilder and four children, Mrs. Sneider and two children, Mr. Curling, Lieut. Buchanan, Mr. Watts-Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Archord, Mrs. Wiggins, Mr. Brick, Mr. Metaxus, Mr. G. Purvis.

## Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 a.m., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 a.m., on the Saturdays, October 2, 16, and 30, November 6 and 20, and December 4 and 18.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 p.m., on the Fridays, October 8 and 22, November 5 and 19, and December 3, 17, and 31.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz., 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 0s. 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d.  
each additional 4 oz., 6d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s.  
each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of December the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings, September 30th, October 25th, November 25th, and December 23rd, and by Supplementary Mails on the morning following.

Supplementary Mails will also be made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday morning, via France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by Italian packet to Alexandria, but should they not reach the latter place in time, the departure of the regular Mails for Suez will not be delayed. The postage of letters will be at the rate of 1s. 4d. for each half-ounce, and of newspapers 1d. for each four ounces.

THE "LADY MELVILLE," one of Messrs. Green's fine fleet, anchored in the Roads this morning, after a splendid run of eighty-one days from the Start (where she left her pilot), and eighty-four days from Gravesend.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 4.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC MONEY.—In accordance with the practice in the Bengal Presidency, leave will not be granted in future to any officer having charge of public money or stores until he produces a no-demand certificate from the officers who audit and adjust his accounts; such certificate must invariably accompany his application for leave. In the case of an officer entrusted with public money, the certificate must be countersigned by the military accountant.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

BAILEY, C. E., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Patna, is vested with powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class. Sept. 4.

BELL.—With reference to Punjab Govt. notification No. 1,925E-1, dated July 21, Lieut. Bell, asst. engr., left the 1st div., Baree Doab Canal, on Aug. 4, and joined the 1st div., Sirhind Canal, on 15th idem. No. 3,258E-1.

BIGSBY, Lieut., exec. engr., 4th grade, Central India, has been transferred from the Mhow to the Jhansie div. of P.W. No. 244, Sept. 1.

BOUTFLOWER, W. N., is appd. to be professor of mathematics in the Agra College, with effect from Aug. 9. No. 1,318A. [ergunge, Sept. 3.]

BRADBURY, J. F., asst. mag. and dep. coll., Dinagapore, is transfd. to Back-BRETT, A. C., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, 2nd grade, from date on which he took charge from Money, till arrival of Taylor. Sept. 3.

CARDOZO.—The following moonsiff is transferred, viz. :—W. Cardozo from Seetakoond to Chittagong.

CHALMERS, D. M., acent., P.W.D., Central India, is reduced from 3rd to 4th grade, and transfd. to the Punjab. This cancels notification No. 172. No. 247.

COLLET, J., C.E., is appd. a supg. engr. on the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, with effect from July 7. No. 9R.

COUPER.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. Sir G. Couper, Bart., C.B., of his seat in the Council of the Gov. gen. for making laws and regulations. No. 9, Sep. 1.

DALE, G. S. D., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, is appd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allygurh, during abs. on leave of Chase. No. 1,363A, Aug. 26.

FALCON, A. B., to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Chittagong, during absence on leave of Alexander. No. 484J, Sept. 1.

FINLAY, H. B., asst. mag. and coll. of Etah, is appd. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that dist. during the absence on priv. leave of Barstow. No. 1,314A, Aug. 26.

FRASER, Major, mil. sec. to the Resident at Hyderabad, reported his arrival at Bombay on Aug. 6, and his arrival at Hyderabad on the 13th idem, from leave of abs. to Europe on private affairs. No. 262. Major Fraser resumed charge of his office from Col. Doria, of the Madras inf., offic. mil. sec., on Aug. 14. [Capt. Hare.]

FRIZELLE, J., to offic. as dep. comr., Montgomery, Punjab, during abs. of GILBY, W. C., accountant, 4th grade, Mysore, is permitted to resign his appt. in P.W. dept. No. 246, Sept. 3.

GILLILAND, J. C., asst. acct. gen., Punjab, has been permitted by the Sec. of State to return to duty by the steamer which leaves Marseilles on Sept. 5. No. 3,023.

GRACEY, Lieut., asst. eng. in P.W., Punjab, will offic. as exec. eng. of Saharunpore div. during abs. of Ross. Dated Nynce Tal. Aug. 25.

HOOD, G. F. J., exec. eng., 4th grade, Oudh, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. in P.W. dept. No. 213, Sept. 2.

HUNTER.—The services of W. W. Hunter, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Home dept., with effect from July 28.

KIBBLE, J., head master, Saugor high school, is appd. to offic. as an ins. of schools, on prob., during absence on leave of Platts, and is posted to the Eastern educational circle. No. 428, Aug. 26.

KILVERT, P., offic. dep. coll. of Gurhwal, is transferred in the same capacity to Kumaon. No. 1,322A, Aug. 26. [241, Aug. 31.]

LATHAM, G., exec. eng., 3rd grade, is transfd. from Madras to Bengal. No. LEA, R., to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in the non regulation commission. He is posted to the Assam div., and vested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class. Sept. 3.

LINDSAY, C. R., of the Bengal C.S., appd. a judge of the chief court of the Punjab, made the declaration prescribed on Aug. 25. No. 1,231.

LYALL, O. J., B.A., asst. mag. and coll., Boolundshuhur, is app. to be a member of the dispensary committee at that station. No. 1,302A, Aug. 25.

MACLEOD, D. G., barrister-at-law, to be judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon. No. 1,256, Sept. 1.

MERES, W. F., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly, during abs. on leave of Barbour. Sept. 1.

MIDWINTER, W. C., asst. conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in British Burmah, to offic. as an asst. commissioner of the 3rd grade in that Province, in room of Ens. Butler. No. 1,750, Sept. 1.

PEMBERTON, Lieut., offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, in the Central Provs., to offic. as registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court in those Provs., during abs. on leave of Mr. Drysdale. No. 1,269, Sept. 3.

RUNDALL, Col., R.E., chief engr., 2nd class, and joint secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in P.W. dept., irrigation branch, is prom. to rank of chief engr., 1st class, with effect from Aug. 11. No. 215.

SINCLAIR.—BROWNFIELD.—BUTTER.—Sept. 7.—The foll. revenue surveyors are vested with the powers of a coll., under Act XX. of 1848 :—W. Sinclair, in Kamroop, with effect from Feb. 19, and in Nowgong from Oct. 1; C. Brownfield, in Nowgong, from Oct. 1; Capt. Butter, officg. dep. supt. of rev. surveys, is vested with the powers of a coll., in Nowgong, with effect from Oct. 1.

SMITH, J., officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, Shahjehanpore, is app. to offic. as a joint mag. in 1st grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. Cornwall assu. charge of the office of supt. of the Dhoon. No. 1,338A, Aug. 26.

SMYTH, G., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr., Jhelum, during leave of Major Paske. No. 2,591, Aug. 26.

TREVOR, T. G., made over charge of the office of controller of the money order office, Madras, to Mr. Kishen Sing, on July 30, and received charge of the office of examiner of claims, Bombay, from Mr. Oliphant on Aug. 14. No. 3,146.

TWIGG.—The undermtd. officer is app. to offic. as joint mag. of 2nd grade, with effect from the date of Mr. Smith's appt. as officg. joint mag. of the 1st grade :—Mr. Twigg, asst. coll. and mag. of Agra. No. 1,391A, Aug. 26.

VOWELL, C. H., asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of sub div. of Mudhoobunee, in Tirhoot, during abs. of Mosley. Sept. 2.

WARD, G. E., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Meerut, to be president of the municipal committee of Ghazeeabad, in lieu of the mag. of the dist. Dated Aug. 31. No. 1,369A.

#### MILITARY.

APPERLEY.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated April 30 last, apptg. Lieut. Apperley to act as qrmr., 11th hussars, v. Teevan, proc. on leave.

ASTLEY, Capt., to be major, 49th foot, from April 20. Aug. 28.

BATTYE, Lieut., staff corps, lately employed in foreign dept., is attached to 38th N.I., and directed to join. Sept.

BROMHEAD, Lieut., qrmr. 22nd N.I., to officiate as adjt. 40th N.I., v. Prendergast, whose services have been placed at disposal of foreign dept. Dated Aug. 21.

BYNG.—Nagode station order confirmed, dated Aug. 29, apptg. Lieut. and Adj. Byng, 6th Madras N.I., to be station staff, in addition to his other duties, with effect from Aug. 31, v. Chadwick.

ELIOT, Lieut., 1st wing subalt. 4th N.I., to be qrmr., v. Durand, who vacates on prom., and to officiate as adjt. during absence on furlough of Lieut. Douglas. Dated Aug. 21.

FORSTER.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated April 12 last, apptg. Lieut. and Qrmr. Forster to officiate as adjt. of 18th N.I., v. Toker, on leave.

GLASCOCK, Capt., is permitted to retain the appt. of adjt. in 17th Bengal cav. on promotion to the rank of capt. Dated Aug. 23.

HALLETT, Ensign, 2nd wing subaltern and officg. qrmr. 40th N.I., is confirmed in the latter appointment. Dated Aug. 21.

HARE, Lieut., 2nd wing subaltern, to officiate as qrmr. 22nd N.I., v. Bromhead. Dated Aug. 21.

HEATH, Capt., 20th hussars, officg. brig. major, to be a brig. major on the estab., in succession to Capt. Chester, who vacates his appt. on the brig. staff. No. 924.

HILLS, Capt., is permitted to retain the adjutancy of 28th N.I. on his promotion to the rank of capt., dated Aug. 23.

HUGHES.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 5, appg. Lieut. Hughes, officg. 3rd squad. officer, 14th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, with effect from July 19, v. Eardley-Wilmot. Lieut. Hughes, from 1st squad. subalt. 14th Bengal cav., to be 1st wing subalt. 3rd Goorkha regt., v. Morrison, permitted to exchange appts., dated Aug. 21.

HUTCHINSON, Cornet, 5th lancers, to be lieut., by purch., v. Hamilton, prom. (Cancels the prom. of Cornet Herdman to this vacancy.)

KELLY, Lieut., 41st foot, a prob. for the staff corps, and 2nd wing subalt. 41st N.I., is remanded to regtl. duty. Aug. 30.

MEACHAM, Ens., 41st foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 26th N.I., on prob., v. Wylie, transfd. to 2nd Goorkha regt., dated Aug. 24.

MORRISON, Lieut., from 1st wing subalt. 3rd Goorkha regt., to be 1st squad. subalt. 14th Bengal cav., v. Hughes, permitted to exchange appts., dated Aug. 21.

QUINET, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt. 4th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., and to officiate as qrmr., v. Eliot, officg. as adjt. Dated Aug. 21.

RICHARDSON, Lieut., R.E., services placed at disposal of the P.W.D. No. 925, Sept. 2.

ROGERS.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 13 last, appg. Lieut. Rogers, 102nd foot, to be asst. instructor of musketry.

ROWCROFT—NICOLAY—BUNBURY.—Major Rowcroft, wing officer, 35th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Wheler, on furl., dated, Aug. 24. Lieut. Nicolay, qrmr. 38th N.I., to be adjt., v. Bunbury, who resigns the appt., dated Aug. 24. Capt. Bunbury, gen. list, inf., to offic. as wing officer, v. Rowcroft, officg. as 2nd in com., dated Aug. 24.

STEEL.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 20, appg. Lieut. Steel, qrmr., to offic. as adjt. 25th N.I., in add. to his other duties, with effect from May 25th last, v. Worsley.

THACKER.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the appt. by the Govt. of Bombay of Lieut. col. J. Thacker, dep. asst. coms. gen., to offic. as examiner of commissariat, barrack, and clothing accounts at Bombay, during absence of Major Gray, on furl. to Europe. No. 927, Sept. 3.

THOMPSON, Lieut., staff corps, from 2nd wing subalt. 34th N.I., to be qrmr. 36th N.I., v. Holford, appd. to the barrack dept. Aug. 21.

VOYLE.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated June 2 last, apptg. Lieut. and Qrmr. F. R. C. Voyle to offic. as adjt. 29th N.I., in add. to his other duties, v. Clutterbuck, on leave.

WARRINGTON, Lieut. R., 1st wing subalt. 15th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., v. Dodsworth, on furlough. Dated Aug. 21.

WHEELER, Capt. H. L., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 11th N.I., v. Ripley, on furlough. Dated Aug. 21.  
 WILLIAMS—CHANNER.—Lieut. Williams, qrmr. 2nd N.I., to offic. as adjt., v. Cowie, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.; dated Aug. 21. Lieut. Channer, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., v. Williams; dated Aug. 21.  
 WRIGHT, Eus., to be lieut. in 45th foot, by purchase, v. Pollard, who retires. Dated July 27.

## HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

*Simla, Aug. 31.*—No. 922.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Infantry.—Asst. surg. C. E. McVittie, of 6th inf., to med. charge, v. Asst. surg. P. J. Shannon, M.D., deceased.  
 4th Infantry.—Surg. H. Crocker, M.D., of 5th inf. (now on leave to Europe), to med. charge, v. Surg. C. T. Eves, apptd. to 6th inf.  
 Asst. surg. H. Hyde, to officiate in med. charge during absence on leave to Europe of Surg. H. Crocker, M.D., or till further orders.  
 5th Infantry.—Asst. surg. J. F. Sargent to med. charge, v. Surg. H. Crocker, M.D., apptd. to 4th inf.  
 6th Infantry.—Surg. C. T. Eves, of 4th inf., to med. charge, v. Asst. surg. C. E. McVittie, and to continue to officiate in medical charge of 3rd cav. during the absence on leave to Europe of Surg. J. G. Reed, M.D., or till further orders.  
 Asst. surg. L. C. Nanny, of Madras medical department, to officiate in med. charge during the period Surg. Eves may officiate with 3rd cav., or till further orders.

## MEDICAL.

BOURNS.—Sirhind div. order confirmed, dated July 26, directing Staff Asst. surg. D. C. G. Bourns, attached to E battery, F brigade, to proceed to Meean Meer for duty.  
 GRAHAM—BELLOW.—Surg. Graham, assay master of Madras, on leave, is apptd. comr. of paper currency in that presidency; and Surg. Bellow, officg. assay master of Madras, is apptd. officg. comr. of paper currency in that presidency. No. 3,137, Sept. 3.  
 HOMAN, Surg. major, officg. civil surg., to afford med. aid to 8th N.I. and detachment 2nd Bengal cav., from March 28 to April 3, 1869, and subsequently from April 13 last, v. Jackson.  
 MATURIN.—Oude div. order confirmed, dated July 9, directing Staff Asst. surg. J. Maturin, on being relieved of med. charge of the depot 55th foot, to proceed to Shaljahnpore, for duty with 37th foot.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*Sept. 2.*—No. 3,070.—A question having been raised as to whether the resolution of the financial department No. 101, dated April 24 last, and published in the *Gazette of India* of May 1, on the subject of privilege leave, is applicable to judges of her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature, the Governor general in Council observes that privilege leave to these and certain other officers under the rules recently prescribed differs from ordinary privilege leave, in that no judge of a High Court is held entitled to such leave unless Government be satisfied that there is an urgent necessity for it. Leave under chapter 2 of the rules in question is, therefore, rather in the nature of short leave on urgent private affairs, while vacation takes the place of privilege leave.

On these considerations, his Excellency in Council is pleased to declare that the resolution above quoted shall not be held to apply to judges of her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature, or to the other officers to whom the rules governing the leave of these judges have been declared applicable.

*Sept. 3.*—No. 3,084.—It has come to the notice of H.E. the Governor general in Council that officers applying for leave of absence do so without specifying the section of the leave rules under which such application is submitted. It is impossible for the Government, when dealing with such applications, to know precisely to what leave an officer is entitled, and it is inconvenient to have to point out all the possible descriptions of leave to which, under certain conditions, he might be entitled.

H.E. in Council is, accordingly, pleased to rule that, when any officer of Government applies for leave, he should distinctly state under what section of the leave rules he wants it, and he should show that he is entitled to it under that section.

## PAY OF INSTRUCTORS OF GUNNERY.

*Simla, August 31.*—No. 928.—The following War-office circular, clause 83, dated July, 1869, is declared applicable to the brigades of royal artillery serving in India:—

"In all future appointments, the second sergeant instructor of gunnery in each brigade of the royal artillery will be considered as holding an appointment, and will receive extra duty pay at the rate of one shilling a day for six days in the week while actually employed, in addition to his regimental pay. He will, however, take no higher rank in the brigade than that of his regimental grade."

Under the provisions of the foregoing circular, the second assistant instructor of gunnery in each brigade of royal artillery in India hereafter appointed will, while so employed, receive a staff allowance of Rs. 12-12-5 per mensem, being the equivalent of one shilling a day for six days in the week, in addition to the pay of his regimental rank. He will take no higher rank than that, and will only receive the clothing of his regimental grade.

H. W. NORMAN, Major-general, Secretary to the Government of India.

## COMMISSION TAKEN BY CIVIL ENGINEERS.

*Simla, Aug. 31.*—No. 212.—Whereas the G.G. in Council is given to understand that in the civil engineering profession in England it is a recognised practice for civil engineers employed by public companies and

otherwise, to receive, in addition to the salaries paid them by their employers, commission on contracts given out, or stores and materials ordered or inspected by them, and other like pecuniary considerations for services done or intended to be done, which are considered legitimate sources of emolument; and whereas a considerable number of civil engineers, who have practised in England, have lately been employed by the Government of India, and the number of such engineers is likely to increase:—

1. It is hereby notified for general information that every person in the service of the Government in the public works dept. in any part of British India, whether civil or military, must consider his salary or pay, as regulated by the rules of the department for the time being, or defined in any agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council, and whether it is drawn wholly or in part in the public works department, or the military department, to be his sole legal remuneration; and that the receipt of commission, or any other consideration whatever, directly or indirectly, on account of any business or transaction in which he shall be concerned in behalf of the Government, whether in India or elsewhere, is prohibited.

2. Every officer of the Government is bound to report to his departmental superior every infringement of the above rule which may come to his knowledge.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.—The following gentlemen to be a municipal commissioner for the town of Comillah:—L. W. Hutchinson. F. Jones, C.S., to be a municipal commissioner for the town of Serampore.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES (CIVIL SERVICE).—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed on the 30th July last the examination in Hindustanee prescribed in S.O. No. 22 of 1867:—Mr. J. G. T. Coddington, executive engineer, 4th grade, attached to the Supplementary Canal Survey. Mr. A. H. Barron, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the northern division Ganges Canal. Mr. J. S. Berresford, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Meerut division, Ganges Canal. Capt. E. D. Gompertz, officiating cautionment magistrate of Bangalore, has passed the examination in Canarese according to the test prescribed for officers of the Mysore Commission. Mr. E. Hewetson, assistant superintendent of police in the Bangalore district, has passed the examination in Canarese, according to the colloquial test prescribed for officers of the police department in the province of Mysore. Mr. F. E. Rose, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Delhi division, has passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani. Mr. D. F. Martin, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Delhi division, has passed the examination in colloquial Hindustani, required of assistant engineers. Mr. E. B. Medley, assistant engineer, 1st division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, has passed the examination in Hindustani according to the departmental standard. Mr. D. W. Thompson, officiating inspector of schools, Frontier Circle, has passed the departmental examination in the vernacular. The above examinations were passed in August last, except where otherwise specified.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES (MILITARY).—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 2nd of August:—Lieut. Davies, royal artillery; Lieut. Gracey, Lieut. Bisset, Lieut. Ross, Lieut. Corbett, Second Capt. Steel, royal engineers; Private Kelly, Private Roberts, 7th hussars; Private Rathbone, 2nd battalion 25th foot; Ensign Christopher, Private Beard, 88th foot; Ensign Williams, 62nd foot; Corporal Pulford, 85th foot; Lieut. Powell, 96th foot; Lieut. Nicholls, general list, infantry; Sergeant Stenson, commissariat department. The undermentioned officers are reported by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed the prescribed test in Punjabee, on the 20th July, agreeably to Clause 8 of G.G.O. No. 734, of 1864:—Cornet Williamson, 5th lancers, 2nd squadron subaltern 5th Bengal cav.; Lieut. Davidson, staff corps, 2nd squadron subaltern 3rd Bengal cav. Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Surg. Farmer, recently appointed to the 95th, but at present doing duty with the 55th foot, is directed to proceed and join his corps at Mhow, in the Bombay command. Assistant apothecary Connolly, attached to the Chinsurah Depot Hospital, is removed for duty to Allahabad, where he is directed to proceed without delay. The undermentioned medical subordinates are reported qualified for promotion to the higher grades, from the dates specified:—Assist. apothecary Brulshaw, for apothecary from Feb. 8, 1869; Hospital Apprentice Duffy, for assistant apothecary from Feb. 1, 1869. The undermentioned medical subordinates are reported by half-yearly committees, which assembled on July 15, to have passed for the grade of assist. apothecary:—Hospital Apprentices Rogers and O'Brien, 58th foot; Hospital Apprentice Pereira, 3rd battalion R brigade.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence, on medical certificate, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. Pullin, 16th lancers, to England, for four months, from date of departure, on urgent private affairs. 2nd Capt. Ford, adjutant 24th brigade R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Rogers, 2nd wing subaltern 4th Goorkhas, on probation, to Calcutta, as a very special case, for four months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages. Assistant surgeon Middleton, 1st foot, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. Moffatt, 19th foot, to remain at Murree, from Aug. 12 to Sept. 10, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. Kent, 21th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. Chamberlin to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Erskine, to remain in England, from Feb. 18 to May 17, 1870, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. Poddie, 11th foot, to Calcutta for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Lieut. Barnes, instructor of musketry, to Calcutta, from date of departure. Capt. Percival, 79th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of leaving the regiment, and thence to England, for fifteen months, via Australia, on private affairs. Staff Asst. surg. Fleming, M.D., 85th foot, to Dalhousie, from July 1 to Nov. 1. Brevet major Radcliffe, 88th foot, commandant Fort Attock, to remain in Cashmere, from June

15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Asst. surg. Elliott, 95th foot, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Lieut. England, 10th Bengal cavalry (3rd squadron officer), to Simla, from July 4 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. Watson, doing general duty at the Presidency, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from June 9 to December 9. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on medical certificate:—Lieut. H. W. Clarke, royal engineers, for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1854. Veterinary Surgeon Quallett, in charge of Government horses at Ferozepore, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for two years, from the date of his quitting his station, under Rule 17 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868. Lieut. Maitland, officiating boundary settlement officer in Bandelcund, availed himself on July 26 last of the leave for six weeks granted him, and reported his return to duty on Aug. 7; Lieut. Maitland is permitted to avail himself of the unexpired portion of the leave, viz., twenty-one days, from Sept. 15, to enable him to appear before the Board of Examiners at Calcutta. Lieut. col. (brevet colonel) G. M. Hill, Bengal staff corps, military accountant, Bengal, is allowed leave of absence from Sept. 30 to Nov. 30, in extension, to remain at Simla.

**CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.**—The following furloughs on medical certificate to Europe, and leave of absence have been granted, under the rules of 1868 (unless otherwise specified):—Mr. Elliott, officiating deputy commissioner, Kangra, has obtained two years' furlough, with subsidiary leave from Feb. 15, 1870. Lieut. Clarke, executive engineer, 4th grade, P.W. department, Punjab, is allowed one month's leave from Aug. 9, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to England. The one month's privilege leave of absence granted to Mr. Ross, civil and session judge of Mynpoorie, by the notification in this department No. 17A, dated July 2, will have effect from Aug. 23, or subsequent date. Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. Parsick, deputy collector and deputy magistrate of Azimgurh, with effect from Sept. 1, or subsequent date, under Government orders of 1865. One month's privilege leave of absence, under chapter II., section 18 of the rules of June, 1868, is granted to Mr. Dashwood, magistrate and collector of Agra, from Sept. 20, or subsequent date. Three months' privilege leave of absence, under rules of June, 1868, is granted to Mr. Chase, officiating magistrate and collector of Allygurh, with effect from Aug. 16. One month's leave of absence, under the orders of the Government of India, No. 36, dated April 17, is granted to Mr. Fitzgerald, civil surgeon of Jounpore, to attend an examination for high proficiency in Persian, with effect from Nov. 20 next. Mr. Bailey, a superintendent of the 1st grade in the telegraph department, availed himself on Aug. 11 of the privilege leave granted to him, dated July 23. With reference to Punjab Government notification No. 2,006, x.i., dated July 28, Capt. Swinton, executive engineer, Delhi division, Western Jumna Canal, availed himself of the leave therein granted on Aug. 12, making over charge of the division to Mr. Cotton, assistant engineer. The privilege leave of May 20 last to Mr. R. A. Bruere is cancelled. Capt. Hare, officiating deputy commissioner, Montgomery, one month's privilege leave from Feb. 15. Capt. Mackenzie, staff officer, Punjab frontier force, thirty days from Oct. 20 current, to Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Privilege leave for one month is granted to Lieut. col. Ross, executive engineer, Saharunpore division, public works, with effect from Sept. 1. Mr. C. Blair, executive engineer, public works, Punjab, in charge of Lullitpore district, has one month's leave from Sept. 1. Three months' privilege leave to Ensign M'Leod, honorary assistant engineer. Mr. W. Kemble, officiating magistrate and collector of Sylhet, has twenty-one days' subsidiary leave from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. D. M. Barbour, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hooghly, leave for three months from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Mr. H. Mosley, assistant magistrate and deputy collector of Mudhoobunee, for three months from the date on which he availed himself of the leave, in anticipation of sanction. Mr. J. Whitmore, assistant magistrate and collector of Backergunge, has fourteen days' leave to present himself for examination in Bengali by the high proficiency standard at the examination which will be held in Calcutta in January next. Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, chaplain of Dacca, two months' leave from Oct. 13, or such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

DREVER, W. S., comr. of police, to offic. as pres. of the municipal commission for the town of Madras, during the absence of Denison, on leave, without prejudice to his other duties. Major Drever to be a member of the commission for the 5th division of the municipality, in the room of Tennant. Sept. 7.  
JENNINGS, Capt., S.C., to act as examiner of railway accounts, P.W. dept., during absence of Moberly on priv. leave. Sept. 7.  
WALKER, Col., R.E., superintending eng. of the 7th div., P.W., resumed charge of his office from Farewell on Aug. 31.

### MILITARY.

ARBUTHNOT, Major, brig. major, Bangalore, to be offic. asst. adjt. gen., Hyderabad subsidiary force, to proceed to join on being relieved by Goldie. Aug. 23.  
BARTON, Lieut., 2nd batt. 19th foot, to act as interpreter to the batt. from June 28, v. Jenkins, a prob. for the staff corps. Aug. 23.  
BAYLEY, Major, asst. adjt. gen., ceded districts, to conduct the duties of brig. major, Bellary, from date of Goldie's departure, without an increase of staff pay. Aug. 18.  
BOWEN, Major, S.C., to do gen. duty, Bangalore. This cancels G.O. dated July 5, apptg. Major Bowen offic. wing officer 36th N.I. Aug. 23.

CAULFIELD, Capt. (brevet major) cadre 7th L.C., from doing general duty at Bangalore, to general duty, Kamptee, under the orders of officer commanding Nagpore force. Aug. 20.  
CLARKE, Major, from officg. 2nd in com. and wing officer 2nd N.I., to wing officer 33rd N.I.; to join. Aug. 24.  
GOLDIE, Capt., from officg. brigade major, Bellary, to officg. brigade major, Bangalore. Aug. 18.  
GRIFFITHS, Rev. J., M.A., Madras ecclesiastical establishment, is permitted to retire from the service from Aug. 31.  
HUDLESTON, Lieut., from attached 32nd N.I. to att. 20th N.I. Aug. 20.  
LAWFORD, Lieut., is apptd. from attached 26th N.I. to qmrm. 10th N.I.; to join. Aug. 18.  
PARRATT, Major, to do general duty, Trichinopoly; to join. Aug. 20.  
ROWLANDSON, Capt., 13th N.I., to officiate as qmrm. till further orders, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Cummins, who has not rejoined on expiration of his privilege leave. (Order confirmed.)  
VANDERZEE, Capt., from attached 8th N.I. to att. 7th N.I.; to join. Aug. 21.  
WILSON, Lieut., from attached 1st N.I. to attached 20th N.I. Aug. 24.

### PROMOTIONS.—MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

No. 291.—The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
Infantry.

Lieut. col. (major gen.) Blake, having completed ten years' service as substantive lieut. col., to be col., agreeably to section 2 para. 61, of despatch from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, dated Aug. 8, 1866, No. 159. Dated of commission, Aug. 29.

Fort St. George, Sept. 7.—No. 292.—With reference to the orders, G.O.G. July 14, 1868, No. 270, and G.O.G. Sept. 15, 1868, No. 362, the dates of admission to the Madras staff corps, and prom. to the rank of lieut. therein, of the undermtd. officers, are, under instructions from H.M.'s Govt., altered to those specified opposite to their names:—

Ens. Robertson, H.M.'s 2nd bat. 21st fusiliers, Aug. 8, 1867.

Ens. Cooke, H.M.'s 2nd bat. 10th foot, Nov. 7, 1867.

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be lieut. col. from Sept. 1, having completed 26 years' service:—  
Major Burn.

To be capt. from the dates specified against their names, having completed 12 years' service:—J. D. S. Bennet, R. S. Armstrong, and W. H. Cockell, Sept. 1. G. Randell, Sept. 4.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### SADDLE CONTRACT FUND.

Fort St. George, Sept. 7.—No. 293.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that the following final statement, exhibiting the names of officers and the periods for which they are entitled to share in the Consolidated Saddle Contract Fund of Native Cavalry Regiments from April 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869, be published in general orders:—

#### Distribution Details.

Four regiments of light cavalry at one share each... 4 shares

Body guard ... .. 1 " 4½ shares.

Amount of contract allowance from

April 1 to March 31, as per computation statement ... .. Rs. 27,834 8 0

Amount of proceeds of sales of articles

of saddlery, from April 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869 ... .. 48 4 0

Rs. 27,882 12 0

Deduct the amount of expenses incurred from April 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869... .. 22,458 15 3

Amount for final distribution ... .. Rs. 5,423 12 9

#### 1st Regiment L.C.

	Amount of Share to each Officer. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Lieut. col. C. S. Bivar, from April 1 to Oct. 25, 1868, 208 days ... ..	727 4 0	
Lieut. col. H. E. Dynely, from Oct. 26, 1868, to March 31, 1869, 157 days ... ..	548 14 11	1,276 2 11

#### 2nd Regiment L.C.

Lieut. col. C. R. Stainforth, for the whole year ... ..	1,276 3 0	1,276 3 0
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#### 3rd Regiment L.C.

Lieut. col. G. R. Phillips, from April 1, 1868, to Jan. 15, 1869, 290 days ... ..	1,013 15 3	
Lieut. col. G. T. Radcliffe, from Jan. 16, to March 31, 1869, 75 days ... ..	262 3 8	1,276 2 11

#### 4th Regiment L.C.

Lieut. col. J. Buchanan, from April 1, 1868, to Feb. 16, 1869, 322 days ... ..	1,125 13 5	
Lieut. col. A. H. Hope, from Feb. 17 to March 8, 1869, 20 days ... ..	69 14 10	
Col. W. C. R. Macdonald, from March 9 to 31, 1869, 23 days ... ..	80 6 8	1,276 2 11

#### Body Guard.

Col. J. M. Macgregor, for the whole year ... ..	319 0 9	319 0 9
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Total Rupees ... ..	5,423 12 6	
Loss by fraction ... ..	0 0 3	

Total Rupees ... ..	5,423 12 9	
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**TOUR OF THE GOVERNOR.**—The Right Hon. the Governor (Lord Napier) has announced his intention to proceed on a tour to Bangalore, Mousoor, and the Neilgherry Hills, accompanied by the Hon. R. S. Ellis, chief secretary to Government. All emergent business during the absence of the chief secretary will be conducted by the acting secretary to Government in the revenue department.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following civil servants have obtained leave:—Col. Denison has six weeks' privilege leave, from Sept. 7. Mr. Stewart, consulting engineer for railways, one month, from Sept. 22. The officiating accountant general has granted to Mr. Vint, superintendent of the post audit department, an extension of one year's leave of absence on sick certificate, from the 4th Sept., under Section 2 of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules. Mr. Pereira, manager of the superintending engineer's office, 7th division public works, has been granted cumulative privilege leave of absence for two months and nineteen days, from date of his availing himself of the same. The leave to Inspector Densem, of Kistna district, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 10th of August, 1869, page 187, has been extended for one month and ten days.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Lieut. col. Dixon, of the infantry, on furlough (private affairs) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay. Major Williams, of the staff corps, wing officer 9th regt. N.I., on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. Capt. Church, of the staff corps, acting superintendent and agent for army clothing, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from date of departure. Leave of absence has been granted to the following officers:—Major Burnell, 16th lancers, to England, via the overland route, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board; unfit to do duty with troops. Cornet Pullen, 16th lancers, in anticipation of the sanction of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, to England for four months, private affairs. Lieut. Keith, 1st battalion 1st foot, from Aug. 6 last, or date of departure, for three months; Neilgherry sick certificate. Capt. Muller, 1st battalion 1st foot, to England, via the overland route, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board; unfit to do duty with troops. Assistant surgeon Middleton, 1st battalion 1st foot, in anticipation of the sanction of H.E. the C. in C. in India, to England for six months, from Aug. 7 last, or date of embarkation, private affairs. Major Battersby, divisional staff assistant adjutant general, Hyderabad subsidiary force, from Sept. 1 last, or date of departure; Bombay sick certificate, to appear before a medical board. H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the following officers:—Capt. Lascelles, 5th brigade R.A., from July 13, 1869, to Jan. 30, 1870, on recommendation of a medical board. Major Rudd, 1st battalion 1st foot, from July 21 to Nov. 9, on recommendation of a medical board. Capt. O'Donoghue (brevet major), 76th foot, from July 31 last, until required for embarkation with drafts, on private affairs. Capt. Faunce, staff corps, to have leave of absence for four months, in continuation of privilege leave—Madras, Bangalore, and the Neilgherries—on private affairs, under Furlough Rules of 1868. The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to the Rev. O. Dene, B.A., domestic chaplain to the Right Rev. the Bishop, in the *Gazette* of July 6 last, is cancelled from the 31st ult.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

CARRY, A. D., acting 2nd asst. coll. of Surat, is transfd. tempy. to do duty in Broach collectorate. Sept. 8. [Sept. 7.]  
FORTEATH, Capt., S.C., has been apptd. cantonment mag. at Aden. No. 637.  
HANCOCK—NUTT.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appts., consequent on the absence, on leave, of Capt. Lloyd:—Lieut. Hancock to act as supt. of the Rajkote and Limree estates in Kattywar until further orders, v. Lloyd. Lieut. Nutt to act as 4th political asst., until further orders, v. Hancock. Aug. 26.  
WAKE, Capt., R.A., is apptd. ins. of the small arms ammunition factory in this presy. No. 631, Sept. 7.  
WILSON, G. H. D., C.S., passed an examination in Canarese on Sept. 2.

### MILITARY.

EVEZARD—RICE.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. cols. from date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Majors G. C. Evezard and W. Rice, staff corps; Aug. 26.  
PARR.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col. from date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Major W. C. Parr, staff corps; Sept. 1. No. 632.  
SIMMONS, Ens. R. S., 1st batn. 2nd Queen's royal regt., is admitted to the staff corps on probation. No. 633, Sept. 8.

### MEDICAL.

DE ZOUZA, Sub Asst. surg. A., having returned and resumed charge of Bandora Charitable Dispensary on Aug. 26, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him on Feb. 9 last is cancelled.  
DICK, Surg. R., M.D., 17th regt. N.I., performed the civil med. duties at Kolapoor from 5th to 18th March, and from June 23 to July 31, in addition to his own duties.  
KIERNANDER, Asst. surg., on gen. duty at the presidency, and in temporary med. charge of the civil duties at Tanna, has performed the duties of acting civil surg. at that station from May 1 last.  
LAWRENCE, Asst. surg., acted as civil surg. at Jacobabad from March 12 last, the date on which he assumed charge of the office from Dr. McDougall. Aug. 31.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—Lieut. Harris, staff corps, acting deputy assistant commissary general, Neemuch, to Europe for six months from Nov. 20 next. The furlough to Europe granted by G.O. No. 538, dated July 21, to Lieut. col. Lambert, staff corps, is to commence on or about Oct. 11. Sub-Conductor Foley, of the ordnance department, to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed by the overland route. Lieut. Turner, Bombay staff corps, assistant engineer, P.W.D., to Europe for two years, on medical certificate. Lieut. Buchanan, general list, attached to H.M.'s 2nd regiment N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate. Capt. Lloyd, superintendent of the Rajkote and Limree estates in Kattywar, has one month's preparatory leave of absence before proceeding on sick leave to Europe.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 24.

*Royal Regt. of Artillery.*—Major gen. T. K. Whistler (late Madras) to be col. commandant, v. General G. Conran, dec.; Aug. 29.

*6th Foot.*—Major gen. J. F. Crofton, from 95th regt., to be col., v. Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Gore, G.C.B., dec.; Sept. 5.

*95th Foot.*—Major gen. F. H. Robe, C.B., to be col., v. Major gen. J. F. Crofton, transferred to the colonelcy of the 6th foot; Sept. 5.

*16th Lancers.*—Lieut. G. E. W. G. Hamond, from the 3rd dragoons, to be lieut., v. Kennedy, who exchanges; Sept. 25. Acting vet. surg. M. J. Hartigan, to be vet. surg., v. Richardson, dec.; June 3, 1868.

*Royal Artillery.*—Second capt. W. H. Watson to be capt., v. Brevet major T. P. Turberville, placed upon temp. half-pay; Second capt. L. P. Walsh, from the half-pay list, to be second capt., v. Watson; Sept. 25. Second capt. W. Bisset (late Madras) to be adjt., v. Second capt. M'Leod, promoted; Sept. 1.

*7th Foot.*—Ensign C. H. Sheffield to be lieut., by purch., v. R. B. a'Beckett, who retires; Ensign C. L. Mortimer, from 9th foot, to be ensign, v. Sheffield; Sept. 25.

*11th Foot.*—Ensign C. Lang to be lieut., without purch., v. W. Apthorp, whose promotion has been cancelled; May 20. Ensign C. M. Keighley to be lieut., without purch., v. Bamfield, prom.; June 7. Ensign R. Thompson to be lieut., by purch., v. Lang, whose promotion by purch. on Sept. 1 has been cancelled; Ensign B. L. P. Reilly, from 13th foot, to be ensign, v. Thompson; Sept. 25.

*21st Foot.*—Ensign D. Robertson has been permitted to receive the value of an ensigncy, on transfer to the Indian staff corps.

*45th Foot.*—Ensign J. Humfrey to be lieut., without purch., v. F. T. Goad, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Ensign P. C. Heath to be lieut., without purch., v. J. Humfrey, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; July 23. Ensign F. P. Gosling, from 99th foot, to be ensign, v. Heath; Sept. 25.

*58th Foot.*—Lieut. T. H. Milles to be adjt., v. Lieut. O. W. Hill, who has resigned that appointment; July 24.

*103rd Foot.*—Gent. cadet H. L. Aylmer, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Hickley, promoted; Sept. 25.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. W. Graves, from royal art., to be staff asst. surg., v. J. N. Davis, placed on half-pay; Sept. 25.

### BREVET.

Lieut. G. Proudfoot, Madras Eur. veterans, to have the honorary rank of capt.; Lieut. and dep. coms. J. Doyle, Bengal commissariat dept., to have the honorary rank of capt.; Ens. and asst. coms. W. Carroll, Bengal commissariat dept., to have the honorary rank of lieut.; Dep. asst. coms. W. Skeaf, Bengal commissariat dept., to have the honorary rank of ensign; Sept. 25.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General the Hon. Sir C. Gore, G.C.B., col. of the 6th foot, and lieut. gov. of Chelsea Hospital, who died Sept. 4:—Lieut. gen. H. E. Porter, to be gen.; Major gen. J. Longfield, C.B., col. of the 29th foot, to be lieut. gen.; Brevet Col. T. Tapp, C.B., from lieut. col., 103rd foot, to be major gen.; Capt. and brevet major Sir J. C. Cowell, K.C.B., royal engrs., to be lieut. col.; Capt. R. D. Astley, 49th foot, to be major; Sept. 5.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut. cols. to be cols., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866, viz.: Lieut. col. S. Robinson, royal art., Aug. 5; Lieut. col. A. Fraser, C.B., royal (late Bengal) engrs., Aug. 31.

Oct. 8.

*5th Lancers.*—Lieut. F. H. Hamilton to be capt., by purch., v. F. B. Massingberd, who retires; Cornet J. H. Hutchinson to be lieut., by purch., v. Hamilton; D. G. Butler, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Hutchinson; Oct. 9.

*2nd Foot.*—Capt. F. de L. Saunderson, from half-pay late 61st foot, to be capt., v. R. A. Corbet, who retires upon temp. half-pay; Lieut. R. T. Gwyn to be capt., by purch., v. F. de L. Saunderson, who retires; Oct. 9.

*3rd Foot.*—Lieut. J. F. Whitworth to be capt., by purch., v. A. Peachey, who retires; Ens. A. Innes to be lieut., by purch., v. Whitworth; R. E. Guise, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Innes; Oct. 9.

*12th Foot.*—Major G. F. Walker, from 22nd foot, to be major, v. Fairclough, who exchanges; Oct. 9.

*19th Foot.*—Ens. C. G. Drury, to be lieut., without purch., v. L. R. H. D. Campbell, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Ens. J. Butler, to be lieut., without purch., v. C. G. Drury, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Ens. T. M. Jenkins to be lieut., without purch., v. Butler, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Ens. J. H. Barnard to be lieut., without purch., v. T. M. Jenkins, a probationer for the Indian staff corps;

July 28. Ens. G. A. K. Skipton, from the 22nd foot, to be ensign, v. Christopher, dec.; Ens. G. Hawkins, from the 86th foot, to be ensign, v. Barnard; Oct. 9.

21st Foot.—The transfer of Ens. C. C. Budd, from 94th foot, has been cancelled; Oct. 9.

26th Foot.—Lieut. F. H. Carleton, from 90th foot, to be lieutenant, v. W. Higgins, who exchanges; Oct. 9.

41st Foot.—Gent. Cadet J. H. Gordon, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, v. L. Dinwiddie, who retires; Oct. 9.

55th Foot.—Staff Surg. S. Roch to be surg., v. Surg. major T. Parr, appd. to the staff; Oct. 9.

77th Foot.—Lieut. G. H. C. Dyce has been prom. to receive the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Indian staff corps; R. F. Westmacott, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Astell, transf. to the 60th foot; Oct. 9. Lieut. H. J. White, to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Kirk, prom.; May 17.

88th Foot.—For Ens. Sir G. A. de Hocheplid-Larpent, Bart., to be ensign, &c., as stated in the Gazette of Sept. 14, 1869—read Ens. Sir G. A. de Hocheplid-Larpent, Bart., to be lieutenant, by purch., &c.

93rd Foot.—Ens. H. St. G. Ord to be lieutenant, by purch., v. W. Copland, who retires; D. J. MacG. MacDonald, gent., to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Ord; Oct. 9.

105th Foot.—The appt. of Gent. Cadet J. H. Gordon to an ensigncy has been cancl.; Oct. 9.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major T. Parr, from 55th foot, to be staff surg. major, v. Staff Surg. S. Roch, appd. to the 55th foot; Asst. surg. W. Collis, from Royal Art., to be staff asst. surg., v. T. A. C. Macarthur, placed on half-pay; Asst. surg. H. H. Maclean, from Royal Art., to be staff asst. surg., v. R. H. Bolton, appd. to the 3rd drag. gds.; Oct. 9.

#### HALF-PAY.

Major and Brev. col. J. Gubbins, from 23rd foot, to be lieutenant col., without purch.; Oct. 9.

#### BREVET.

Paymr. and Hon. Capt. H. Burke, 55th foot, to have the honorary rank of major; Aug. 10.

Hon. Asst. surg. R. F. Thompson, in med. charge of the civil station of Hooghly, to have the local and hon. rank of surg. in India; Oct. 9.

Apothecary T. King, of the subord. med. estab. at Madras, to have the local and honorary rank of asst. surg. in India; Oct. 9.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

BEAUCHAMP—At Ootacamund, Sept. 1, wife of Capt. Beauchamp, Madras Army, daughter.

BERTHON—At Bombay, Sept. 8, wife of Capt. Berthon, R.A., daughter.

BEYTS—Sept. 6, wife of J. N. C. Beyts, Esq., H.M.'s late Indian Navy, daughter.

BLAIR—At Mount Aboo, Aug. 29, wife of Capt. G. R. Blair, Assistant Governor general Agent, Rajpootana, daughter.

BRADY—At Madras, Sept. 5, wife of Mr. Charles Brady, Assistant at Messrs. McDowell and Co.'s, daughter. [daughter.

BRODIE—At Shekhubudin, Derajat, wife of the Rev. David Brodie, C.M.S., son.

BROMHEAD—At Morar, Sept. 7, wife of Lieut. B. Bromhead, B.C.S., son.

CHAMBERS—At Barrackpore, Sept. 5, wife of Major Chambers, B.S. Corps, son.

EDWARDS—At Secunderabad, Aug. 24, wife of Staff sergeant F. Edwards, Commissariat Dept., daughter.

EDWARDES—At Poona, Sept. 9, wife of Capt. Edwardes, dep. asst. qmr. general, son.

ELSON—At Poona, Sept. 7, wife of S. S. Elson, 109th regt., son.

GILLINGWATER—At Panchgunny, Sept. 4, wife of L. Gillingwater, asst. supt. Govt. Cinchona Plantation, daughter.

GORDON—At Murree, Aug. 30, wife of Capt. C. Gordon, B.S.C., daughter.

GREY—At Tardeo, Sept. 9, wife of Mr. W. Grey, son.

HIGMAN—At Umballa, Aug. 28, the wife of Fred. A. Higman, Esq., son.

HILDEBRAND—At Calcutta, Aug. 5, wife of Lieut. col. C. P. Hildebrand, daughter.

HILL—At Allenville, Simla, Aug. 31, wife of William Hill, daughter.

LAWSON—At Chatham, Aug. 19, wife of Mr. Henry W. G. Lawson, son.

LIEBERT—At Hazareebagh, Sept. 4, wife of Max Liebert, prematurely, son.

MACAULEY—At Devonshire terrace, Hyde-park, Aug. 25, wife of Major G. W. Macauley, Bombay staff corps, son.

MILLS—At Madras, Sept. 5, wife of J. M. C. Mills, son.

MITCHELL—At 41, Park-street, Sept. 5, wife of Robert Mitchell, son.

MORRIS—At Futtchgurh, Sept. 8, wife of Capt. R. Morris, station staff, son.

PEARSE—At Toomcoor, Aug. 30, wife of Capt. Charles Pearse, dep. supt. Mysore commission, daughter.

PRESTON—At Bombay municipality, Sept. 7, wife of David Preston, son.

QUINET—At Allahabad, Sept. 6, wife of Reginald Quinet, Bengal staff corps, 4th N.I., son, stillborn.

ROBARTS—At Mirzapore, Sept. 1, wife of H. Robarts, son. [daughter.

ROSS—At Belta Malay Estate, Mercara, Coorg, Aug. 31, wife of G. Ross, son.

SHERIFF—At Calcutta, Sept. 6, Mrs. J. Sheriff, daughter.

SPENCER—At Jhung, Sept. 4, wife of R. Spencer, extra asst. comr., son.

STEVENS—At Tirhoot, Sept. 1, wife of H. W. Stevens, daughter.

STOWELL—At Agra, Sept. 6, Mrs. C. W. Stowell, son. [regt., son.

TREMENEERE—At Lucknow, Aug. 7, wife of Lieut. Tremeneere, 102nd

VIBART—At Mooltan, Sept. 4, wife of Capt. E. Vibart, 15th Bengal cav.,

WADDELL—At the Adyar, Sept. 1, wife of W. Waddell, son. [son.

WALLER—At Small Colaba, Sept. 1, wife of A. G. Waller, H.M.'s Dock-

yard, son.

#### MARRIAGES.

AYRES—McKENZIE.—At St. John's Church, Calcutta, Sept. 2, Dr. P. B.

C. Ayres, to Emily Maud, only daughter of Capt. E. McKenzie, R.N.

BROADHEAD—McLEON.—At the Old Church, Calcutta, Sept. 2, Edward

Harris, son of the late F. Broadhead, Esq., to Ethel Mary, 2nd daughter of the late W. T. McLeon, Esq., of Calcutta.

BUTLER—O'BRIEN.—At the Fort Chapel, Bombay, Sept. 8, Walter C.

Butler, 4th son of the late J. B. Butler, Esq., of Stammer-park,

Ennis, Co. Clare, to Fannie Agnes, youngest daughter of Miles B.

O'Brien, Esq., M.D., of Newcastle, Co. Limerick, Ireland.

CROHAN—BURROUGHS.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, Sept.

8, F. W. Crohan, Esq., Bengal Army, to Charlotte Littler, 4th daughter

of Major gen. F. W. Burroughs, Bengal Army.

CRUICKSHANK—BAUGH.—At St. Mary's Church, Poona, Bombay, Sept. 10,

J. Cruickshank, Esq., M.D., Acting Inspector gen. of Prisons, to Mary

E. I., eldest daughter of Lieut. col. C. R. Baugh, comdt. 9th regt. N.I.

GILBERT—HIBBERT.—At the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, Sept. 2,

Augustus Hearn Gilbert, Esq., R.N., to Elizabeth Margaret, daughter

of William Hibbert, Esq.

HEATH—BIALE.—At St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, Aug. 24, H. G. A.

Heath, Commander steamer *Bombay*, to Mary Catherine, daughter of

the late Capt. John Biale.

JONES—WEST.—At St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, Sept. 1, John Jones, Esq.,

of Madras, to Alice Belle, third daughter of Major R. R. West, of

Woodcock-lodge, Ootacamund.

KNIGHTLEY—PERRET.—At St. Thomas' Cathedral, Sept. 2, Edward

Knightley, Esq., Quartermaster Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Ellen, widow

of the late L. E. Perret, Esq., of Neuchatel, Switzerland, and third

daughter of W. Walker, Esq., of South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.

LAPP—MACDONALD.—At St. James' Church, Anarkullee, Lahore, Frank

Lapp, to Miss Sarah Pollard Macdonald.

LOSACK—CAUTLEY.—At the Memorial Church, Lucknow, Sept. 1, Warner

Losack, Esq., late Captain 93rd Highlanders, to Jane, eldest daughter

of the late Lieut. col. Cautley, 10th Bengal Cavalry.

PALMER—CRAWFORD.—At Allahabad, Sept. 11, A. Palmer, to Emily A.

G., second daughter of the late Dr. Crawford.

PROUDFOOT—HARDIE.—At St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, Aug. 31, James

George Proudfoot, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad

Contingent, to Janet Air, daughter of the late John Kincaid Hardie,

Esq., of Leith.

#### DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—At Mynpoorie, Sept. 3, Charles B., second and youngest son

of Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Alexander, aged 15 months.

ASHFORD—At Deesa, Sept. 4, Henry Edward Parker, the infant son of

Mr. Ashford, barrackmaster, aged 1 year and 12 days.

BAZALGETTE—On his way home from India, between Suez and Alexandria,

Sept. 24, Sidney A. Bazalgette, Capt. 16th brig. R.A.

BENNETT—At Sealkote, Aug. 30, W. F. Bennett, Esq., 7th Q.O. hussars,

from fever, aged 24.

BLUNDELL—At Cawnpore, Sept. 4, in the house of J. M. Pears, Esq.,

C.S., Clara, the second daughter of the late William Blundell, Esq.,

aged 20 years. [Sealdah, aged 38 years.

BYRNE—At Calcutta, Sept. 2, John Thos. Byrne, of the Railway Hotel,

CHAPMAN—At Calcutta, Sept. 7, Marmaduke Chapman, aged 22.

CHAPPLE—At Clifton, near Kurrachee, Kate, wife of Surg. R. A. Chapple,

R.A., aged 33.

DONNELLAN—At Bellary, Aug. 22, Mrs. I. Donnellan, aged 63. [police.

DUNLOP—At Bombay, Aug. 26, Wm. Henry Dunlop, Esq., Bombay water

GOODENOUGH—At sea, on the homeward voyage from India, Sept. 13,

Frederick A. Goodenough, son of the late Very Rev. Edmund Good-

enough, D.D., Dean of Wells, aged 42. [H.M.'s 95th regt.

HERD—At Mhow, Aug. 25, Mary F. S., child of W. G. R. Herd, Esq.,

HOGG—At Hyderabad, Sind, Aug. 30, C. A. F., son of lieut. col. Hogg, 1st

Belooch regt., aged 13 months.

HORNSBY—At Nassau, Bahamas, Aug. 29, Ensign R. Hornsby, 2nd West

India regt., third son of the late Col. Hornsby, of the Madras army,

IRVINE—At Colaba, Sept. 17, J. Irvine, son, aged 67. [aged 21.

JARDINE—At Agra, Sept. 9, R. Jardine, Bengal C.S., aged 27.

JENNINGS—At Mussoorie, Sept. 1, Cyril E., only son of S. Jennings, of

Allahabad, aged one year and four months. [R.A.

KIRKHAM—At Morar, Gwalior, Sept. 2, Edith, child of G. F. Kirkham,

KNOTT—At Poona, of paralysis, Sept. 8, wife of H. Knott, aged 49.

LAMB—At Mozufferpore, Aug. 18, Margaret H., the only child of Mr. and

Mrs. Thomas A. Lamb, aged 16 days.

LINDSAY—At Calcutta, Sept. 3, Clara A. C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

R. A. Lindsay, aged nine months.

MACKINNON—At Dumturrie, Raepore, Aug. 29, by drowning, Kenneth

Burns, second surviving son of John Mackinnon, of Mussoorie, aged 20.

MONTRIOU—At Hooghly, Sept. 2, Charles H., child of Capt. and Mrs.

Montriu, aged 17 months.

MUNRO—At Agra, Sept. 1, Miss Caroline A., daughter of James Munro,

Esq., Patrol Customs Department.

NICHOLETTS—At Mooltan, Aug. 26, Charles H. B. D., son of Lieut. R. C.

Nicholetts, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, aged 10 months.

PARKER—At Murree, Sept. 2, Harding Amburey, infant son of N. F.

Parker, Captain Bengal Army.

SCANLAN—At Jubbulpore, Aug. 21, Kathleen O., infant daughter of Mr.

and Mrs. Scanlan.

SHORT—At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, Aug. 26, Catharine, relict of the

late Lieut. col. Short, Bengal engineers.

WALKER—At Melbourne, July 14 last, Mr. C. G. Walker, of the Madras

Civil Service.

WARDE-JONES—At Monghyr, Sept. 2, wife of A. H. Warde-Jones, Esq.,

deputy collector of surveys and settlements, Rajshahye division, deeply

lamented.

## Home.

## THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Liverpool policy-holders in the Albert Assurance Company, on October 6; Mr. William Walker, of Birkenhead, in the chair:—

This committee is of opinion that no scheme can be devised which will be binding on any non-consenting policy-holder, and that no policy-holder in any of the original companies can accept any compromise without the consent of the company whose policy he holds; and that therefore the whole of the companies should be at once wound-up in one court and under one liquidation. That Mr. Harding be appointed liquidator (in conjunction with Mr. Price), to protect the interests of the policy-holders, who should also be represented by a committee of policy-holders.

Lord William Hay presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Indian Mail*, and begs he will do him the favour to give a place to the following resolutions passed at a joint meeting of the London and Provincial Committees, held at the Cannon-street Hotel to-day:—  
2, Cleveland-row, October 7, 1869.

Resolved—That with reference to the minute of the Alliance Assurance (now laid before this committee), a sub-committee be appointed to conduct negotiations with the Alliance Company for the working of the Albert Assurance business, and report at as early a date as possible to this committee. The committee cordially invite the co-operation of the provisional official liquidator in such negotiations.

Resolved—That Lord William Hay (the chairman), Mr. Webster, and Mr. Bird be appointed to act as the sub-committee for the purpose mentioned in the foregoing resolution.

## EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

A very largely attended adjourned meeting of the policyholders of the European Assurance Society residing in Sheffield and the district was held in the Assembly-rooms in that town on October 5. Mr. Allott presided, and he stated that since the meeting held a week ago he had communicated with Mr. Lake, the general manager of the company, asking him if he desired to make any statement to the policyholders at the present meeting. In reply he had received the following letter:—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 29, and beg to say that the directors are confident of being able successfully to resist the petition for winding up. The special Act of Parliament to which you refer first of all authorised the change of the society's name from the "People's Provident" to the "European," and then the issue of policies and bonds of guarantee for the faithful discharge of duties by Government and public employees. The Act also authorised the Lords of the Treasury, whenever they might think fit, to appoint an inspector, who should have access to the accounts, officers, and servants of the society; and this refers to the society's affairs generally, and not merely to the guarantee branch. The Lords of the Treasury did exercise the right of examination some five years ago, and we have every reason to believe to the entire satisfaction of the Government.

The Chairman proceeded to say that he had analysed the last two balance-sheets of the company, from which he showed that the assets last year were £62,000 less than they were in the preceding year. He contended that for an assurance society to be safe and healthy it ought to have an accumulated fund equal to eight times the amount of its annual income. The European instead of having such a reserve had only an accumulated fund equal to one and a-half year's income. He showed that in 1862-3 the amount of expense incurred in the management of the society was only £10,000, and that that had so much increased that both Alderman Saunders and Dr. Watts had stated that £30,000 or £35,000 might be saved every year. In conclusion, he recommended that a committee should be appointed to look after the interests of the policy-holders. Alderman Saunders, local agent of the company, opposed the appointment of a committee until the result of the proceedings in the Vice-Chancellor's Court was known. He expressed a confident opinion that the society would not be wound up, and that it would yet keep on its legs. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting in favour of the chairman's suggestion, and ultimately a resolution was passed, with only one dissentient, appointing a committee of five gentlemen to watch over the interests of the policy-holders, and to take such steps as they might deem necessary.

A meeting of policy-holders was held on Friday, October 8, at the London Tavern, and was a rather excited one. Dr. Whitmore was voted to the chair. Sir F. Smith, the chairman of the board of directors, attended, and urged that the company was quite able to meet all its liabilities. He added that after the petitions for winding-up had been dismissed, as he felt sure they would be on Wednesday, the directors intended at once to call meetings of the share and policy-holders, and lay a full statement of the position of the company before them. Two of that body would also be admitted to seats at the board. The meeting adopted by a large majority a resolution requesting the directors to lay a full statement of the accounts before a general meeting of the policy-holders, expressive of an opinion that it was not desirable the company should be wound-up in Equity, and that steps should be taken to have the petition dismissed.

## THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

On October 4 a numerous attended *soirée* was held at the Victoria-rooms, and in one of these Miss Mary Carpenter delivered an address upon female education in India, with reference mainly to the higher class of native women. She commenced by some reference to the various obstacles that come between English thought and the condition of India and the Indian people. Other colonies are only outlying portions of the British Empire. India is the home of races alien to us in language, in religion, and in thought. She is none the less bound to us by the ties of a great responsibility which it would be vain to endeavour to shake off. Rammohun Roy, who died in 1833, said that he would sacrifice property and life to obtain the independence of India if she were fit for it, but that she would not be fit for it for at least a hundred years. The feeling that existed between the British Government and the native inhabitants was not a pleasant one. The Government strove in every way duly to fulfil its trust, and to do all that was possible for India; but this was not fully understood by the natives. Differences of manners and customs stood in the way of sympathy. Wherever such sympathy is felt and shown by individual ladies and gentlemen in India it is always gratefully appreciated, a fact to which Miss Carpenter bore testimony from her own experience. She had gone out to endeavour to promote higher female education in India by the supervision of training colleges, in which native women might become qualified to be teachers. The great difficulty in the way was the custom of early marriage, or, as we should call it, betrothal—often nine or ten years of age—after which a girl was secluded from the society or presence of men, and condemned to ignorance and inactivity. The only prospect at present was with widows; and many of these had been eager to avail themselves of the advantages held out to them. Miss Carpenter gave some details of her work in some Parsee female schools, and an account of the success of the normal school at Ahmedabad. She purposes to return next year to India, and to make Bombay her principal field of exertion, and expressed a hope that the sympathy hitherto given to her might be continued. Experience has shown that there can be no great progress in the schools until there are female teachers in them, and it is only by the elevation of the women that real and permanent progress can be made in India. This is now understood by a sufficient number of educated native gentlemen to give ample encouragement to the work. By such the assistance of English ladies is highly valued, if a confidence exists that there will be no interference with religious or social customs. They are pleased to see such ladies live a Christian life among them, although they do not wish them to teach Christianity.

After some observations from the Rev. Canon Kingsley, Surendra Nath Bandyee, a gentleman from Calcutta, said that the subject was of the deepest importance to every Hindoo. He paid a high tribute to the kindness and the ability of Miss Carpenter, and said that the Zenana system was entirely of recent origin, and was derived from the Mahomedans. So lately as the fourteenth century of the Christian era, Lelabutti, the daughter of Bhaskara Charga, solved quadratic equations of great difficulty, and even discovered a new method of solution, which is still employed where large quantities are involved. He then gave a condensed account of the life of the Rajah Rammohun Roy, to whom native improvement is vastly indebted. Born about 1774, he founded the Hindoo College about 1816, formed a theistic body of worshippers, which afterwards underwent further development, abolished the Suttee rite about 1830, in conjunction with Lord Bentinck, and died in Bristol in 1833. The speaker then proceeded to remark on the condition of native women. They were, he said, pent up within the walls of Zenanas, and excluded from society and from the privilege of cultivating their minds. He spoke in strong terms of their miserable and degraded condition, and expressed great hope that it would shortly be improved.

## GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

An extraordinary general meeting of this company was held on October 5, at the London Tavern, to consider a communication from the Secretary of State for India in reference to the extension of the line to Tuticorin; Mr. J. Chapman in the chair.

Mr. H. Notman, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, and also the letter to the company from the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated July 29, 1869. It offered the construction of the extension line to the Great Southern of India Railway Company, under a guarantee of 5 per cent. per annum, the stock to be issued at a premium, provided the company would agree to certain modifications in the existing contract with the Government of India. One was to the effect that the surplus profits over 5 per cent. earned on the railway were to be divided equally between the Government and the company during the whole period of the contract, in consideration of which the Government would cancel the debt due by the company on account of interest under the guarantee. The extension railway was to form part and parcel of the existing railway, and the Government reserved power to take the railway into their own hands in case of the line not being completed by the company, and of their not working it in a proper manner.

The Chairman said the directors had considered the proposal, and they recommended the shareholders to accept it and comply with the conditions, as they were of opinion that the undertaking must be for the advantage of the company. The new line would pass through a valuable district; the estimate of goods traffic alone would yield 5 per cent. on the cost of the railway. The estimate was made by a gentleman well acquainted with India, on whom they could rely. The extension line could be constructed for about the same cost per mile as the existing line of the company, which was one of the cheapest lines in India, and the construction of the extension would be of material advantage to the company. The debt now due to the Government on account of interest was £220,000, which the Government purposed to cancel under the new agreement, dividing the surplus, if any, over 5 per cent. between the Government and the company. He thought it would be a great advantage to get rid of that debt and of any accumulation of it in future.

Mr. Townsend, the solicitor, then read the resolutions, which had been drawn up carefully, with a view to carry out fully the proposal of the Secretary of State for India.

The Chairman then moved the first resolution for carrying into effect the Government proposal for constructing the extension line to Tuticorin under a guarantee of 5 per cent. The shares were to be issued at a premium; the company agreed to undertake the extension line as part and parcel of the present railway, and to divide the profits between the Government and the company for the remaining period of the contract, reserving to the Government certain powers in case the line should not be completed or worked satisfactorily.

Mr. Norton, a director, seconded the motion. He thought the proposed arrangement would be advantageous to the company, and place them in the rank of one of the great trunk lines of India. The Government intended to construct the other railways required for India at their own expense; in doing so they would become railway shareholders like themselves, and he trusted the resolution would be adopted.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then moved the second resolution, to the effect that the extension to Tuticorin be undertaken as part and parcel of the existing railway, and that the shares be issued at such premium as might be deemed fair and equitable.

Captain Mangles seconded the motion, and it was carried.

In reply to questions, it was stated that the term of the contract was for 99 years, and that the premiums received for the new stock would be added to the capital, but would not bear interest.

The third and fourth resolutions were also carried unanimously, authorising the directors to carry out the proposed modifications in the contract, and to affix the seal of the company to any deed for that purpose, and for securing possession of the line as a remedy in case the provisions for the completion and working of the line should not be carried out; empowering the directors to provide and execute all such acts and deeds as might be necessary at the cost of the company.

## Miscellaneous.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for £200,000 in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday, the 6th instant. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta £132,000, and to Madras £68,000. The minimum price was fixed as before, at 1s. 11d. Tenders on both presidencies at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 10 per cent.; those above that price in full.

**THE LATE LORD ST. MAUR.**—Earl St. Maur, who died the other day at the early age of thirty-four, was for some time in a heavy cavalry regiment, but his knowledge of campaigning as an amateur was considerable. He was with Outram's force in Persia, and, at the close of the war, came to India, where he served on Lord Clyde's staff as a volunteer aide-de-camp, and distinguished himself by his courage, and coolness and activity. He was also with Garibaldi before Gaeta, and was remarked for his zeal and intrepidity. In a war in the olden time Lord St. Maur would have made a name where laurels were to be won by love of fighting.

**MR. SUMNER ON THE INDIAN MUTINY.**—No one expects candour from such a furious hater as Mr. Sumner; but as he is a clever and intensely vain man, it might be expected that he would avoid making himself ridiculous. He trusted, however, to the ignorance and passion of his audience, and he absolutely asserted *coram populo* that the rajahs and sepoys of India withstood the whole power of England in the Mutiny! Why "the whole power of England" was nearly represented by those very sepoys. We had but a handful of British troops in the country at first, and when Outram's force and the troops from China arrived, the rebellion was squelched very readily. As for the rajahs, there were more of them for than against us. Mr. Sumner kindly intimates he would not have granted them belligerent rights.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

**EXPORT OF BULLION.**—The exports by the P. and O. steamers have been as follows during September:—To Bombay, per *Ceylon*, from Southampton, September 18:—gold, £27,600; silver, £19,300. Per *Massilia*, September 25, gold, £8,350. Per *Nyanza*, from Mar-

seilles, September 19, silver, £15,700. To Madras, per *Ceylon*, from Southampton, September 18, gold, £1,271. To Calcutta, per *Ceylon*, from Southampton, September 18, silver, £30,000. Per *Syria*, September 26, from Marseilles, silver, £29,000. The exports of bullion from Southampton to Bombay, per *Bangalore*, October 2, were, gold £800, silver £10,000; to Galle, £1,948; to Madras, silver £200. The export of bullion by the steamers of the Messageries Imperiales Company have been as subjoined:—to Pondicherry, Oct. 2, gold £400; to Madras, gold £60, silver £2,228; to Calcutta, silver, £56,520.

**THE LOSS OF THE "MARY E. CAMPBELL."**—The Board of Trade inquiry into the abandonment of the ship *Mary E. Campbell* has terminated at Liverpool. This vessel left the Mersey in the early part of September, with a cargo of 2,225 tons of coal for Aden, and encountered very severe weather up to the 13th of September, when, in consequence of the mainmast having been carried away, and the ship making a good deal of water, it was determined to abandon her. The captain and crew, with the exception of seven, who refused to leave the vessel, were saved by the *Jessie Forrest*, and landed at Holyhead, whilst those who remained by the ship are supposed to have perished. The Court, in delivering judgment, whilst regretting the loss of life which had taken place, complimented Captain Pursell for the gallant and seaman-like manner in which he had behaved, and returned his certificate. The Court, however, felt bound at the same time to express their opinion that, though the ship was well equipped and found in every respect, she was sent to sea weakly manned, so far as the number of the crew on board were concerned.

**THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL ADAMS.**—Major-General Frank Adams, C.B., commanding the Mhow Division of the Bombay Army, died at sea, on his homeward passage, on board the mail-steamer *Tanjore*, on the 19th ultimo. The deceased officer entered the service on the 30th of December, 1826; became lieutenant on the 23rd of March, 1832; captain on the 31st of December, 1833; major on the 29th of October, 1843. He served formerly in the 28th Regiment, and was gazetted from a majority to the command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel John Messiter, on the 16th of July, 1852, and commanded the regiment throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and affair on the 18th of June in the cemetery. On Sir William Eyre's being wounded he succeeded to the command of a brigade, and brought it out of action. For his services during the Crimean campaign he received the war medal with three clasps, was appointed a Companion of the Bath, was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor of the French, received the Sardinian medal from the King of Sardinia, and the Turkish medal and third class of the Medjidie from the Sultan of Turkey. He afterwards proceeded with the 28th Regiment to India, and brought it home in 1865; shortly after which, whilst the regiment was quartered at Devonport, he accepted the command of a brigade at Aldershot, vice Major-General B. Taylor, being succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Roberts (now commanding the 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers). He remained at Aldershot until January, 1866, when he was appointed to the command of the Mhow Division.

**TRIAL TRIP OF THE "HINDOSTAN."**—The new screw steamship *Hindostan*, built and engined by Messrs. C. A. Day and Co., of the Northam Ironworks, at Southampton, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, was on Oct. 6 taken to Stokes Bay for a trial of her speed on the measured mile. There was a moderate easterly breeze blowing, with a smooth sea, the barometer standing at 30.55. The true mean speed attained was 14.392 knots per hour, with a 30lb. pressure of steam, vacuum 21, and the engines making 55 revolutions per minute. The engines, which are of 600-horse power nominal, indicated 3194 during the trial. She had on board a total weight of coals, water, and stores, of 734 tons, and her draught of water was 16ft. 2in. forward, and 17ft. 8in. aft, the mean draught being 16ft. 11in. The machinery worked with the greatest ease throughout the day, and all on board expressed the most perfect satisfaction with the successful result of the trial. The following are the leading dimensions of the *Hindostan*:—Length between perpendiculars, 349ft. 10in.; length on loadwater line, 344ft. 4in.; length over all, 382ft. 8in.; breadth moulded, 42ft. 3½in.; depth of hold, 33ft.; tonnage, builders' measurement, 3,086 tons; and engines of 600-horse power. She has accommodation for 176 first and 55 second-class passengers, and will be able to carry 800 tons of coal and 1,400 tons of cargo. The hull of the vessel is built with the best Staffordshire iron below the water-line and steel above, and every part of the ship bears unmistakable evidence of the excellence of the materials and workmanship employed in her construction. Among the gentlemen on board at the trial were Mr. James Allan (chairman), Admiral Sir W. Hall, Mr. G. C. P. Estrange, Mr. E. Thornton, C.B., Captain J. R. Engledue, and the Hon. R. Leslie Melville, directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company; Captain Bain and Mr. Sutherland, managers; Captain W. Black and Mr. A. Lamb, general and engineering superintendents at Southampton; Captain Henry and Mr. Sydney Smith, superintendent and superintending surgeon at Bombay; Captains Burne, Dunn, and Almond, Mr. Pinsent, Mr. C. A. Day, Mr. T. Sumners, &c. Lady Hall and two or three other ladies were also pre-



gent. The *Hindostan* was in charge of Captain Robert Curling, who is appointed as her commander, and she will shortly be despatched to India, where she is to be employed in the company's mail service.

**MILITARY.**—The Duke of Cambridge, in a general order, has called the attention of commanding officers to a recent army circular, in which the Secretary of State for War, recognising the advantages to be obtained by the employment of soldiers in trades, has approved of the issue of tools to regiments in the first instance, at the public expense. His Royal Highness says that the object he has in view, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, is to render regiments independent of external aid, and to enable them to perform for the Royal Engineer Department such works as are executed by civil contractors. — The *Lancet* has reason to believe that the rumour of reductions in the army medical department, notwithstanding its definite shape, is without foundation. — Considerable expense and inconvenience having been occasioned by soldiers' wives being confined while on board the vessel in which they are embarked, women near their confinement are not in future to be embarked in mail or contract steamers or other vessels on short voyages, such as to or from the Mediterranean, West Indies, British North America, &c., and the husbands of such women are to be detained with them. This rule will also apply when troops are ordered to or from India and other stations by the overland route, but not when they are proceeding between this country and India *via* the Cape, or on other long voyages. The medals for the Abyssinian campaign are now being struck at the Mint. The design is of no great beauty, the obverse side being of the usual character, while the reverse is entirely plain in the centre, leaving space for an inscription. The outer portion of the same side is decorated, and the letters of the word Abyssinia placed in a series of vandykes round this outer circle. It is expected that the medals will be ready for issue before the expiration of the year. We believe the authorities in India have not quite settled the station to be occupied by the 15th Hussars on the arrival of that regiment at Bombay about Christmas. The published intentions are that the 15th should relieve the Bays at Mhow. But it would seem that some move is due to the 18th Hussars, who have been four years at Secunderabad. The 16th Lancers have been, for the same period, at Bangalore, and it has been suggested that they should be moved to Secunderabad, the 18th going to the Bombay Presidency vice the Bays, and the 15th Hussars going to Bangalore, the station occupied by them, without intermission, for about sixteen years prior to their last return to England in 1851. The 3rd Hussars will move from Ahmednuggur to the Bengal Presidency next year, taking the place of the 7th Hussars returning home. — *Army and Navy Gazette.*

## India Office.

Oct. 9, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. W. Aitchison, Staff Corps; Lieut. S. L. Bagshawe, Inf.; Capt. H. W. Hastings, Staff Corps; Major B. F. Heysham, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Ensign J. Barnard, Barrack Dept.; Lieut. col. G. Davison, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Conductor T. Nolan, 6 mo.; Capt. A. Shepherd, Cav., 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. E. L. Armstrong, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. J. K. Clubley, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. L. H. H. Holland, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. W. D. Aitken, Art., 14 days; Capt. C. W. Yonge, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. B. Walton, Staff Corps; Capt. H. Fisher, Staff Corps; Major E. O'D. Horsford, Staff Corps; Capt. F. Lance, Staff Corps; Surg. J. H. Thornton; Asst. surg. R. W. Cunningham.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. C. J. Smith, R.E.; Capt. F. B. Boone, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. E. Martin, Staff Corps; Capt. E. A. Campbell, Inf.; Major P. P. L. Stafford, Staff Corps; Lieut. T. J. Cotton, Staff Corps; Capt. H. Smalley, Engrs.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. J. Lalor; Capt. H. B. Edwards, Inf.; Asst. surg. H. Blanc.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

#### BIRTHS.

**BOILEAU**—The wife of Capt. C. H. Boileau, 61st Regiment, of a daughter, at Les Vaux, Jersey, Oct. 3.

**IREDELL**—The wife of Capt. J. S. Iredell, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Cobourg-house, Cheltenham, Oct. 1.

**MOSES**—The wife of J. Moses, Esq., of Madras, of a son, at Clyde-villas, Sydenham, Oct. 7.

**NEWPORT**—The wife of Major W. H. Newport, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Courtfield, Cherton King's, Oct. 7.

#### MARRIAGES.

**BOSWALL—BRODIE**—Lieut. colonel James Roper Boswall, Madras Staff Corps, to Eleanor M., daughter of Alexander Brodie, Esq., at 10, Oxford-terrace, Edinburgh, Oct. 5.

**CHEAPE—HAMBROUGH**—John Cheape, Esq., eldest son of General Sir John Cheape, G.C.B., to Cathleen S., daughter of the late Albert J. Hambrough, Esq., at Holy Trinity Church, Ventor, Isle of Wight, Oct. 5.

**CLUBLEY—JONES**—Capt. James K. Clubley, Madras Staff Corps, to Caroline O., daughter of William Champion Jones, Esq., of Heath-house, Headley, and Queen's-gardens, Bayswater, at Headley Church, Oct. 6.

**HARTSHORNE—WOTTON**—Arthur G. Hartshorne, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Emily, daughter of Henry R. Wotton, Esq., of Cavendish-square, and Antoneys, Pinner, at All Soul's, Langham-place, Oct. 6.

**HOOPER—STUDDY**—Thomas Hooper, Esq., Birmingham, to Susan C., daughter of the late William R. Studdy, H.E.I.C.S., at St. Michael's, Cambridge, Oct. 5.

**SCOTT—MORRIS**—Rev. John H. Scott, curate of Burbage, Leicestershire, to Caroline, daughter of the late W. R. Morris, Bombay Civil Service, at Brechley, Forfarshire, Oct. 6.

**SKINNER—WILLOCK**—Theodore H. Skinner, late 8th (King's) regt., younger son of the Rev. George Skinner, to Emma Maria, second daughter of Major George Willock, K.L.S., late of the Madras Cavalry, at St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, Oct. 6.

**SMALLEY—DAVIDSON**—Henry Smalley, Esq., Capt. Royal Madras Engineers, son of Edward Smalley, Esq., late Madras Civil Service, to Emmiline M., daughter of Thomas Davidson, Esq., M.D., of Shaftesbury-house, Bayswater, W., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, Oct. 9.

**TILSLEY—CRAUFORD**—William F., youngest son of the late Hugh Tilsley, Esq., of Denmark-hill, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Clifford Crauford, Esq. (late of the India-office), of Colville-terrace East, Kensington-park, at All Saints, Notting-hill, Oct. 5.

#### DEATHS.

**BOSTOCK**—Harry S. Bostock, P. and O. Company's Service, at Southampton, on his arrival from Bombay, aged 30, Oct. 4.

**CUPPAGE**—Anne B., widow of John Cuppage, Esq., H.E.I. Company's Civil Service, and daughter of John Underwood, Esq., late Physician General, Madras Presidency, at 3, Baker-street, Portman-square, Oct. 7.

**WARNER**—Ann B., relict of Simeon Warner, Esq., of Brighton, and formerly of Blackheath, Kent, at 18, Brunswick-square, Brighton, aged 81, October 6.

## Shipping.

#### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4. Sanderson, Bankok; Cashmere, Bombay; Tivoli, Bombay; City of Delhi, Calcutta; Ghoulam, Bankok;—5. Lancashire Witch, Rangoon; Benzolyn, Calcutta; Axel, Akyab; Ramadai, Calcutta; Colonist, Moultain;—6. Aaron Brown, Bombay; Dobbelen Castle, Calcutta; Duke of Rutland, Bassin; Foam, Bombay; St. Fillans, Bombay; Carlisle, Bombay; Clytemnestra, Bassin;—7. Glencora, Aberdeen, Bombay; Andromeda, Rangoon;—8. Tantallon Castle, Calcutta; Frances Milly, Ceylon; City of Venice, Calcutta; Northern Empire, Akyab; Liuda, Bassin.

#### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 4. Hermit, Calcutta; Oriental, Bombay; Apelles, Calcutta; Colombo, Calcutta; Ardowan, Bombay; Marietta M., Bombay;—5. Lady Lawrence, Calcutta; Laura and Gertrude, Galle; Erumana, Bombay; Charlotte Anne, Kurrachee;—6. Salamanka, Colombo; Banda, Singapore; Thunderbolt, Bombay;—7. Centaur, Calcutta; Locksley Hall, Calcutta; Truce, Ceylon;—8. Anne Fletcher, Rangoon; Michael Scott, Bombay; City of Madras, Calcutta; Marathon, Bombay;—9. Jane Porter, Calcutta; Inverdrine, Madras; Henry Grenfell, Singapore; Garnock, Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

##### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delta, Oct. 9.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Pirie, Mrs. G. M. Price, Mr. H. C. Mendel, Dr. J. A. C. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Burlington, Miss Harris, Mr. W. H. Simpson, Mrs. Joynt and two children, Miss Hotton, Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Jones, Mr. J. Powell, Mr. C. J. B. Walsley, Mr. W. M. Tennant, Mr. H. R. Cooke, Mrs. W. Trend, Mr. McCallach, Mrs. R. P. Little, Col. Welsh, Mrs. Latham, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. B. Cragh, Capt. Parnas, Mr. F. H. Lovell. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Brown and infant, Mr. G. A. Healy, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. C. Harvey, Mr. L. Harvey. For MALTA.—Miss Jeans, Miss L. and Miss M. Partridge. For ADEN.—Col. Marten.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, September 25; Agra, September 21; Calcutta, September 21; Madras, September 20. It will be seen from these dates, which are ten and eleven days later than those of the previous mail, that with the close of the monsoon the homeward mails have returned to their ordinary speed of passage between Bombay and Suez.

Retrenchment is the cry throughout India. Between the short returns from opium and the natural effects of widespread drought, Sir R. Temple's modest surplus has already been transformed into a deficit of nearly two millions. The deficit for the previous year has somehow swollen to about 2½ millions. Everybody is frightened. The Indian Government has been using the pen of remonstrance and the knife of small economy in all directions. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh has his stationery cut down by more than one half. The few thousands spent on education in the Central Provinces are to be made fewer by about one-sixth. Docking of allowances and dismissal of very small underlings are to be rigidly enforced all round. There is talk of raising the salt duties in Bombay and Madras, and of adding one per cent. to the income-tax. For this last item we are indebted, by the way, to a recent telegram, which also reports a drain on the cash balances. Part of the deficit for the last and present year is generally ascribed to the unforeseen excess in the home expenditure. From some quarters both here and in India comes a loud demand for reduction of military expenses. Again, there are many murmurs at the extravagance of the Public Works Department, especially in the matter of the new barracks, which are made the more obnoxious by figuring in the estimates as ordinary instead of extraordinary public works. Altogether there is an acknowledged deficit of 4½ millions, which may grow to even five or six during the year; and at once in both countries the blame is laid on Anglo-Indian financiers, as if they could foresee the weather of the coming year, or lay on

new taxes with a stroke of the pen. We are glad however to note that the *Times* takes a fairer and more cheerful view of the position. It may perhaps expect too much from the elasticity of Indian revenues and the increased wealth of the average Indian tax-payer; but it has the good sense to deprecate retrenchment in reproductive public works, and the fairness to avow the difficulties which would beset in India the path of the keenest and most experienced financier. In fact, as it justly observes, "the deficits are neither alarming in themselves nor discreditable in their character." Much more discreditable will it be to raise the salt-tax in one part of India, at the very moment when it is admitted to be suicidally excessive in another. As for the income-tax, nothing but sheer extremity would justify an addition to that burden, whether on behalf of native or Anglo-Indian citizens. The army in due time may bear further reduction, but not too much at once. Outlay on barracks might be partially suspended, or else transferred to the extraordinary list.

ANOTHER prospectus of a mutual assurance company has appeared in the Indian papers. Mr. A. G. Roussac proposes to form such a body with limited liability, for taking over the Indian business of the defunct Albert Company. Its head-office should be in Calcutta, with agencies all over India; the directors, managers, and auditors to be elected by the policy-holders in the three presidency capitals. A good many of the Calcutta policy-holders are doing their best to carry out Mr. Roussac's programme. There is also talk of a State assurance department, but that, we fear, in these days of deficit will hardly get beyond the sphere of talk.

THERE is little new to say concerning the weather and the crops. The rain-fall in Upper India will mitigate, if it cannot remove, the prevalent distress. Its power for injury, on the other hand has been illustrated as usual on some of the railways in Western India, in the carrying away of bridges and the breaching of embankments. Cotton prospects are reported good, those of indigo generally the reverse. Cholera is fast disappearing, even from Umritsur. A private letter mentions Gorukpore as one of the worst, though least noticed sufferers from that scourge. While it raged there, it carried off from ninety to one hundred daily, or about ten per cent. in all out of a population of 50,000.

THE REV. MR. WATERHOUSE must seem to the gay folk of Simlah as unwelcome a reminder of human vanities as John Knox did to Mary of Scotland. He has been dealing out from his pulpit a sharp rebuke of the lavish expenditure on balls, pic-nics, and other frivolities, in which so many of his flock have indulged, to the utter neglect of their duties towards the poor, suffering, and benighted people around them. We fear that the reverend preacher will only have wasted his breath in the discharge of what he deems his duty. His hearers will probably have compounded with their consciences by dozing through his lectures once a week, and taking their fill of pleasure on the other six days. It is his business to scold, and their nature to enjoy themselves while they may.

THE Madras Government is busy about a comprehensive scheme for improving the irrigation works of the Kavery throughout its course. At present the flow of the river is very unequal. In the dry season there is no water to speak of; during the rains there is much more than enough, and much

damage is caused by the heavy floods. How to store up these surplus waters for use at other seasons forms the main object of the new scheme. One difficulty in the Government's way is foreseen by the *Madras Athenæum*, in the cry certain to be raised from Tanjore in the event of any seeming encroachment on its water supply. There are vested interests in that direction which the Government must be careful not to disturb. Probably that danger is over-rated. The officer entrusted with the preparation of plans and the carrying out of surveys is Captain C. J. Smith, of the Engineers. A better choice, we are told, could hardly have been made. Captain Smith is a man of tried ability, of large experience in irrigation works, and is further credited with abundant zeal, honesty, and perseverance.

THE principle of educating India through its women is becoming a recognised necessity among enlightened natives. Miss Carpenter's normal schools have doubtless quickened the movement in that direction. Another step towards the same end has lately been taken in Bareilly, where a Native Medical Female School has at length been started under the auspices of Dr. Corbyn and Baboo Gunga Pershad; the former managing what the latter endowed. It is of course an experiment on a small scale; but so far its progress has been satisfactory. The girls are said to have shown great quickness and aptitude for the study of medicine, and to have already made considerable way in it. How great is the need for such an institution may be gathered from the invincible dislike of most natives to the presence of male doctors about female patients, a dislike by no means rare among ourselves. Like many other movements in India however this one can hardly be developed without Government aid. The Baboo in question, a gentleman of good family and high repute, has applied to his Government for help in carrying out the experiment on a larger scale. It is to be hoped that Sir W. Muir will not turn a deaf ear to so excusable an appeal.

THE prospects of silk in Mysore are just now far from encouraging. First introduced into that province by Tippoo Sultan, the silk trade has since been left on the whole to take care of itself. Once indeed, some twenty years ago, a Government factory was established at Bangalore, but native apathy with regard to new processes seems to have interfered with the expected results. In 1866, again, an Italian gentleman, Signor de Vecchi, made active efforts to improve the breed of silk worms and planted mulberry trees on the land assigned him for that purpose. At first he made some way, but drought and disease among the worms ere long brought his experiment to a bad pass. A fresh importation of worms fared not much better. Last year however Mr. Bowring, the Commissioner, spurred on by the London Silk Supply Association, set himself to see what Government could do for the silk industry of Mysore. A large supply of cartoons was purchased from Japan for free distribution among the silk-producing districts. But the old luck seems to have followed Mr. Bowring also. He reports that a large proportion of the eggs have come to nothing, while the worms keep dying off from the disease which has been wasting them for some years past. In spite of the ruin which recent failures have brought on many Mohammedan families, there is still however reason to hope that the prevalent disease will prove as temporary as that which ravaged the same districts about thirty years ago, and many of the silk-producers are keeping up their mulberry plantations in the hope of an early change for the better.

AMONG the new measures laid before the Viceregal Council at Simlah on the 27th August was Mr. Cockerell's Bill for removing the Garo or Garrow Hills from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Regulation Courts. In the early years of the century, the Garo hill-men caused much annoyance from their habit of making raids on the villages skirting the north-east frontier of Rungpore, in revenge for certain vexatious proceedings of the Zemindars in that neighbourhood. In order to keep the peace and reclaim these rude tribes to a more civilised life, the Government in 1822 passed certain regulations which embraced the appointment of a Special Commissioner for the Garo Hills and the exclusion of the Zemindars from all right of interference with the lands of the hill-men. But somehow the new enactments were limited in practice to only a certain portion of the hill-tract in question. The Special Commissionership be-

came merged in the commissionership of Assam, and the deputy commissioner of Gawalpara had too many other duties devolved on him to take much thought for the special requirements of the Garos. A judgment of the High Court debarred the Government officials from carrying out the policy suggested by the renewal, in 1866, of the old quarrels between zemindars and hill-men. It has therefore been found necessary to strike out a legal remedy for the defects of former legislation. The new Bill proposes to exempt the whole of the country known as the Garo Hills from the working of "regulation" laws, and the jurisdiction of regulation courts and revenue-officers. Henceforth no attempt of the zemindars to interfere with the hill-men will be tolerated, if the Bill becomes law; but for any loss accruing to the former on account of just claims against the latter, due compensation will be granted. Against the apparent object of this Bill we have not a word to say. It is to be hoped however that this new-born tenderness for the wilder races of India will not be overdone, to the extent of debarring them from all intercourse with their more civilised, if less honest neighbours.

THE Indian Government, we hear by telegram, has ordered that the deposition of the *Carnatic's* passengers now in Bombay should be taken down and transmitted home to the Board of Trade with a view to the coming inquiry. We are glad to hear from Suez that the Egyptian Government are going to build more lighthouses along the Red Sea coast.

ROOPDEO, the destined successor to the deposed chief of Ali Rajpore, is the younger brother, not the son, of Gungadeo. For the present he is associated in the administration with Mahomed Najjif Khan, in order to qualify himself for the post of Maharajah. Najjif Khan is said to combine administrative talents with high energy. The deposition has caused great rejoicing among the people, and evoked a letter of thanksgiving from the Ranie Oomed Koor.

THE Horse Guards are beginning to realise the possibility of turning a soldier into something more than a mere fighting puppet. The Duke of Cambridge has actually requested commanding officers to carry out the directions contained in a late War-office Circular touching the employment of soldiers in trades and engineering works. He even avows his entire approval of that circular, and talks of rendering regiments independent of external aid and equal to any ordinary demands of the Engineer Department. In due time we may expect to see our soldiers saving the State 40 or 50 per cent. of its present outlay on military buildings, roads, clothing, and so forth. Meanwhile his Royal Highness will do well to consider what shall be done to abate the shameful prevalence of heart disease in the ranks. Medical men have for years been crying out in vain at the stupid way in which soldiers are buttoned up tight to the chin, and further oppressed by ill-devised accoutrements. Heart disease is the natural result. Out of more than 22,000 invalids sent to Netley in the last six years, 1,635 were admitted on account of heart disease. Most of them came from India. Out of 151 very serious cases, 82 were men under thirty years of age. After months of careful treatment Professor Maclean found the old distressing palpitations recur almost invariably as soon as his patients resumed their ordinary dress and accoutrements, or walked quietly about the hospital corridors. Rheumatism, a frequent source of heart-complaint in civil life, was found active in only six cases. Most of the cases of aneurism, likewise caused by tight dressing, were those of young men. The Pack Committee, thinks the Professor, have pointed out the true remedy for the existing evil; but "as the new system of accoutring the soldier can only be introduced gradually into the service, it will be some time before we can see any marked diminution in the number of cases of heart disease." Tunics however can surely be altered or left unbuttoned at the throat without any long delay, and as for stocks, a clean sweep might be made of them in a single morning.

DR. FITZEDWARD HALL has resigned his post of Examiner in Hindustani for the Indian Civil Service Commissioners. His successor is Mr. John Platts, now on furlough; a gentleman and a scholar of considerable repute in the Educational Department of the Central Provinces. In this country he is best known as translator of the "Ikwan-u-safa."



LORD DERBY, whom the Liverpool telegram killed last Tuesday with circumstantial precision, was still alive on the following Tuesday, the 19th. He was then however sinking fast.

**CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.**

H.M.'s Forces.—Dr. Dunn, 15th Lancers, at Lucknow, of cholera, Sept. 15; Lieut. A. C. Hennessy, 14th B.C. Lancers, at Landour, Sept. 16; Capt. Peddie, H.M.'s 1st Regt., in the camp at Solon.  
Bengal.—C. Shelverton, Esq., late Registrar Adjutant-general's-office, H.M.'s Indian Forces, at Calcutta, Sept. 16.  
Bombay.—Capt. T. H. Ross, Invalid Establishment, Bombay.  
Civil Service.—Mr. T. Peachey, Accountant-general of British Burmah, Aug. 6; Mr. F. E. Hall, C.S., Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, at Colombo, Sept. 10; Mr. H. Jardine, Bengal Civil Service, of inflammation of the brain, at Agra, Sept. 9, aged 27.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.**

Per str. Ceylon.—From Calcutta.—Mrs. W. Parker, Mr. W. King, Mrs. Abbott and infant, Miss Bromley, Mr. Oliver. From Bombay.—Capt. Cooper, Mr. Oakes, Lieut. Col. Sandwith, Mr. V. R. Reid, Major and Mrs. Dickinson, Col. J. G. Cookson, Mr. J. P. Comforth, Mr. E. P. Joyce, Mr. J. Bishop. From Madras.—Major and Mrs. Williams, Mr. A. J. Byard, Col. Phillips, Mr. H. B. Hammond, Mrs. Virtue, Mrs. and Mrs. Orr, Miss Orr, and two infants, Mr. J. W. B. Dykes, Mr. Gallo-way. From Singapore.—Mr. F. Wakulze, Mr. T. Kwaski, Mr. S. Luigo, Mr. R. Logan. From Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. W. P. Galton, Mr. R. Hamilton. From Penang.—Mr. H. W. Biddy. From Singapore.—Mr. T. H. Gottlieb. From Aden.—Lieut. Scott. From Alexandria.—Mr. V. Levi, Mr. Evans.

**EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.**

From Bombay.—Mrs. Springley, Mrs. Jones and two children, Mrs. T. Nowell and three children, Mr. Brewley, Mr. and Mrs. Chart, Capt. E. H. Flint, Mrs. Meiklejohn and two children.

**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,**

WEDNESDAY, October 20, 1869.

**CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.**

MR. LEE-WARNER, who was one of the selected candidates for the Civil Service of India at the open competition of 1867, and passed his final examination in England this summer, has in a letter addressed to the Civil Service Commissioners commented unfavourably on certain points connected with the system of education prescribed and superintended by them. His justification for so doing is the existence "of an almost universal feeling amongst the candidates whom you have examined from 1867-69 that your system of education has not only failed to secure for them the benefits of the best education, but also that it has failed to test fairly the relative merits of those who have been obliged to conform to it," and there can be no question as to his personal disinterestedness in now bringing the matter prominently to the notice of the Civil Service Commissioners; for, as he states, he deferred doing so till by obedience to the existing regulations he had been declared qualified to proceed to India as a member of the Civil Service.

Mr. Lee-Warner's grounds of complaint are classified under two heads. 1. As to the regulations for the periodical examinations, and the standard of marks assigned for the different subjects. 2. As to the objections raised to the continuance at the Universities during their two years of probation of such of the selected candidates as were at the time of their passing the first examination *in statu pupillari* there; the object being to collect all the selected candidates into London.

The point most strongly urged in the letter is the undue weight given in the examinations to knowledge, or rather (to render Mr. Lee-Warner more correctly) to smattering of languages—and this is brought forward under both heads of complaint, for it is alleged that the system of extra languages is the only impediment to a fairly hardworking man's combining University honours with a good position in the Civil Service Examination Lists.

It appears that while the maximum number of marks for Law is 1,250 (the subject embracing Hindoo and Mahomedan Law and the codes now in force in India, besides an elementary knowledge of English law and procedure), that for Political Economy 350, and that for Indian History and Geography combined the same—extra work in these three subjects not being encouraged by additional marks, 400 marks are to be obtained for each language that is taken up. Two languages, depending in each case on the presidency to which he is to be attached, are compulsory on each candidate; but any number of extra languages may be taken up, marks obtained for them counting

and affecting the position in the general list. It is therefore "the interest of each candidate to take up six, seven, or eight languages, and obtain a few marks in each rather than to educate himself thoroughly in the subjects of Law, History, and Political Economy, and in the two languages prescribed." Nor is this all. Even on the supposition that there is nothing erroneous in the principle of allowing the candidates to take up any number of extra languages, its application affects them differently. To some of the prescribed languages many more extra languages are affiliated than to others, and those candidates who are obliged in the first instance to take up, as the vernacular of the Presidency to which they are attached, a language which has many of these agnates, are unfairly handicapped with those whose compulsory languages have fewer or no such agnates. The result is stated to be that "unless a man is fortunate in having to take up in the first instance a language round which a number of extras cluster, or unless he commences his career with a crammer who understands the intricacies of the system, he has no chance of rising;" the hardship being increased by the fact that the best information as to a course of study is obtained at once by those who have come from the London schools of cram, and that subsequently acquired knowledge will not retrieve mistakes committed at the outset, as the marks are carried on from half-year to half-year, the marks of the final half-year's examination (though it embraces the studies of the whole two years) counting no more than those of previous half-years' examinations.

A fair case of grievance appears to be made out, and the remedy is not difficult of application. The study of extra languages or even dialects should be encouraged; but, inasmuch as they are not part of the necessary curriculum, they should not be allowed to affect the candidate's place *quoad* his competitors in that curriculum. The temptation of obtaining marks for such languages does doubtless lead some candidates who regard a good position in the list more than the thorough acquisition of necessary knowledge to devote much time to endeavouring to gain a mark-paying smattering of extra languages, instead of educating themselves thoroughly in the prescribed two languages, and the important subjects of Law, Political Economy, and Indian History. The plan adopted should be that which was practised at Haileybury. Prizes were there given in extra languages to those students who came up to a certain standard; but the prizes so gained in no way affected the prizeman's position relatively to his fellow students, that being determined by his performance in the regular prescribed course. The adoption of this plan would afford all legitimate encouragement to the study of extra languages, while it would properly tend to keep the general body of candidates to a programme which of itself affords an ample field for two years' study.

Some minor points are touched on in connection with the course of education, such as the undue advantage possessed at first by those of the selected candidates who have passed from the schools of cram, owing to all advice being withheld by the Commissioners, the interpretation of the written instructions in a different sense by the examiners and the examinees, the absence of information as to the manner of marking the papers, and the way in which the prizes are awarded. On this last point Mr. Lee-Warner's objection appears groundless, and his suggestion that prizes should be awarded for extra and not for the regular papers to be therefore unnecessary. The prizes are professedly awarded for proficiency in the prescribed course, and the fact of there being difficulty in awarding them appears to be no reason for increasing the examination work of those who compete for them. If Mr. Lee-Warner's other statements are correct, there must be a want of elasticity about the rules; and we fear there is much truth in what he says as to the advantages possessed by those candidates who come from the schools of cram. The object of the examinations being to exclude cram as far as possible, the Commissioners should endeavour to, at any rate, minimise its advantages by affording all legitimate assistance and advice, and this, we should imagine, was entirely

within their province, as entrusted with the control of the selected candidates.

We have left ourselves but little space to consider the protest made by Mr. Lee-Warner against the objections raised by the Civil Service Commissioners to the combination of not only a University career, but even a University residence, with the two years' training for the Civil Service which is passed in England by the selected candidates. The Commissioners have set their face against such a combination, and avowedly do all in their power to encourage a residence in London. We admit (as Mr. Lee-Warner does) the impossibility of the Commissioners' arrangements being liable to alteration at the request of individual candidates, but this is not asked for; all that is contended for is that there should be such a fixity in the times appointed for the periodical examinations that candidates might be able to arrange to try for honours in some one of the Triposes. No consideration is asked for men taking their University degree, but it is alleged that the encouragement of the extra languages is the great deterrent to a concurrent University career, and that if they were displaced from their present footing there would be no impediment in the way of a candidate's combining University honours with a high place in the Civil Service Lists. In the Cambridge Law and History Tripos, moreover, the course of reading includes many of the books prescribed by the Civil Service Commissioners. The bugbear of the Commissioners appears to be the fear that between the two stools of a University and a Civil Service probationary career some of the candidates should come to the ground, and they point the moral of their caution by instances of failure which have occurred. We are not aware of the circumstances of the cases, but are strongly inclined to think that there must have been other causes which led to failure. To the majority of young men between seventeen and twenty-one (the ages of the successful candidates) the quiet and regularity of University life must prove more conducive to hard and steady work than the attractions of London. Then again the temptations of London cannot be ignored, and the single point in its favour appears to be the advantages to be gained from attendance in the Law Courts.

As long as the age for competition remains as at present from seventeen to twenty-one, so long may under-graduates from the Universities be expected to compete, and if they are successful it is but reasonable that they should not only be allowed, but encouraged, to continue their University career on condition of its being subordinated to the Commissioners' rules and regulations. If the Commissioners' opposition has eventually the effect of deterring University men from competing, the Indian Government may find occasion bitterly to repent having entrusted them with the management of the Civil Service examinations; for it is an unquestionable fact that the best men, taking them all round, who have entered the Civil Service by competition are those who were successful in the first year or two; and we believe we are correct in stating that a larger average of Oxford and Cambridge men both competed and were successful in those years than in any subsequent year.

Mr. Lee-Warner has done good suit and service in entering the lists against even such formidable champions as the Civil Service Commissioners.

## Correspondence.

### A NEW PRESERVATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The use of copper as an antidote to, and a preventive of cholera, has been long familiar to medical men of the Homœopathic school.

Whoever studies a series of well-authenticated cases of copper-poisoning, will note that "vomiting, strong convulsions, and violent cramps," are among the symptoms produced. This fact taken in connection with Dr. Burg's statistics, given in your issue of the 13th inst., shows us that copper, when taken

in minute doses through the skin, or in the process of breathing, will counteract the effects of a poison producing symptoms resembling those of copper-poisoning—an illustration of the law *similia similibus curantur*.

It would be interesting to learn whether, during the prevalence of cholera around them, workers in copper suffer less than usual from the ordinary effects of their trade. I think this would probably be found to be the case, thus furnishing a converse illustration of the law of similars. At other times, and under other circumstances, working in copper would be as unwholesome an occupation as ever.

OLD INDIAN.

Oct. 16, 1869.

I add the following extract from a pamphlet entitled "Plain Directions for the Treatment of Cholera and Epidemic Diarrhoea," by Dr. William Bayes, a homœopathic practitioner, published in 1865 by Turner and Co., 77, Fleet-street, E.C.:—"The best medicine as a *preventive* is undoubtedly cuprum (copper). Workmen in copper factories are reported to have had an immunity from cholera during previous epidemics."

### EDUCATION FOR THE MILLION.—II. INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Very little is generally known as to what extent elementary education has prevailed in India from the earliest ages, when the Aryans or Hindus subjugated the aboriginal race some three thousand years ago. On the foundation of each village a municipality was formed for self-government and independence, which has survived the Mahomedan conquest and our own occupation of the country. Every member of this municipality enjoys a certain portion of freehold land exempt from taxation, which descends hereditarily to the head of the family. Among others is the office of schoolmaster, who, in addition to his glebe land, receives one rupee monthly from each of his scholars, besides one day's rations alternately, so that his remuneration is regulated by the number of his pupils.

The education is strictly secular, and is confined generally to a competent knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, which extends to notation of weights and measures. The pupils vary from four to ten years of age, after which they are deemed capable of further instruction in private schools or colleges; but these are all-day schools, as the pupils of different castes cannot take their food in common. The lessons in the village schools are for the most part taught by each class in a body repeating the first lines, such as spelling and arithmetic together, after the teacher—a method of instruction which is seldom forgotten.

In this way a foundation is laid on which education may be carried on hereafter to any extent. The pupils of these schools are for the most Brahmins and tradesfolk, who become priests or fill lay offices, from the village clerk to the highest offices of the State, while, again, no tradesman or merchant in India exists without a perfect knowledge of book-keeping. The agricultural classes do not in general avail themselves of these elementary schools as much as they might.

I need hardly advert to the beauty of the Sanscrit language, which constitutes that of the higher schools, nor to the progress the Hindus had made in the sciences before the greater part of Europe had emerged from barbarism; and it will be my business to advert to those studies as I proceed in exhibiting the more extensive system of secular education which prevailed before the English Government undertook to extend it throughout the extent of its dominion.

While the Government was inert in this direction, the missionaries were not inactive from the period when Vasco de Gama, in the end of the fifteenth century, led the way to India by the Cape of Good Hope, so that we now find the following missionary societies in full activity. The return in 1850 affords all the information on this subject then accessible to the public. The object of the missionaries in the first place is confessedly to train up natives in English to enable them to study polemical works as well as the Bible, so as to become preachers themselves in the vernacular language of the people. The several societies who sent missionaries to India at the above period were:—

1. Church Missionary Society.
2. Church Missionary Association.
3. General Assembly of the Church of England.
4. Bengal Benevolent Missionary Society.
5. Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society.

6. Calcutta School Society.
7. Calcutta High School Society.
8. Parental Academical Institution.
9. Philanthropic Academy.
10. Charitable and Orphan Institution.
11. Benevolent Institution of 1830.
12. Catholic Society of Calcutta.

## RESULTS OF MISSIONARY LABOUR IN 1850.

Localities.	Missionaries.	Native Preachers.	Stations.	Churches.	Members.	Christians.	English Schools.	
							Schools.	Boys.
Bengal, Orissa, and Assam...	101	135	69	71	3446	14401	22	6054
North-West Provinces ...	58	39	24	21	604	1828	16	1207
Madras Presidency ...	164	308	113	102	10468	74318	44	4136
Bombay Presidency ...	37	11	10	12	224	554	37	954
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>14785</b>	<b>91001</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>12381</b>

## MISSIONARY VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Localities.	Day Schools.		Boarding Schools.		Day Schools.		Boarding Schools.	
	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.
Bengal, Orissa, and Assam...	127	6360	21	781	26	680	24	836
North-West Provinces ...	33	3074	10	209	8	213	11	208
Madras Presidency ...	852	61846	22	754	222	6020	41	1101
Bombay Presidency ...	65	3448	4	64	29	1057	6	172
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1077</b>	<b>64161</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1788</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>8019</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2317</b>

This is sufficient to show that the missionaries have not been idle, though 91,000 converts out of a population of 195,000,000 is but a drop in the ocean after so much exertion, and extending over so long a period.

Turn we now to what the Company's Government had done to extend secular education among its subjects, amounting, according to the latest returns submitted to Parliament, to 149,835,545 souls. The East India Company in the year 1757 laid the foundation of our Indian Empire, in defence of its commerce in Bengal, after the destruction of its factory, and the murder of the greater portion of its servants, in the Black Hole of Calcutta. This object of retribution was effected by a detachment of troops, native and European, under Colonel Clive. A defensive war had for some years been carried on at Madras, in which the French united with some of the native Powers, between the years 1744 and 1760; between that period and 1769 the administration of the Bengal Presidency was conducted by Colonel, better known as Lord Clive. He was succeeded by Mr. Warren Hastings, who had for some years filled the highest public offices in India; during which he became a respectable Oriental linguist, and, more than his cotemporaries, acquired a thorough knowledge of the natives and of their institutions.

Madras and Bombay meanwhile were engaged in local wars, and had no time or inclination to direct their attention to promote native education.

To Warren Hastings is due the first effort made to keep alive the spirit of education that still existed under his Government. During his administration he established at the Government expense a college in Calcutta for the study of Arabic and Persian literature, to which were afterwards added classes for the study of the vernacular Bengali and of English.

At a subsequent period, in the year 1823, a Sanscrit college was founded in Calcutta, in which were professors of Sanscrit, English, Arabic, Persian, as also Urdu, and Bengali. It was divided into separate classes, and the following number of students, according to official return in 1854, were found to be all Hindus:—

Philosophy ...	16 pupils.
Law ...	12 "
Rhetoric ...	19 "
Literature ...	33 "
Grammar ...	219 "
Juniors under monitors ...	87 "

**Total ... 386**

Thirty scholarships were attached to this institution, receiving from £12 to £38 per annum. From this period the

company, under the auspices of the Crown and the British Parliament, was recognised as a political body, and empowered to carry on war in India, but Mr. Pitt's Bill of 1784 placed that function under the supervision of a Board of Control appointed by the Crown. Warren Hastings returned to England and was succeeded in his government by the Marquis Cornwallis, and subsequently by Lord Mornington, afterwards created Marquis Wellesley. Both these governors were engaged in war during the whole of their administration, and before the retirement of the latter and the short second administration of Marquis Cornwallis, no additional steps were taken towards the promotion of education, though the Marquis Wellesley had deputed the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan to report on the system and condition of education in Mysore and in Burmah. Little appears to have been done for education during the government of the Earl Minto, while his successor, Earl Moira (Marquis of Hastings), was called on to defend the North-West Provinces of Bengal from the assaults of the Nepaulese in 1814, and to conduct the subsequent Mahratta War in 1816-19, in which he had to contend against the great confederacy which called forth the exertions of sixty thousand of his troops to cope with twice that number, over an area of as many square miles. The acquisition of the territory at the end of this war afforded an opportunity of extending education to our native subjects, which must be deferred for another letter.

I. B.  
Oriental Club.

## Notices of Books.

*Nirgis: a Tale of the Indian Mutiny; and Bismillah, or Happy Days in Cashmere.* By Hafiz Allard. W. H. Allen and Co. 1869.

This volume contains a good deal of interesting matter somewhat crudely put together. It is evidently written by a gentleman thoroughly conversant with Anglo-Indian officialism, and it shows, too, a pretty wide experience of native ideas and manners. The interest of the first story centres in and around Delhi during the memorable year of mutiny. In the second we are carried away from the Delhi of 1860 into the poetic regions of Cashmere. The heroine of the first is a native singer, Nirgis, who leads a pure life amidst the impure surroundings of poor old Mohammed Bahadoor Shah's mock-imperial court in the once queenly city of Shah-Jehan. Her adventures, we believe, are founded on the journal kept by a real slave-girl in Delhi during the siege, one of those spies whose information, under Hodson's skilful management, threw so much light, for our benefit, on the progress of affairs within the doomed city. The love passages, we presume, are purely or mainly imaginary, although it is not hard to conceive their possibility. Nirgis herself makes a presentable heroine, whose devotion to the English may fairly be explained by her gratitude to one of their number, and her ungrudging love for another. The other characters, English and native, represent, so far as a few descriptive touches, aided by some brief dialogue, can do, various types and shades of living humanity in the East. It is strange however to find among the English personages hardly one with a true English name. The chief faults of the story are want of skill in arrangement of materials, and want of space for developing the characters. In fact, the author's conceptions are too big and many for his canvass; the principle of selection, carefully applied, would have enabled him to produce a better story, at the expense of many pages which have really nothing to do with it. It may be said however that the story is meant to be a mere setting for all kinds of descriptive details and passing comments connected either with the history of Delhi and its people or with the course of Anglo-Indian politics. From this point of view both stories may claim a special interest for readers desiring to be instructed while they are amused.

To our minds "Bismillah" shows a great improvement on "Nirgis." It is less scrappy; it carries us over newer ground; it gives freer scope to the author's humorous and satiric bent; and the story, such as it is, seems to blend more easily with the illustrative matter. The writing too has kept pace with the other improvements. The love of Bismillah for her English cousin is portrayed with a graceful and delicate hand, and developed with much fine poetic insight; while the conflict of feelings on both sides, produced by the different circumstances and

tendencies of Eastern and Western life, furnishes a sufficient crop of retarding incidents, through which the stream of true love has to make its way. A good deal of amusement may be extracted from the minor characters of the tale, especially the competition Green Poppy, and the couple who rejoice in the name of Popkins. The author is rather too hard perhaps on the class of civilians represented by the former personage; but he has not overdrawn the native's ingrained prejudice in favour of birth and high breeding. The story apart, we may draw the reader's attention to the many excellent descriptions of places and scenery, which might form in themselves a useful guide-book to the land which Moore immortalised in his "Lalla Rookh."

*Notes on the North-Western Provinces of India.* By a District Officer. W. H. Allen and Co. 1869.

In a modest little volume of a hundred and sixty pages the author has condensed a good deal of special information about one of the most populous and important provinces in British India. Written in the first place as a sort of guide to young civilians, his book deserves leisurely perusal at the hands of all who care for something more than a feeble smattering of information regarding the country at large. A description of the area, population, and official organisation of the North-West Provinces is followed by interesting chapters on the soils and crops of those regions. From these, among other things, the inquiring reader will learn how much of the farm-yard manure is converted into fuel for the million, how very little rice is grown in the North-West, and that waste lands, in the sense of barren tracts without an owner, are hardly to be found there except in the Terai and among the Hills. Even some readers of fair Indian experience will be surprised to hear that in the land of *khareef* and *rubbee* harvests little more than five per cent. of the ordinary villary lands are cropped twice a year. The author in passing does full justice to the upright and gentlemanly behaviour of the indigo-planters, as a body, towards the native cultivators, and declares that the district officer has no better counsellors and assistants, than those among them who have leisure to think of other things besides indigo. In spite of the small profits netted by the ryots, they like to plant indigo partly because of the money advanced to them for that purpose at a most seasonable time, partly because an after-crop of wheat can always be raised as soon as the indigo plant has been cut. With regard to cotton it is fairly argued that, unless Manchester follows the example set by Government in the case of opium and by the indigo-planters with respect to indigo, it cannot expect India to keep it duly supplied with cotton. Government does all it safely can to help Manchester, but there are limits to its power of interfering for any good purpose.

A pretty long chapter is devoted to the subject of irrigation, "the soul of agriculture in the North-West Provinces." Irrigation doubles the rent, quadruples the produce, begets the sowing of a better class of crops, in short, means wealth and comfort, instead of poverty and starvation. The advantage of canals in aid, not in supersession of wells, is clearly pointed out. Canals are needed wherever wells are scarce or sunk very deep below the surface. They should be made by Government, never by private companies. The uniform rate of charge for water all over the country, as proposed by Lord Elgin, is declared to be a mistake, but there are great objections to the present system of charging not according to quantity, but according to the character of the crops laid down. An interesting chapter on rent-rates is followed by a well-considered inquiry into land tenures. The author here does his best to make plain to the average Englishman the main features and bearings of the Indian land-laws. He points out the resemblances between the old feudal tenures of Europe and the system established in India by the Mogul Emperors. His exposition of the way in which the proprietary rights of the Government were modified and restricted by actual usage, is well worth considering. The State, he argues, was never regarded as sole landlord. Its rights were co-ordinate, in fact if not in theory, with those of individual or corporate landholders. Both Hindu and Mohammedan law limited the sovereign's right to a certain share of the produce—a sixth in the old days, a half at most under the Moguls. The popular language, feelings, traditions, all tended to uphold this limitation in the interests of the private owner or part-owner of land. At the same time the sovereign's ultimate lordship was enforced under the Moguls, as in feudal England, by the exaction of presents in

money from the heir to an estate on its owner's death, as the one condition of his own succession to the estate. The succession duty in modern England is merely another mode of enforcing the old feudal right. Under British rule in India that right of ultimate or joint-ownership, whichever theory we accept, still prevails in form as well as substance almost everywhere outside Bengal Proper. For a time indeed we were guilty of pushing that right too far—to the extent of exacting two-thirds of the yearly rental. Now however, at least in the North-West Provinces, we are content to take one half—an improvement on the practice of the Mogul rulers who assessed the produce, not the rental. Like many other thoughtful men of the day, our author objects to the idea of a permanent settlement. But the reader must turn to his book for further information.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE SUPERSESSION SHAM.

The *Madras Athenæum* points out that the real meaning of supersession is when, within the limits of the same cadre, a quondam junior steps over the head of a senior, supersession to which the officers of purchase regiments are partly accustomed; but varying rates of promotion in *different* cadres, as for example, more rapid in the Engineers than in the Artillery, or *vice versa*, does not come technically under the head of supersession, but of luck. So likewise must it be with the distinct and separate gradation lists of general officers of the British and Indian lines respectively. The Indian list has the advantage *pro tem*, and has a perfect right to its luck. We wonder whether, if the run of luck had chanced to be on the other side, the British authorities would have so promptly agreed to stop promotion, because the Indian colonels were lagging behind? Do we indeed rather fancy we can see them doing it? When arguing a cause on the grounds of pure justice, it seems almost ignoble to condescend to talk about expediency, but as there are here and there a few reasoners, with whom prudential motives have greater weight than pure justice can pretend to, it may be as well just to note briefly a consideration or two of expediency. And first, we would remark that, as far as its Indian service is concerned, the British Line appears to us rather to gain than to lose by the so-called supersession. It can lose nothing, because the allotment of divisionary commands is fixed. The Indian majors-general cannot hold above a certain number, however fast they may get promoted. The British majors-general must hold the number allotted to them, however slowly they may get promoted. It may be said that, though as regards the class the thing is equal, still the luck of an individual may be affected by his getting his promotion slower than another. Now we might say that, if so, it is only his luck that regulations cannot be made for individuals, that it would be a very doubtful boon to a British colonel commanding a regiment in India to lose his command for the chance of getting a division as a *junior major-general*! But it is sufficient to observe that under the rules of the service, the anterior promotion of an Indian colonel *could* not cut out the British one, simply because the appointments which the two could hold are absolutely distinct. On the other hand, the promotion of Indian officers to the rank of major-general, in so far as it occurs by casualties in the old Indian gradation list as at present, is a great advantage to the service, and to a certain extent a relief to the finances. The major-general cannot command a regiment, and cannot, or rather ought not to, command a brigade. The chances are a dozen to one against his getting a division, and he usually goes home to England at once, or at any rate after a brief period. When at home he gets £456 per annum in lieu of the colonel's or lieutenant-colonel's pay which he was drawing out here—a very considerable saving. We take no account here of the colonel's allowances which he may or may not get into the bargain, as they in no way depend on his being a major-general. Promotion to major-general does practically in most cases save the State the difference between the English and Indian rates aforesaid, while in the case of a staff corps man it entails no promotion whatever, and in that of a local less promotion than of yore, and which in a few years time will dwindle down to none at all. It also clears a man off the mass of supernumerary field officers, and relieves the stagnation as to appointments now existing among the juniors of field rank. Now we think we have shown that these officers have no real "call" to complain of supersession. But, even supposing for the sake of argument that they had, we fail to perceive the propriety of stopping the Indian promotions. It seems to us not only ungenerous, but highly inexpedient, and, worst of all, positively unjust. It would be a more real breach of the guarantee than anything that has taken place yet.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—We observe that during the first half of the present year the East Indian Railway carried 2,600,000 passengers, and that of these about 97 per cent. were third class. "At this rate," remarks the *Englishman*, "the East Indian Railway enjoys about one third of the total passenger traffic on Indian railways."



## Bengal.

## STATION TALK.

DEOLEE, Sept. 11.—Although Dame Nature has been friendly, the budyas do not seem disposed to imitate her; for instead of giving more they are giving less. A few days ago gram was selling at 5 seers per rupee; it is now 4½ seers; ghee, or more properly speaking filthy grease, was 14 chittacks per rupee; it is now only 13 chittacks. But is this wonderful? If our farmers at home were all of one class, of one creed, of one family as it were, and they had certain laws and regulations among themselves, over which others had no control, and with which Government would not interfere, what would be the price of bread?

SUBATHOO, Sept. 15.—Since I last wrote to you, I am sorry to relate that cholera has again made its appearance among the old 41st Regiment, and on this occasion in a more formidable manner than on the previous one. The number of men who have fallen victims are fourteen, previously seven, total twenty-one. Children died since arrival, thirty females. The number does not include two officers and one young lady, the daughter of Paymaster Simpson. The number of deaths that have occurred since our arrival at this station have during our short stay exceeded the whole number we lost during our three years' residence at Agra, a station according to all accounts that has been from time immemorial the reception ground of many a European soldier and European resident. The regiment is at present divided into three separate detachments. Headquarters and six companies under command of Colonel Rowlands, V.C., at Solon, a place annually frequented for the purpose of undergoing the yearly musketry practice, distant about fifteen miles from Subathoo and twenty from Simla; it is usually occupied by companies of a regiment stationed at Subathoo during the visitation of cholera. Four companies under command of Major Wavell are at a place called Banglajee, distant about eight miles from Subathoo and twenty-three from Solon; it is situated in the territories of the Rajah of Cota, whose residing house is only about three-quarters of a mile from the encamping ground. The road from Subathoo to Banglajee is a very difficult one to traverse, being one continual decline to a river which divides the territories of the Rajah of Puttialla from those of Cota. After crossing the river a most stupendous hill has to be climbed, and in fact after crossing the river you are continually ascending until your arrival at the encampment, which is scattered over the face of a hill appointed for our present place of residence. Banglajee is on the whole a very healthy spot, and since our arrival here no cases of a serious nature have occurred, the prevailing illness being merely slight dysentery, usually occurring after the men's removal from barracks to camp. The married women, with some of their husbands, are at present at Subathoo, awaiting a favourable opportunity for removing to some hill side that may be considered healthier than that place. What most astonishes me and every man of the regiment in general is that several stations adjacently situated to Subathoo have entirely escaped a visitation from cholera. The Buffs stationed at Dugshai, a short distance from Subathoo, have, I have been informed, not had a single case admitted into their hospital. The cause of this I cannot ascertain. It seems to have been a yearly occurrence here, and even so late as when the 90th Light Infantry sojourned here, they had to undergo a similar flight to that of the present regiment.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.—The station apparently has recovered its salubrity; disease and disaster do not now promenade the streets hand-in-hand. The troops in camp have not only shaken off the virulent disease, but also have progressed on the road to health so favourably as may induce the Major General to recall them to cantonment at an early date, perhaps by the 25th instant we may have the pleasure to witness the 56th band announcing this event to us. Once again comfortably located in the new barracks, the men ought to continue to improve and be equal to every emergency that may befall them. The Royal Artillery must remain in *status quo* for the present in the Wellington barracks; it is very improbable that the new barracks for their reception will be complete before the middle or the end of next year. Many good men from among the "upper ten" have gone up hill for the good purpose of recreation, and for the more excellent design of accompanying their "better halves" home again; these several absences and the absence of the "red coats" necessarily lessen the number of merry faces with whom one is familiar. An additional impost has been saddled on house proprietors—one per cent. on the value of the property. Happily it has given little offence, few minded men are so censorious as to complain at what is indeed a tax, just as any other lucrative speculation. But small as the impost is on individual property, in the aggregate it will amount to a large figure, and tells admirably of the skill of the imperial financier whose intuition led him to introduce a new form of revenue which must annually bring tens of thousands into the Government coffers.

PESHAWUR, Sept. 12.—I am exceedingly sorry to announce that cholera has been raging in the city amongst the natives since the 5th instant; the daily average number of victims supposed to have been carried off is thirty. Several similar cases of the above nature

have occurred in the cantonment, where a committee, composed of military authorities of the station, having assembled on the 7th instant a resolution was passed that visits to the city should be avoided as far as practicable during its prevalence. The committee having concurred with the opinion, have established a cordon from the corner of the late Irregular Cavalry Lines to the City Dispensary, through which no natives, except those who are provided with a pass from the Deputy Commissioner, Cantonment Magistrate, or Brigade Major, are allowed to pass. The officiating Brigadier General commanding the Peshawur district has already issued orders for the British troops to be in readiness to move into camp, and the Executive Commissariat Officer has been ordered likewise to keep the movable column in attendance to assist the forces in the conveyance of their luggage, &c., &c. We had a heavy fall of rain from the night of the 9th instant up to 11 A.M. of the 11th; this will very probably reduce the heat and put a stop to the prevailing cholera, which has carried off hundreds since the 5th. The accidental death of a native *khalassee* of the Commissariat Department took place on the night of the 9th instant; the man is said to have committed suicide by plunging a knife into his breast and drawing it down to his stomach. The case was reported to the authorities, and an examination having been made by the medical officer in charge, the report was found to be true.—*Delli Gazette Correspondent*.

## Miscellaneous.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—In nearly all the districts of the Central Provinces the crops are reported to be progressing favourably, and there is said to be every prospect of their being above the average.

UMRISUR.—On the 6th Sept. the number of deaths at Umrissur from cholera was four; on the 7th, seven. What a contrast to the recent returns, which exhibited a mortality of 120 and 130 daily!

CURRENCY NOTES.—It appears from statements in the *Gazette of India* that the net profits on the currency note circulation for the year 1868-69 amounted to Rs. 726,034. Half the expenses of the year consisted in the purchase of premises, &c.

MR. MAINE.—The Hon. Mr. Maine was to leave Simla on the 23rd September, and stay a few days at Allahabad, Jubbulpore and Bombay before sailing for England on 9th October. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, his successor, will reach India about the end of December.

THE KEROWLEE MUSNUD.—The Maharajah of Kerowlee having died without a son, the Government of India has recognised Luchmun Pal, the son of his younger brother, Bishen Pal, as successor to the Raj of Kerowlee.

SIR N. CHAMBERLAIN.—In a recent despatch the Secretary of State desired the Indian Government to grant a proper personal allowance, and an allowance for a requisite establishment, to Sir N. B. Chamberlain, selected to accompany his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh during his stay in this country.

CHOLERA IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Cholera has now disappeared from Nagpore and Kamptee, but not from Jubbulpore. The Central Provinces paper states that two Europeans fell victims to the disease on the 17th instant—Mrs. Prowden and an overseer in the Forest Department.

PESHAWUR.—Though cholera may have been severe in the City of Peshawur, we have as yet learned of only three cases in the cantonment. These three were among the native troops. Brigadier-General Sam Browne and Dr. Summers, the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, left Murree for Peshawur on the 9th inst.

FOUND DEAD.—There is a report from Meerut that the dead body of a Mrs. Purcell, whose husband is employed in the Telegraph department, was found at the bottom of a well on the 10th September. The deceased had been confined some short time previously, and it is supposed she destroyed herself while in an unsound state of mind.

YOUNG SHEPHERD.—the alleged *Pootee Glazee* of the Soonderbunds—has been tried by the Sudder Court, found guilty of the charge of "dacoity," and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The sentence is indeed a severe one. We are sorry for the young man. He appears to have been well liked among his own circle, and a great deal of sympathy has been expressed for him in several quarters.—*Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*.

CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.—Two more of our young men are proceeding to England by the next mail steamer. One of them, Baboo Lali Mohun Ghose, is the younger brother of the well-known barrister Mr. M. Ghose; and the other, Baboo Krishna Govind Gupta, is a promising youth of the Dacca College, and an earnest member of the local Brahmo Samaj. They both desire to compete for the Indian Civil Service.—*Indian Mirror*.

PORT CANNING COMPANY.—Counsel's opinion taken by the Port Canning directors is that in India the capital of a limited company cannot be decreased. The directors have, however, signified their willingness to give an undertaking that no further calls beyond that of Rs. 100 recently made shall be made without the previous consent of the shareholders being obtained by a general meeting. This assurance will not satisfy the Bombay shareholders, who insist on a reconstruction of the present company.

**THE LATE RAIDS ON THE N.W. FRONTIER.**—"The tribes implicated in the late disturbance in Hazara were," says our Agra contemporary, "the Puraee Syuds, the Akhzaies, and a section of the Hussunzaies. There were five villagers killed and fifteen severely wounded, of whom at least two have since died. Many cattle were also cut up or mutilated. No preparations are yet being made to chastise the tribes."

**BUOTAN.**—Our Umballa contemporary gives us the following news regarding Bhotan:—"The civil war between Tongso Penlow and the Thingbo and Andiforung Jungpens still goes on. The latter have lately sent envoys to Nepaul, probably to ask for assistance. Colonel Haughton has been frequently asked by the contending parties to interfere, but of course has resolutely declined to entertain such a request for a moment."

**DR. MUIR.**—The *Pioneer* assures us there is no truth whatever in the report given in the *Home News* of August 13th that Dr. Muir, the present Inspector-General of Hospitals, is about to return home, and that Dr. Beatson is again coming out to India in that capacity. Our contemporary is glad to be able to give this contradiction, not from any unwillingness to see Dr. Beatson back in this country, where he has done useful service, but because it is the feeling of the medical profession and of the army that Dr. Muir's important functions could not be in hands more capable.

**SIR W. MANSFIELD.**—The *Mofussile*, to whose statements at present we attach considerable credence, repeats the statement that it is rumoured in well-informed circles in Simla that the Government of India has applied to the Home Government to extend the Commander-in-Chief's term of office by one year, in order that his Excellency may continue to give the benefit of his advice and experience in financial matters. Our contemporary also observes that the advent of Sir Augustus Spencer to Bengal, as Sir William Mansfield's successor, is still looked for.

**FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN THE PUNJAB.**—The Government of India has sanctioned, from the balance of the fund raised for famine relief in the Punjab in 1861, Rs. 50,000 (in addition to a previous grant of a lakh) for the relief of distress in the Punjab. This money will be devoted exclusively to the relief of such of the poor as are unable to work from infirmity or old age. The Sirhind Canal and the Baree Doab Canal, for which the Public Works Department is ready to advance funds, will afford sufficient employment for the able-bodied poor in the Jullundur district. In Hissar, similarly, those who can work will be provided with employment on the new line of canal, which has been laid out from Indree, above Kurnal, to Suffedhun.

**AN ODD SUPERSTITION.**—"A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" is capable of effecting a very great deal, but few would have thought that vigorous tugging at a rope could open the windows of heaven over a thirsty land. Such, however, is the belief in Burmah. That country having suffered long for want of rain the inhabitants of Mandalay resolved to make a pull for it. The idea is that one party represents the guardian spirit of the rain, the other the antagonistic spirit which withholds the rain. The two parties get pulling with ropes to see which is the stronger. The party representing the spirit of the rain is, as per arrangement, allowed to carry the day. This superstitious but harmless ceremony was recently performed with all gravity under the direction of two Ministers of State in Mandalay.

**MEDICAL.**—We regret to learn from the Lucknow paper that Dr. Dunn, of the 5th Lancers, died of cholera on Sept. 15, the last case in the station. "Dr. Dunn," says our contemporary, "was one of the very ablest medical men we had, either civil or military. He was indefatigable in his exertions to save the lives of the men of his corps attacked during the recent epidemic, and he was eminently and conspicuously successful in more than one case. Our readers will recollect the remarkable cure effected by Assistant Surgeon Dunn some time ago of a private of the Lancers, who was impaled on his own lance. The unfortunate man begged hard that some one would in mercy despatch him, but thanks to the skill of the deceased gentleman he is up and doing well. The announcement of the demise of Dr. Dunn will be received with unfeigned regret by all who knew him."

**JODHPORE.**—Although we never expect to see the Maharajah of Jodhpore become a model ruler, nor, in fact, anything else than he has always been—a blindly selfish oppressor, it is gratifying to learn that he has requested the Government of India to construct a metalled road through his territory, employing English engineers at his expense. A contemporary recalls to mind the fact that his Highness lately consented to bear the expense of constructing that portion of the proposed railway from Agra to Ahmedpore which passes through his territories, and adds:—"His Highness thinks, and justly, too, that such works of utility will bring civilisation home to the people of his country." It is never too late to mend, but Tukht Sing has yet to show that he can care for the civilisation of his people. His Highness had, no doubt, reason to "think" that his cup of iniquity as a ruler was well nigh filled to the brim, and that a temporary if simulated zeal for "works of public utility," especially in a trying season like the present, would cover a multitude of sins.—*Times of India*

**THE REDISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES.**—The scheme for the redistribution of provinces, now before the Government of India, does not, we believe, propose to create a lieutenant-governorship of the Central Provinces, but rather to break up those provinces, by giving Bombay the Marathi-speaking and Allahabad the Hindi-speaking districts. Bombay will make over Sind to the Panjab, which will have the whole valley of the Indus, and Kurrachee as its port, while Bombay possesses all the cotton country. It is proposed to add Saubulpore to Orissa, and put the whole Mahanuddy Valley and Orya speaking people under a Chief Commissioner. Madras will be left with the Northern Circars, but will be stripped probably of some of the hill states, which it will not be sorry to lose. In prospect of this, it is satisfactory that Colonel Dalton, Commissioner of Nagpore, has applied for two years' extension of service. His experience and influence with the tribes in and near the Mahanuddy Valley are unrivalled.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 16.

**CIVIL.**—The Rangoon papers record the death of Mr. Thomas Peachey, Accountant General of British Burmah, at sea, on the 6th of August. Mr. Peachey had obtained three months' leave of absence for the benefit of his health, and had proceeded to sea with Mrs. Peachey in the barque *Empress*. That vessel, becoming leaky, was obliged to put back to Rangoon, and the news of Mr. Peachey's death was thus received.—We learn from Allahabad that inflammation of the brain was the cause of the death of Mr. Robert Jardine, C.S., the brother of the Government Advocate of the N.W. Provinces. Mr. Jardine had been for some days manifestly out of health, but nothing in the least serious was apprehended until the very morning of the day on which he died; then he suddenly became delirious, and did not recover consciousness before his death on the afternoon of the 9th. His young wife, herself at the time very ill, was in utter ignorance of her husband's danger until a few minutes before his death, when she was carried into his room just in time to see him breathe his last. "Mr. Jardine," remarks our contemporary, "was a man of marked ability, and was considered in his own service an officer of the greatest promise."

**AN INDIAN NOVEL.**—A novel for native ladies, written in the chastest colloquial style and depicting, with close fidelity and artistic skill, not merely the everyday life of the Indian Mussulman, but that inner domestic life from which he is so unwilling to draw the veil, is a most remarkable incident in the history of Urdu literature. Sir William Muir and Mr. Kempson vouch for the style, and the author, Mahomed Nazir Ahmad, Settlement Officer at Jaloun, has received a reward of Rs. 1,000 from Government, which has also taken 2,000 copies of the work. It is intended to recommend the book to the Board of Examiners. The author has chosen a theme which shows the household life of the Mussulman under two aspects—the misery produced by an ill assorted union, and the happiness resulting from a judicious marriage. All the extravagancies and superstitions of Oriental writers have been put aside. The plot of the "Bride's Mirror" is simple. The hero marries a wife who is ignorant, vulgar, and ill-tempered, who sows strife wherever she goes, and makes her husband's life intolerable. At last, in a fit of anger, she returns to her father's house. The hero then marries her younger sister, Asgari, who is the opposite of her predecessor in every respect. The interest of the book consists in showing the different ways in which they discharged their duties as wives and housekeepers. The second wife saves the house when on the verge of insolvency through previous mismanagement. In the end the elevating effects of domestic bereavement are exhibited with a skill and appreciation that can hardly be of national origin. Asgari's children die in their infancy, and these losses lead to direct efforts for the education of her countrywomen. The book should be translated into English.—*Friend of India*.

**BENGAL MILITARY.**—The *Pioneer* hears that cholera has entirely left H.M.'s 105th Regiment. It is understood that Captain E. F. B. Brooke, A.D.C., personal staff of his Excellency the Viceroy, will take leave to Europe early in spring.—"We hear from Rawul Pindoe," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "that a rumour prevailed there, which some traced to a high source and which is at least not devoid of probability, to the effect that her Majesty's 106th Regiment would replace the 88th at Nowshera, and that the latter, instead of proceeding towards Bombay, as was at one time intended, would probably relieve the 38th at Sealkote. This arrangement is said to be necessitated by the scarcity of provisions now prevailing in the Punjab, and by the difficulty which the removal of the 5th Fusiliers from Ferozepore would consequently entail. Certain it is that the price of necessaries is everywhere high in that province, and these are not, we opine, the only 'moves' that are likely to be effected thereby during the ensuing cold season."—The *Pioneer* records the death of Lieutenant A. C. Hennessey, 2nd squadron officer of the 14th Bengal Cavalry, which took place at Mussoorie on the 16th inst. Lieut. Hennessey served as a volunteer in the fort of Agra and neighbourhood during the Mutiny, and for his gallant conduct on several occasions received a commission. When Lieut. Colonel Murray raised the Jat Horse Mr. Hennessey was appointed adjutant, and to his exertions Colonel Murray mainly attributed the efficiency of the regiment which bears his name. It is said that Lieutenant Hennessey contracted the disease of which he has now died during the Bhotan campaign, another victim to that pestilential climate.—

We regret to learn of the death in camp, at Solon, of Captain Peddie, her Majesty's 41st Regiment.—A committee is about to assemble at Deyrah to pronounce on the suitability of that place as the station for a regiment of British cavalry.—Major-General Beatson, commanding the Sirhind division, is again so ill as to have been compelled to take leave to Simla.—We observe that Major R. W. Glasse, 15th Punjab Infantry, has been committed to the Chief Court on a charge of having outraged a native girl under age, and thereby caused her death.—The *Pioneer* hears from Subathoo, under date the 15th inst., that owing to one or two fresh cases of cholera in the 41st Regiment, one of the camps had been ordered to change its ground.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Akyab; Star of Persia, Savage, London.—12. Str. Madras, McKirly, Moulmein; Centurion, McKellar, London; Conthet, Symons, London; Victoria Bridge, Lawry, Mauritius.—13. Kadosh, Hedge, Boston.—14. Ocean, Roturier, Cardiff; City of Ningpo, Anderson, Glasgow.—15. Bacchus, Smith, Liverpool; Pride of Canada, Lyall, Liverpool; Lord of the Isles, Craigie, London.—16. Punjab, Shrewsbury, Melbourne; Corlie, Stevenson, Liverpool; West Ridge, Webster, Liverpool; Futty Salamm, Nacoda, Maldivo; Agatha, Bahalian, London; Clive, Shanks, London.—17. Lady Melville, Harrison, London; Evangeline, Ferguson, Liverpool; British Envoy, Clements, London.—18. Str. Bushier, Hutcheson, Moulmein; Lizzie H., Spring, Liverpool; Orient, Hamilton, Liverpool; Portugal, Nacoda, Jeddah.—20. Str. Mahratia, Scott, Bombay; Fort-tune, Taylor, Colombo; Shelomithi, Nacoda, Jeddah.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Deccan.—From Marseilles.—Dr. Hughes, Dr. Barker, Mr. S. Hogg, Mr. Pollard, Mr. J. Bruce. From Southampton.—Messrs. W. Hopperfield, W. Nightingale, C. Shanks, E. Johnson, F. Kingswell, H. Warriaba, Dr. Darcy, Mrs. Templeton and infant, Mr. Kemp, Dr. and Mrs. Onseley, Mr. J. R. Wells, Mr. S. Downing, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Hide, Messrs. J. Miles, E. Cooper, G. Kinsley.

Per Lady Melville.—Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and child, Messrs. Gambier, Anderson, Sinklater, Fuller.

Per str. Madras.—Mr. J. Hammersley.

Per Centurion.—Mrs. McKellar and infant, Lieut. T. Hall, Mr. H. Stewart.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 10. Strs. Scotia, Himalaya; Hippogriffe, Nesutan, Gaulois.—11. Str. Arabia.—12. Nicobar Isles.—13. Str. Mongolia; Wiltshire, Warwick Castle, Waterloo, C. N.—15. Hengist, British Statesman, Carlsburn, Childwall Abbey, Calcutta.—16. Sophia Joakim, Tenu-seron.—17. Str. Moulmein; Saint Mungo, Oniza, Maurice Reunion.—18. Str. Cashmere; Rona, Mouthmouth.—19. Str. Glenartney; Florence, Ganges, Esmeralda, River Clyde, Chalmette.—20. Strs. Meinam, Arratoon Apear, Compta, Robert McKenzie.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilmet. For Galle.—Mr. T. P. Vinsto. For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Giam and child, Mr. R. T. Brookes, Mr. R. Bailey, Mr. D. Ross.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 20, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ....	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 13 12 to 94 0
4 Do. Transfer Stock ....	Sa. Rs. 91	94 0 to 94 2
4 per Cent. ....	Co.'s Rs. 91	94 0 to 94 2
5 per Cent., P.W. ....	Co.'s Rs. 103	102 12 to 103 4
5½ per Cent. ....	Co.'s Rs. 114	113 2 to 113 6
5 per Cent., 56-57 ....	Co.'s Rs. 104	108 2 to 108 8

### EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Duties.	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 13-16d.	
	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 15-16d.	

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up, Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ...	200	150 to 155
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1550 to 1555
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	54 to 60x div.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	415	510 to
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	89 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	360 to 350
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	—
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	175 to 180
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or	218 to 210 to 242
East India Tea Company ...	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	30 to
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or	218 to 236
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	180 to 182½
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	140 to 150
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	240 to 250
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	510 to
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	139 to 140
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	13½ to 14
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	390 to 400
Punjab Bank ...	100	85 to 10xdiv.
Screwery Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to
Simla Bank ...	500	500 to 570xdiv.
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½	40 to 40
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	26 to 30
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	0 10 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds ...	2 8 9 to 2 17 6	2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 10 0 to 2 12 6	2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0	2 12 6 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

MR. J. H. MASTER.—A large station dinner was given on the 9th instant to Mr. J. H. Master at Waitair, on his being relieved by Mr. E. C. G. Thomas of his duties as Acting Civil and Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam.—*Madras Athenæum*, Sept. 17.

THE WEATHER.—As a rule September is the most unpleasant period of the year in Madras; the air is usually still, the sky overclouded, and the temperature muggy and enervating. This year however it is proving a very tolerable season; we have sunny sea breezy days, with heavy showers of rain at night. Our esplanades and roadsides are covered with green grass, the wells have received large supplies of water, the drains have been well flushed, and altogether the prospects of next season are most encouraging.—*Madras Times*.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.—During the past week the Bishop, the Governor, and the Commander-in-Chief, have left the Presidency, and all three have gone on different official errands in different parts of the Presidency, but all three will for a while be together in the pleasant town of Bangalore. Lord Napier will go from Bangalore to Hoonsoor, and thence to Ootacamund, where he will open the Agricultural Exhibition, which is to be held on the 15th proximo. The Garrison Band will be despatched to the Nilgherries on the 3rd October, from which circumstance we infer that some gala days are in store for the happy Ootacamundians, and for all those Madrasces who may be fortunate enough to take a "run up" to the hills during his lordship's stay there. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has gone on a tour of inspection to Bangalore and the Western Coast. He will probably return to the Presidency in three weeks. Our good bishop has the hardest work of all before him; his lordship's visitation tour extends over a wide area. After the ordination held yesterday at Bangalore, Dr. Gell proceeds to Mysore, the Western Coast, Hyderabad, and the Northern Circars, whence he will return to the Presidency in February next.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 20.

MILITARY.—Some further cases of cholera have occurred amongst the men of H.M.'s 45th Regiment. Two men were attacked with the disease on Thursday last at Palaveram, and one of them died. There are now two very serious cases in the Regimental Hospital at Maras. The F and I companies of the regiment are to be marched to Palaveram to-night.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 11.—The Artillery Barrack in Fort St. George was the scene of a terrible tragedy on Sept. 19. Between eight and nine A.M., when the gunners were breakfasting, a man named Jamieson stabbed his comrade Rogers in the heart with a common breakfast knife, in three places; the knife was bent from the force with which it was used. The medical officers residing in the Fort were called in, but life was extinct several minutes before they viewed the body. The murderer was immediately arrested.—Lieut. Campbell, of the Body Guard, goes home almost immediately. Lieutenant Dalrymple, A.D.C., will, most probably, act for him as Adjutant.—*Madras Athenæum*, Sept. 17.—It has been definitely settled that the 16th Lancers shall move from Bangalore to Secunderabad, and the 18th Hussars from Secunderabad to Bangalore.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 8. Alma, —, Cocanada.—9. Antelope, —, Chittagong; Nelusko, —, Bordeaux; Irvine, —, Liverpool.—10. Str. Deccan, Kellock, Suez.—11. Tweed, Driver, London.—12. Peccas, Teimouth, Adelaide.—13. Str. Mahratia, Scott, Bombay.—15. Ticonderoga, Holland, Ceylon.—16. Lincolnes, Sleight, Galle; str. Mongolia, Castle, Calcutta; str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Northern Ports.—18. Suzanne, Lamoriet, Pondicherry.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Messrs. W. Hopperfield, W. Nightingale, C. Shanks, E. Johnson, Kingswell, H. Waremba, Dr. Darcy, Mrs. Templeton and infant, Mr. Kemp, Dr. and Mrs. Ormsby, Mr. J. R. Wells, Mr. Downing, Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Hide, Messrs. J. Miles, E. Cooper, and G. Kinsley. From Sydney.—Mr. Beck. From Melbourne.—Mrs. Crawford and infant. From Bombay.—Col. Lewis.

Per Peccas.—Mr. Aldersey.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—For Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Branson. For Suez.—Mr. F. E. Mallet. For Marseilles.—Mr. W. Parker, Mr. W. King, Mrs. Abbott and infant. For Southampton.—Mr. R. Waddington, Mr. H. Moly, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Verty and two children, Mrs. Jones and infant, Mr. T. Davis, Mr. A. Craig, Dr. R. Sutherland, Lieut. J. H. Servier, Dr. J. Corbett, Lieut. W. R. Burt n, Miss Bromley, Dr. V. C. Heflerman, Mrs. Beachamp and infant, Mr. W. Whitehead, Mr. C. Scudis, Vet. surgeon G. A. Oliver, Mr. Lalmonoh, Mr. Ghose, Mrs. Stevens.

Per str. Himalaya.—Mrs. Smith and two children, Mr. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Master, Right Rev. Dr. Tissot, Mr. and Mrs. Paulie, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Coombe, Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, Apoth. Faircler and family.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 10. Lalalia, —, Manipalpur; Lady Melville, —, Calcutta.—11. Str. Punjab, Parker, Rangoon; str. Deccan, Kellock, Calcutta; Catherine Holbrook, —, Rangoon.—15. Harkara, Smith, Cocanada; Ticonderoga, —, Calcutta.—17. Str. Mongolia, —, Suez; Alnwick Castle, —, Calcutta.—19. Nimrod, —, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Punjab.—For Rangoon.—Major Gen. and Mrs. De Sautmarck, Lieut. Col. C. T. Barton, Mrs. Barton, Lieut. Talbot, Lieut. Col. J. P. Watts, Miss Watts, Lieut. Col. Owen, Major David, Staff Surg. Alexander, For Moultin.—Dr. Good. For Vizagapatam.—Capt. Tennant, Mrs. Tennant, Gen. G. G. McDoull. For Cocanada.—Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse.

# Bombay.

## STATION TALK.

**KURRACHEE, Sept. 11.**—The order issued by Brigadier-General Forbes, C.B., directing the invalids and time-expired men of British troops serving in Sind to proceed to Bombay by to-day's mail steamer, for the purpose of joining the general depot, has been cancelled, owing to instructions having been received by telegram from army headquarters to the effect that they should be sent to Bombay on the 29th inst. On arrival there, they will be transhipped to the transports intended to convey them to England. Lieutenant Gordon, of the 21st Fusiliers, will proceed in command; and Surgeon Chapple, of the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, in medical charge, in place of Dr. Martin, who was at first detailed for this duty. The ship *Morning Glory* (Captain Evans), which left London on the 6th May last, arrived in our harbour on the 9th with a general cargo, consisting chiefly of Government stores. She lost her figure-head during the voyage, having experienced rough weather off the Cape. We have now three vessels in harbour—namely, the *Sultana*, which arrived from London on the 24th ultimo; the *Parana*, which arrived on the 5th inst. with a cargo of malt liquor; and the *Morning Glory*.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

**GUJARAT, Sept. 8.**—During the last week there has been a plentiful fall of rain throughout Gujarat. In fact the crops are everything that can be desired. Never was monsoon so favourable as it has proved to be this year. At one time it was feared that the rice crop would suffer, but that fear has vanished. Bajree, wheat, pulse, cotton, and tobacco, all promise a favourable out-turn. In the Chhrotur districts there is fully fifty per cent. more land sown with tobacco, and the out-turn expected is proportionately large. In the Ahmedabad district, the extent of land sown with cotton and wheat is equal to that of last year's.—*Native Opinion* Correspondent.

**MHOW, Sept. 13.**—The Assistant Adjutant General of the division has just had a very narrow escape. About six miles from this the Public Works Department has built a bridge, which was only opened to the public a few days ago. One of the first to cross it was Colonel Hewett, who, having more confidence, it would appear, in the stability of the Public Works Department's work than most people, but forgetting the old adage that "the higher the rise the greater the fall," actually attempted to cross it while riding on an elephant. Although, it is said, the sagacious animal was as careful as possible in going at a very slow pace, the bridge gave way under his weight, and down went the animal, and was thus nearly buried alive. The gallant colonel, with that presence of mind so characteristic of the British officer, jumped off just in time to save himself from being buried without a coffin! I give you the plain facts, and will leave you to moralise on them, as learnedly as you can, for they are suggestive of many reflections.—*Deccan Herald*, Sept. 20.

**BROACH, Sept. 14.**—Heavy showers of rain have visited this district during the last few days. The total rainfall up to date is thirty-three inches, which is about the yearly average for this place. The weather has been very favourable to the crops. The cotton crops are generally in splendid condition, and the plants look strong and healthy. The height of the plants sown in the early part of June is eleven to twelve inches, and that of the more recent sowings average from six to seven inches. The area of land under cotton cultivation in this district is 223,213 beegas this year, as compared to 198,664 beegas cultivated last year, which shows an increase of 24,549 beegas for the present year. From the hitherto favourable weather and the increased area of land under cotton cultivation, the cultivators anticipate the yield to be about twenty per cent. over that of last year. Your readers will remember that this time last year heavy rains and floods washed off the seeds sown in some of the low-lying lands in the district of Jumbooseer, which caused serious damage, and the yield was about thirty per cent. less than the previous year's (1867). But, happily, for the present, the crops in that district are very forward, and promise to fully make up for the deficiency of last year. A pair of Mason's full presses have been started here by the newly-established firm of Messrs. Greaves, in the immediate vicinity of the Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Company. The machinery is already put up, and the iron house, &c., will be completed in the course of about a month. We have now two full presses, and these will in a great measure facilitate the cotton trade here. The water in the Nerbudda is rising rapidly, and a flood is expected.—*Sept. 19.* During a few days last week heavy rain fell throughout this collectorate, which it was thought might injure the crops. During the last two days, however, the weather has been very favourable, and the anxiety of the ryots is at an end.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.**—Captain T. Van Straubenzee, R.A., has been appointed Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor, in succession to Captain Wake, appointed Inspector Small Arms Ammunition Factory.

**CAPTAIN GILLESPIE.**—Captain Gillespie has been released from confinement, the Court of Inquiry considering him guilty of no crime.

**SCINDE RAILWAY.**—The *Times of India* learns that the Muller bridge near Kurrachee, on the Scinde Railway line, has been swept away by the Indus, swollen by the rains.

**POLICE.**—It is said that Captain McNaughten, 3rd Light Cavalry, will be appointed to act for Lieut. Bibington in the Railway Police during the absence on furlough of that officer.

**MAJOR GOULDSWORTHY.**—A contemporary hears that Major Gouldsworthy, unattached, who served as Brigade Major of Cavalry with the Abyssinian Expedition, has accepted the office of Assistant Military Agent to Turkey, under the Agent, Aflatoon Pasha, in London.

**TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**—Lieut. A. Stiffe, Engineer, Submarine Telegraph, and Commander of the steamer *Amberwitch*, has been appointed until further orders to perform the duties of Director Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. Walton, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

**ADEN.**—The Sultan of Lahej, having come to learn that political pensions were granted some time ago to those Arab chiefs from whom Little Aden was purchased, has represented his claim for like liberal treatment. He sets up some sort of proprietary right, but the Government of India refuses to acknowledge his title. At the same time, the Bombay Government has been authorised, should it see fit, to grant the gentleman a small present as a token of good-will.

**MILITARY.**—The British garrison intended for Scetabuldee is, says a contemporary, to consist of one company of British infantry, one battery of Royal Artillery, and probable one company of native infantry. The armament of the fort will consist of the pieces already in position, magazine room being provided for one hundred rounds per piece.—A letter from Mhow of Sept. 18 states that a private soldier of the 2nd Dragon Guards committed suicide the day previous by blowing his brains out with a carbine in a sergeant's room. It appears that the unfortunate man had just come out of the cells after undergoing forty-two days' imprisonment.

**THE LATE MR. H. RYLAND.**—The following is an extract from a letter from the Commissioner of Scinde, Colonel Sir W. L. Mervweather, K.C.S.I., C.B., addressed to the Collector of Hyderabad:—"I have to express to you the extreme regret with which I have received the tidings of the death of Mr. H. Ryland. This gentleman's untimely demise must be in a great measure attributed to an unflinching sense of the paramount calls of duty, and his consequent disinclination to leave his post while he considered himself at all capable of carrying on work. While the result is much to be deplored, still such devotion cannot but command the highest admiration, and with his well approved service, of which you so justly write in terms of the highest commendation, only the more strongly mark how great a loss Government, and especially this province, has sustained in the death of this zealous, and highly meritorious officer."

**ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIAN GULF CABLE.**—The ship *Tweed*, Captain Stuart, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday, Sept. 20, with about 1,200 tons of the telegraph cable about to be laid down in the Persian Gulf. She had also on board about 150 tons of the 1863 cable, with all necessary stores, including picking up gear, for the *Amberwitch*. The reputation of the *Tweed* for making quick passages is well known, and this passage still maintains that reputation; the ship left London on the 1st July and the Lizard on the 3rd July, so that from the latter place she has made the passage in seventy-nine days. The ship *Calcutta*, with the remainder of the cable, arrived the day after the *Tweed*. The *Calcutta* left seven days before the *Tweed*, but was passed by Captain Stuart off the Mauritius. The cable on board the *Tweed* and the *Calcutta* will be laid from Cape Jask (near the entrance of the Gulf) to Bushire, a distance of about 500 miles, thus connecting the cables at present laid down, and forming a complete line from Kurrachee to the head of the Persian Gulf. The *Tweed* and *Calcutta* were to lie in Bombay for some time to allow of the necessary machinery for laying the cable being fitted up and other arrangements made, and will probably proceed to the Gulf about the middle of next month. The steamers *Coromandel*, *Lord Elphinstone*, and *Earl Canning* will, we believe, assist in laying the cable.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**COTTON REPORTS.**—Mr. Melville, the general manager of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited), has favoured us with the following information under yesterday's date:—"The following reports have just reached me regarding the weather and the crops in the cotton-growing districts:—Hingunghat.—Messrs. Warwick and Co. write on the 20th inst.:—'Since we last reported we have had heavy showers, but not such as to cause any injury to the cotton plants, and though sunshine is now wanted more than rain, the prospects of the crop continue to be excellent.'—Oomrawuttee.—We had heavy rain on the night of the 18th, and since then the weather has been cloudy and showery, and not exactly what was wanted. No more rain is wanted; indeed any more is likely to do harm. As yet however everything is all right and promises well. New cotton is expected in another six weeks.—Kangam, Sept. 18.—No rain has fallen here during the past week, but I learn that there were a few very slight showers in the surrounding districts. Strong sunshine



has generally prevailed, and the ripening of the crops has progressed accordingly. There is, however, a considerable disparity in the size of many of the cotton plants, the first sowings presenting the most vigorous appearance. Taking the out-turn all through, however, it will, there is no doubt, exceed that of last year.—Guzerat.—The fall of rain up to date (22nd instant) at the various stations has been nearly as follows:—Surat and Wandere, forty-six inches; Broach, thirty-four inches; and Ahmedabad, twenty-four inches. The crop between the Taptee and the Nerbudda appears to have suffered from the recent excessive rain and is not looking nearly so well as that from Broach to Ahmedabad, which is now in very fair condition and likely, with fine weather, to turn out favourably. A few fields in the neighbourhood of Broach are beginning to flower.—Contracts for future delivery can now be made as follows:—Hingunghat, December delivery, Rs. 330 per candy.—Oomrawutte, January delivery, Rs. 310. These quotations include the usual allowances laid down in Bombay.—*Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 25.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13. Str. Bengal, Hector, Hong Kong; Percy Douglas, Ritchie, London; str. Comorin, Turner, Fussaiah.—14. Thomas Bell, Villie, Liverpool.—15. Str. Ethiopia, McCallum, Calcutta.—17. Str. Rangoon, Baker, Suez.—18. Tirrell, Morgan, Moulemin.—19. Str. Sir Bartle Frere, Thompson, Bankok; str. Ellora, Murray, Suez; str. Kona, Coliver, Bussorah; Sea Bird, Martin, Sunderland; Marine Minister Van Roon, Eller, Newcastle.—20. The Tweed, Stuart, London.—21. Calcutta, Maxwell, London; Cochin, Clark, Greenock.—22. Aitcar, Harvey, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Rangoon.—From Southampton.—Col. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Captain and Mrs. Stanton, Capt. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Holden, Mr. Nelson, Mr. H. Smith. From Marseilles.—Major Miles, Capt. and Mrs. Pulline, Capt. and Mrs. Mathews, Mr. N. Taylor, Messrs. Keel, Tucker, Daubeny, Elmoro.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 14. Str. Golconda, Coleman, Aden and Suez.—15. Wimbledon, Hunter, Liverpool.—17. Str. Emeu, Babet, China.—18. Cordillera, Berry, Rangoon.—20. Str. Comorin, Browne, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; str. Dacca, Hutcheson, Bepore.—21. Ben Lomond, Patching, Batavia.—22. Mail str. Nubia, Wilkinson, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Sprigley. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Miss Walton. For Suez.—Mr. C. Seton, Capt. Doherty. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—For Marseilles.—Mr. W. Oakes, Lieut. col. Sandwith, Mr. B. V. Road, Major and Mrs. Dickenson, Lieut. col. J. G. Cookson. For Southampton.—Mrs. Jones and two children, Mrs. T. Nowell and three children, Mr. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Chart, Capt. E. H. Flint, Mrs. Micklejohn and two children. For Suez.—Capt. Cooper.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Sept. 20, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—					
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	1s. 11 11-16d.	
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 11 1/2d. to 1s. 11 13-16d.	Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 11 1/2d. to 1s. 11 15-16d.	Docts.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	...	...	50 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	650 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	...	par
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	26 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 30 pm.
Agri Bank (Rs. 500)	...	...	...	...
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	...	...	710
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	...	...	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	1950 dis.
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 1400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New 220 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Frere Land Company	...	...	...	...
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	...	1100
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	70 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	50 per cent. pm.
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	...	...	Rs. 1710 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	...	Rs. 1400 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	650 per share
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 2500 pm.
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—				
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 650 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	1020 per share old

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	Rs. 94
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	" 93
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	...	" 94
" " " " 1832-33	...	...	...	" 94
" " " " 1854-55	...	...	...	" 94
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	...	" 109
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	" 113 1/2

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	each Rs. 104
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bur Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	107
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	...	...	per Tola 16 1/2
Gold Bars, English	...	...	...	16 13-16
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1 to £1. 3s. 6d.; Seeds, 15s. to 17s. 6d.

To London—Cotton, £1. 7s. 6d. to — nominal; Seeds, £1. 2s. 6d. to £1. 5s.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ATCHISON, C. U., Bengal C.S., dep. comr. of 2nd grade in the Punjab, reported his arrival at Bombay on Aug. 27 last from the furlough for 15 months, dated July 23, 1868, No. 1,238. The unexpired portion of the leave, viz., two months and six days, is hereby cancelled at his request. No. 1,803, Sept. 9.

ANTHONY, A., 1st asst. acct. gen., N.W.P., is apptd. to officiate as dep. acct. gen., N.W.P., in 3rd class of financial dept. Sept. 6.

BAILEY, Lieut., superintdt. of instruction for the corps of sappers and miners, is apptd. a supernum. exec. engr., 4th grade, with effect from June 19 last. No. 248, Sept. 4.

BLACK, W. G., to have charge of sub-divisions of Mudheypoorah and Sompoul, in Bhargulpore. Sept. 14.

BODDAM, Capt., district superint. of police, Punjab, is transferred from Jullundur to Hooshyarpore district. Sept. 2.

BRETT, F. E., is apptd. an officg. dist. superintdt. of police, Punjab, in the vacancy caused during Mr. Kelly's absence on leave. Mr. Brett is posted to Umritsur.

CHRISTIE, J. S., asst. dist. superint. of police, Punjab, to offic. as district superintdt. of police, Jullundur, on being relieved from charge of Hooshyarpore. Sept. 2.

CLINE—Biss.—Mr. G. W. Cline, asst. to dep. comr. of paper currency, Nagpore, is apptd. to officiate as dep. acct. gen., Central Provinces, without being relieved of his substantive duties during absence of Mr. Biss. Mr. Biss made over charge of his duties to Mr. Cline on Aug. 31.

COCHRAN, A. W., is apptd. to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Noakhally. Sept. 13.

COCKERELL, H. A., to officiate as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Presy. division during absence, on deputation, of Campbell. Sept. 10.

COLVIN, A., settlement officer, Allahabad, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad during absence of Robertson. No. 1,475A, Aug. 17.

COOKE, J. E., assumed charge of the office of dep. acct. gen., Hyderabad, on April 12. No. 3,396, Sept. 10.

ELLIS, Apothecary J. C., of the subord. medical dept., attached to 2nd batt. 25th foot, is app. apothecary to the Viceroy's dispensary, in succession to Lyons, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. No. 932.

FRASER, A. J., to have charge of Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs. Sept. 14.

GARSTIN, Capt., exec. engr. 1st division Baree Doab Canal, is invested with powers of a sub. mag. 2nd class within the limits of the canal station of Madhopore (Punjab). Sept. 1.

GRAY.—The appointment of Ensign L. J. H. Gray to officiate as an A.D.C. on the Lieut. governor of Bengal's personal staff will have effect from July 2 last, instead of from the 5th, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th idem.

HAMILTON, R. E., asst. accountant gen., N.W.P., is app. to officiate as 1st asst. accountant gen., N.W.P., in 4th class of financial dept. Sept. 6.

HAYES, G., to have charge of the sub div. of Arrareah, Purneah. Sept. 14.

JAMES.—The leave granted to Mr. E. James, asst. engineer, Derajat division, in Punjab Government notification No. 3,995 of Aug. 4 last, is cancelled, at his own request. No. 4,284.

JERDON, C. M., to officiate as sub deputy opium agent of Tehta. Sept. 14.

JONES, J. A., is app. a supervisor 1st grade on probation, and posted to the Ferozepore division. No. 4,218, Sept.

KAYE, W., joint mag., &c., of Cawnpore, is transferred, in the same capacity, to Bareilly. Dated Sept. 7, No. 1,455a.

LE BRIDON, Lieut. W. J., Bombay staff corps, asst. engineer 2nd grade, is transferred from Bombay to Punjab, and app. an asst. controller of P.W. accounts 1st grade, to fill a vacancy. No. 252, Sept. 10.

MACKENZIE, A., is app. to officiate as junior secretary to the Government of Bengal during the absence on leave of Harrison, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. J. Westland. Mr. Mackenzie made over charge of the office of secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the revenue and general departments, to Thompson on Sept. 13. No. 500.

MORAN.—The following gentleman to offic. as special dep. col. for the settlement of the Bootan Doonars, and to exercise the powers of a coll. in the Doonars.—Mr. T. D. Moran.

NARINS, C., is appd. to P.W. dept. as an accountant, 4th grade, and posted to British Burmah, with effect from July 9 last. No. 250.

NIXON, Ensign, of the 1st Bombay European inf. (the royal regt.), is apptd. to offic. as 2nd asst. dist. supt. of police at Ajmere, and as ex-officio adjt. Bhairwarra police battalion, as a temporary measure, with effect from July 28 last. No. 423A.

PADDAY, Lieut., asst. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D., N.W.P., having passed exam. in native language, is prom. to exec. engr., 4th grade, with effect from Aug. 1, to fill an existing vacancy. No. 1,092A.

PEACOCK, W. L., tempy. sub engr., 3rd grade, attached to the 1st division P.W. department, Punjab. No. 3,349E-1.

READE.—Mr. M. Reade, asst. mag. of Saharunpore, is appd. a justice of the peace in the territories of the N.W.P., and to be a member of the Local Educational Committee in the Saharunpore district.

READE, Capt., jun. asst. comr. of Kumaon, is invested, under section 1 of Act X. of 1854, with authority to receive and try, without reference by the magistrate of the district, such charges as he is now competent to try on reference by the mag. No. 435A, Sept. 4.

BENNY—BLUMHARDT.—The following gentlemen to be special dep. colls. for the settlement of the Bootan Doocars, and to exercise the powers of a coll. in the Doocars:—Messrs. Renny and Blumhardt.

RICHARDSON, Lieut., R.E., is appd. to the P.W. dept. as an asst. engr., 1st grade, and posted to Bengal. No. 255, Sept. 7.

ROBERTSON.—With reference to Govt. of India notification, P.W. dept., No. 211, dated Aug. 4 last, Mr. D. Robertson, supervisor, 2nd grade, is posted to the 2nd division, Sirhind Canal. No. 3,320E-1, Sept. 2.

SANDERSON.—The appt. made in notification No. 7R, dated May 15, of W. Sanderson, exec. engr., 3rd grade, to the Delhi and Rewarce Railway Survey, is cancelled. No. 10R, Sept. 10.

SHARP, H. G., asst. mag. and coll., Hooghly, is vested with powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class. Sept. 10.

SMITH, S. F. A., asst. mag., &c., Mynpoorie, is transferred in the same capacity to Cawnpore. No. 1,486A, Sept. 7.

SMITH.—The unexpired portion (7 days) of the one month's privilege leave of abs., granted in notification No. 86A, dated July 2 last, to Mr. H. Smith, offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, at Agra, is cano. No. 436A.

SMITH, S. A., clerk, 3rd class, 3rd grade, office of the exec. engr., Derajat div., services are dispensed with. No. 4,280, Sept. 6.

STEWART, E., is appd. to have charge of Rajmehal, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Sept. 14.

TAIT, Lieut., dist. supt. of police, Punjab, is transfd. from the Hooshyarpore to the Jullunder dist. Sept. 2.

TARRANT, H. J., of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, is appd. to perform the duties of Recorder of Moulmein, during abs. on leave of J. Coryton, with effect from date on which he may assume charge of his duties. No. 1,296.

THOMPSON, A. R., to offic. as secy. to Govt. of Bengal, in revenue and general depts., during abs. on leave of Dampier. No. 1,165, Sept. 7.

TYNDALL, H., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Central Provs. to Hyderabad. No. 253, Sept. 10.

WARDER, R., appd. to the P.W.D. as an engr. apprentice and posted to Mysore. No. 254, Sept. 10.

WESTLAND, J., made over charge of the office of junior sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the judicial and political depts., to Mackenzie, on Sept. 13. Mr. Mackenzie to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jessore, during absence, on deputation, of Grey. He will offic. in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls. Sept. 13.

WHITEWAY, R. S., asst. mag., &c., of Muttra, is appd. to be a member of the dispensary committee of that dist. No. 1,520A, Sept. 8.

WOOD, C. C., to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Wilmot. Sept. 14.

WOOD, T., joined his appt. as offic. asst. contr. of P.W. accounts, Central India and Rajpootana. No. 251, Aug. 30.

#### OFFICERS' SURVEYING CLASS.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 2.—In continuation of G.O.C.C. of Aug. 7 last, the undermentioned officers are permitted to join the Officers' Surveying Class at the Thomason College from Oct. 1 next:—Capt. G. S. Fraser, 62nd foot, and Capt. H. Woodhouse, late 62nd N.I., attached to 23rd pioneers.

2. The permission to join the College, given in the above cited order to Capt. A. W. Cape, 12th Bengal cav., and Lieuts. Siddons and Dyce, royal artillery, is cancelled.

#### MILITARY.

BROADBENT, Lieut., offic. doing duty officer with corps of sappers and miners, to act as sec. to the torpedo and defence committee at Calcutta. No. 929, Sept. 4.

CHAMBERLIN.—Official notifice has been received of the undermentioned officer having on his recent prom. been posted to the batt. of his regt. specified:—Capt. Chamberlin, 3rd batt. rifle brig.

CUMBERLEGE.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 26 last, apptg. Capt. Cumberlege, att. 40th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Scott, on special duty.

FITZGERALD.—Camp Janee ka Sung detachment order confd., dated March 29 last, apptg. Capt. Fitzgerald, 1st batt. 6th foot, to act as staff officer to the working parties on the Murree and Abbottabad roads.

FORSTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 9 last, directing lieut. and qrmr. Forster to resume the duties of adjt. of 18th N.I., v. Hailes.

FRANCE.—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ens. France, 1st batt. 7th foot. Dated Aug. 2.

GILSON.—The remand of sub conductor Gilson, of the army commissariat dept., to the rank he held previous to his transfer to the commissariat dept. in G.O. No. 1,176 of Dec. 11, 1868, is to be held to have been in the rank of sergt. No. 935.

MANNERS.—The G.O. No. 604, June 2, permitting Conductor Manners, of the P.W. dept., to retire from the serv., is hereby cancelled. No. 930.

MODGET.—Sub conductor Modget, 2nd class barrackmr., rifle brigade, is app. to offic. as 1st class barrackmr. Deputy asst. comy. Smith, adjt. genl.'s office, is app. 2nd class barrackmr.

NAPIER, Lieut., 3rd hussars, to be capt., by purch., v. Doherty, who ret. Dated Sept. 2.

REID, Ens., 109th foot, a probat. for the staff corps, and 2nd wing subalt. 45th N.I., is at his own request perm. to revert to regtl. duty.

SCOTT, Lieut., of the gen. list, inf., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, 3rd cav. Punjab Frontier force, dur. the abs. on leave to Europe of Capt. Bertie. No. 949.

TOBIN.—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ens. Tobin, 1st batt. 6th foot. Dated Sept. 2.

TWEDDELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 25 last, apptg. Capt. Twed-dell, attached to 31st N.I., to offic. as qrmr., with effect from May 21 last, v. Farwell.

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS—PROMOTIONS, &c.

Simla, Sept. 5.—No. 933.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieut. J. E. Alexander, royal art., offic. asst. comr. of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; Jan. 4, 1866.

Ensign R. A. Swetenham, 37th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 27th (Punjab) regt. N.I.; June 23, 1868.

No. 934.—Ensign R. A. Swetenham, 37th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 27th (Punjab) regt. N.I., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. 933 of this date, will rank as lieutenant in that corps, under the operation of paragraph 81 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from June 23, 1868, subject to her Majesty's approval.

Sept. 7.—No. 940.—Lieut. col. W. J. Hicks, Bengal staff corps, is promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet from Sept. 1, 1869, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, paragraph 69, subject to her Majesty's approval.

No. 941.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Major R. H. Price; Sept. 1, 1869.

Major J. J. Hume; Sept. 4, 1869.

Major S. C. D. Ryder; Sept. 4, 1869.

Major (brevet lieut. col.) C. W. Miles; Sept. 4, 1869.

No. 942.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of major from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Capt. (brevet major) R. Chalmers; Sept. 7, 1869.

No. 943.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of captain from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut. J. C. Stewart; Sept. 4, 1869.

No. 946.—The promotion of Lieut. col. O. E. Rothney, c.s.t., of the Bengal staff corps, to the rank of colonel by brevet, having been incorrectly made from Dec. 16, 1868, as notified in G.G.O. No. 15 of Jan. 7, 1869, is hereby cancelled.

No. 948.—2nd Capt. M. Elliot, royal art., comdt. Peshawur mountain battery, Punjab frontier force, is appointed major of brigade to the inspector of artillery, Northern division, with effect from Oct. 1, 1869, in succession to Brevet lieut. col. J. Hills, v.c., whose tenure of service will have expired.

No. 954.—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1859, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut. col. R. M. Westropp, Bombay inf. (under clause 8 of the Warrant); July 16, 1869.

Lieut. col. G. W. M. Hall, Bengal staff corps (under clauses 8 and 9 of the Warrant); Aug. 17, 1869.

#### COMMISSION OF BRITISH BURMAH.

Simla, Sept. 7.—No. 1,790.—In consequence of the removal of Lieut. col. F. W. Ripley, deputy commissioner of the 1st grade in the commission of British Burmah, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions, with effect from July 15 last:—

Lieut. col. E. M. Ryan, deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade, officiating commissioner of Tenasserim, to be deputy commissioner of the 1st grade.

Lieut. col. C. P. Hildebrand, deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade.

Capt. C. W. Plant, deputy commissioner of the 4th (but officiating in the 2nd) grade, to be deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade.

Mr. J. K. Macrae, assistant commissioner of the 1st grade, officiating as deputy commissioner of the 4th grade, to be deputy commissioner of the 4th grade.

#### MEDICAL.

AMESBURY.—STEVENS.—Gwalior station order confd., dated April 25 last, directing the foll. transfers:—Surg. Amesbury, 1st Bengal cav., from temp. med. charge of 33rd N.I., to that of 22nd N.I., in add. to his other duties. Asst. surg. Stevens, from 22nd N.I., to med. charge of 33rd N.I.

FERGUSON, Dr. J., in civ. med. charge of Madhopore (Punjab), is deputed to Amritsar on special duty (temp.). Sept. 1.

GRANT—Allahabad brig. order confd., dated May 30 last, apptg. Surg. Grant, 11th Bengal cav., to the charge of the Lock Hospital, from the 27th idem, in add. to his other duties, v. Ambrose, 58th foot.

JOHNSON.—WHITE.—Gwalior station order confd., dated July 13 last, making the foll. arrangements:—Asst. surg. Johnson to the med. ch. of 33rd N.I., relieving Stevens, who will return to 22nd N.I. Asst. surg. White, M.D., to the med. ch. of the brig. staff and Lock Hospital, v. Amesbury.

L'ESTRANGE, Asst. apothy., is app. to med. ch. of the Cossyah hills Topographical Survey party, in room of Knight. No. 304.

**LYONS.**—The services of Apoth. Lyons, of the subord. med. dept., attac. to Viceroy's dispensary, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties. No. 931.

**RADDOCK—ELLIOTT.**—Agra station order confd., dated July 15 last, making the foll. med. arrangements:—Surge. Raddock, 1st N.I., to accompany the detach. 40th N.I. to Bunrauli, and to do duty with the cholera camp there. Surge. Elliot, garrison surg., to assume med. ch. of the 1st N.I., and head qrts. 40th N.I., in add. to his other duties.

**SPRY.**—KENDALL.—An exchange of appts. is sanc. between Surgs. Spry, of the 14th Bengal cav., and B. Kendall, of the 39th N.I., at the request of those officers, with effect from Oct. 15 next.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### ACTING ALLOWANCES.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

*Simla, Sept. 10.*—No. 3,349.—The following letter to the address of the Accountant-general, Madras, No. 3,319, dated September, 1869, is published for general information:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3,040, dated the 9th ultimo, and, in reply, to state that the rule contained in the order of this department, No. 3,129, dated the 8th December, 1868, "that when an officer holding an acting appointment is transferred to another appointment of not inferior emoluments, he shall continue to draw his acting allowances during the time spent in joining the new appointment," is applicable to every case of transfer to another appointment, whether substantive or acting, of not inferior emolument.

2. I am desired, however, to take this opportunity of observing, with reference to the order of December 1858, mentioned above, and to the subsequent order of this department, No. 743, dated May 25, 1869, that no officer should draw acting allowances for any office after the substantive incumbent of that office has resumed charge.

##### PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

*Sept. 8.*—No. 3,047.—Read again, Financial Resolution, No. 10a, dated Sept. 15, 1862, regarding gratuities of Uncovenanted Servants.

Resolution.—Under the rules of the uncovenanted service, an officer discharged on reduction of establishment with a gratuity, if subsequently re-employed under Government, should refund his gratuity in the event of his being desirous of regaining the service for which the gratuity was allowed; and under the terms of Financial Resolution of Sept. 15, 1862, and of paragraph 15 of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules of April 13, 1861, it is imperative that the refund should be made at the time of re-employment. But there are cases of officers who, in consequence of their having been re-employed under Government before the issue of the order of Sept. 15, 1862, had no opportunity of securing the benefits of that order by refunding their gratuity at the time of re-employment; and in regard to these the Governor-general in Council is pleased to rule that if the officers wish to claim pension hereafter in respect of the previous service for which they obtained a gratuity, they must refund the gratuity at once, and not wait till they wish to claim pension.

##### JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS—ALLOWANCES.

No. 3,076.—The following resolution is published for general information:—

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Extract from an order of the Government of India in the home department, No. 4,373, dated Sept. 9, 1867, to the effect that junior civil servants attending examinations for prizes for the study of the Oriental languages are not entitled to travelling allowance for the journeys to and from the places where the examinations are held.

Resolution No. 2,749, passed in this department on Sept. 24, 1867, ruling that the junior civil servants referred to above "may be allowed leave on full pay for one month, and that, on their passing a successful examination, they may be allowed an extension of leave on full pay for another month, and be permitted to count the period of the original leave and of the extension as service and residence, provided that the period of leave on this account, which carries pay, and counts as service and residence, shall in no case exceed two months on one occasion, or twelve months in the aggregate."

Resolution No. 1,480, passed in this department on March 12 last, deciding "that no public officer can be permitted to draw travelling allowance, whether daily or annual, during absence on leave of any description," but that a covenanted civil servant in Bombay may draw house rent or tentage during absence or privilege leave, provided he places his house or tent at the disposal of his *locum tenens*, and that the *locum tenens* does not receive house rent or tentage at the same time.

Endorsement from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 691, dated May 28 last, and enclosures, raising objections to the ruling of March 12 last.

Letter to ditto, No. 2,275, dated Aug. 30 last, in reply to the above.

Endorsement from ditto, No. 3,015, dated Aug. 27 last, submitting, in continuation of the endorsement No. 691, of May 28 last, a claim from Mr. H. J. Stokes, a covenanted civil servant in Bombay, to the fixed travelling allowance and tentage of a 1st assistant collector, during absence on leave to attend an examination for a prize in Canarese.

##### Resolution.

The Governor general in Council is unable to sanction any modification of the resolution of March 12 last; but observing that, if junior civil servants who obtain prizes for the study of the Oriental languages are obliged to pay their own expenses to and from the places where the examinations are held, the value of their prizes will be considerably diminished, his Excellency in Council is pleased to rule, in supersession of the order No. 4,373, passed in the home department on Sept. 9, 1867, that a junior civilian who obtains a reward for proficiency in an Oriental language shall be permitted, in addition to the reward, to draw tra-

velling allowance at the usual rates for journeys exceeding five miles to and from the place of examination.

##### LEAVE—FURLOUGH—MILITARY.

*Adjt.-gen's. Office, Head-Qrs., Simla, Sept. 7.*—G.O. 253.—In publishing for information the annexed extract from military department letter No. 472, dated Aug. 25 last, relative to applications for furlough on private affairs, the C. in C. desires to notify to the officers concerned that they must avail themselves of their furlough within two months from the date of announcement in Govt. G.O.:—"I am to request therefore, that, under H.E.'s orders, no application for furlough be forwarded to the Govt. at a date earlier than two months before that fixed by the officer as the date for the commencement of his leave, accompanied by the requisite pay certificates bearing date not more than a month earlier."

2. In the case of an applicant whose furlough is not notified within three months from the date of his no-demand certificate, it will be necessary to forward to army head-quarters a fresh no demand certificate or a guarantee in lieu.

3. As the grant of furlough on private affairs is contingent on vacancies occurring in the number of furloughs allowed, leaves of this nature cannot be guaranteed from a specific date, and it is therefore essential that the form of application laid down in G.G.O. No. 34 of 1869 should be closely adhered to on all future occasions.

##### MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

*Sept. 9.*—No. 945.—From E. C. Bayley, Esq., secretary to the Government of India, home department, to the secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 3,859, dated Simla, Aug. 23, 1869:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,979, dated Aug. 1, submitting a question regarding the title of military officers and chaplains visiting a hill sanitarium to gratuitous medical attendance, and requesting an authoritative ruling as to the persons entitled, when residing at such station, to the privilege for themselves and their families.

2. In reply, I am to quote the decision of the Government of India on a former occasion on a similar reference [mentioned below], and to state that the ruling therein laid down holds good whatever the circumstances are under which an officer and his family are resident at a hill station, and further that all officers and their families who are entitled to gratuitous attendance in a cantonment or civil station are entitled to it at any other place where there is a medical officer paid by Government staff or for general duties.

"Ecclesiastical Proceedings, June, 1864, No. 16.—From E. C. Bayley, Esq., secretary to the Government of India, home department, to the Venerable J. H. Pratt, Archdeacon of Calcutta, No. 1,070, dated Simla, June 30, 1864:—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th ult., and in reply to refer you to the order of Jan. 18, 1856, republished in paragraph 8 of resolution dated Sept. 29, 1857, under which the families of chaplains and assistant chaplains, wherever they may be in India, are clearly entitled to be attended gratuitously by the medical officers of Government."

**DEPARTURES.**—The following police officers reported their departure from India on the dates and on the vessels mentioned:—Mr. B. H. Ellis, Aug. 23, *Meinam*; Mr. G. J. Cawley, Aug. 30, *Mooltan*.

**MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.**—The following gentlemen to be municipal commissioners for the town of Chittagong, viz.:—Mr. C. F. Manson, Mr. C. Marshall. Dr. R. G. Mathew to be a commissioner for the town of Midnapore.

**MEDICAL STAFF.—REMOVAL.**—In continuation of G.O., No. 139, June 22, 1867, the head quarters of the Dacca circle of medical superintendence is, with the sanction of Government, removed from Dacca to Shilong.

**GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Governor general in Council has ruled that the superintendent of Government printing shall not undertake any work other than the current secretariat work of the Supreme Government for any public officer without cash payment.

**UNATTACHED LIST.**—In compliance with the decision of the Government of India, all men now withdrawn from regiments for employment in departments are to be at once brought on the unattached list, and their places filled up in their corps.

**MILITARY ASYLUM.**—Under instructions from the Government of India, it is notified that no new subscribers will be admitted to the Military Asylum, and the discretionary admission of children of subscribers who are living and effective, as hitherto permitted under Rule 4 of the Military Asylum Regulations, will be discontinued, and the rule is consequently abrogated.

**COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.**—2nd Battalion 1st Foot.—The regimental order, dated July 27, appointing the following officers to act as a committee of paymastership, is confirmed:—President: Major G. Rowland. Members: Capt. St. George Gray and Capt. W. G. Brown. Capt. St. George Gray to perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The following gentlemen have passed examinations, viz.:—Cornet Dawes, 4th hussars, is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustani on Aug. 3. Mr. H. Daniell, assistant engineer, second grade, Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals, has passed the higher standard in Hindustani prescribed in G.O.G.G. dated Sept. 9, 1864.

**SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**—In continuation of G.O.C.C., dated July 28, the following additions and alterations have been made in the central committee on the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, to be held at Agra in January next:—Members: The Executive Engineer of the Agra Division, Public Works Department; Commissary of Ordnance, Agra; the Cantonment Magistrate of Agra; the Executive Commissariat Officer at Agra. Secretary: Capt. J. Duncan, 102nd fusiliers.

**STABLE GEAR.**—The Commander-in-Chief directs that when a regiment of British cavalry is leaving India, or makes over its horses to another regiment, the line gear which is the property of troop officers shall be taken over by the relieving corps at a fair valuation. When the gear is handed over, a station committee will be appointed to fix its value.

**PAYMENT OF THE BOMBAY TROOPS.**—In accordance to the system in the Bengal presidency, family payments of troops employed on field or foreign service will, from Oct. 1 next, be made by means of remittance transfer receipts through regimental agency, instead of by nominal rolls through the agency of the superintendent of family payments. The necessary instructions for carrying the change of system into operation will be issued by the Controller of Military Accounts.

**MUSKETRY PRACTICE.**—It is ordered that in future, at their annual inspections of native cavalry regiments which have musketry ranges told off to them, general officers shall cause 10 mounted files, indiscriminately selected, to fire 5 rounds each man from his own horse, at a third-class target at 50 yards, and 5 rounds, dismounted, at 75 yards. The average obtained and general result as regards the men being expert in the use of their carbines, and their horses trained to stand fire, to be reported in the general observations of confidential reports. In Lancer regiments, pistol practice might be at 25 to 30 yards respectively.

**CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.**—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College are appointed to the Public Works Department as engineer apprentices, and posted to the provinces specified opposite their respective names:—Messrs. C. Evans, North-Western Provinces; L. O'Toole, Central Provinces; R. Nelson and H. Beahan, Central India. The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College are appointed to the Public Works Department as overseers of the first grade, and posted to the provinces specified opposite their respective names:—Messrs. M. Butler, North-Western Provinces; H. Douglas and H. Marten, Punjab.

**THE VISITATION OF THE ARCHDEACON OF CALCUTTA.**—The following programme of the visitation by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Calcutta during 1869-70 is published for general information:—The Archdeacon proposes to leave Calcutta as early in September as a steamer starts for Port Blair, and thence to proceed to Rangoon, Thyet Myoo, Mandalay, Moulmein, Akyab, and Chittagong on his way back. He hopes to be back in Calcutta some time in November. Letters should be addressed to Calcutta, and the Postmaster will forward them to him after his departure, as he will have his address. On December 1 he leaves Calcutta again for the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, &c. Certain stations of the Punjab are reserved for October, 1870, and the following months.

**WEARING UNIFORMS.**—The Commander-in-Chief administers a slight rebuke to officers neglectful of the use of their uniforms at times when they should be worn:—Officers of the regiments and departments of the army are reminded that it is incumbent on them to be at all times in possession of their uniform. It frequently happens that officers absent from their stations on leave are required for duty, and it is necessary that they should be prepared for any emergency of the kind. This is the reason of the order which requires officers to report themselves at military stations. There are also many social occasions having more or less of an official character, on which it is proper for all officers to wear the uniform of their rank. The officers of the army are reminded that H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has lately issued stringent instructions in the sense of the above, even indeed to the demand of officers to furnish themselves with a new outfit, who may be found to be without their proper uniform when they are required to wear the dress of their military rank.

**MILITARY LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers have furlough to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence, under rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. Duke, 16th lancers, to Ceylon, from Aug. 12 to Sept. 22, on private affairs. Lieut. St. Quintin, 19th hussars, to Nynee Tal, from Aug. 20 to Oct. 15, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave. Second Capt. Dixon, R.H.A. (E battery F brigade), to Simla, from Sept. 1 to 30, on private affairs. Lieut. Free, R.H.A. (F battery, C brigade), to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops should his services be required. Second Capt. Dyke, R.A. (C battery 19th brigade), to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops, via overland, should his services be required. Lieut. Yates, R.A. (C battery 8th brigade), to Mussoorie and the adjacent hills, from July 15 to Oct. 15, on medical certificate. Lieut. Franks, 3rd foot, to remain at Calcutta, in extension, from Aug. 28 to Nov. 14, to study the native languages, as a special case. Ensign Keighley, 11th foot, to remain at Calcutta, from June 20 to Sept. 14, in extension of privilege leave; the leave granted to him in G.O. of Aug. 6 is hereby cancelled. Ensign Corse-Scott, 19th foot (doing duty 28th N.I.), to Calcutta, from Sept. 15 last to Jan. 15 next, to study the native languages, as a special case. Lieut. col. Palliser, 10th Bengal cavalry, to Cashmere, from Sept. 5, or such date as he may avail himself of it, to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Trotter, 24th N.I., to Calcutta, from July 10 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Capt. Cumberlege, 40th N.I., to the hills north of Deyrah, from Sept. 5 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. The furlough on private affairs for six months granted to Lieut. Ryves, of the Bengal staff corps, 3rd squadron officer, 13th Bengal cavalry, is extended for a period of eighteen months, with permission to proceed to Europe, via Bombay, on the same account. The undermentioned officer has reported his departure on the date specified:—Lieut. Clarke, R.E., per *Mooltan*, Aug. 30 last.

**CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The following civil servants obtained furloughs to Europe, on medical certificate and leaves of absence in September, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. B. Spate, C.B., civil and sessions judge of Furruckabad, to Europe for six months, from Nov. 23, together with subsidiary leave from Sept. 15. The Rev. J. Roberts, assistant chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Amballa, prepara-

tory leave, for one month, to Calcutta, prior to applying for medical certificate to Europe. The leave of Capt. Hare should be to Sept. 15, not to Feb. 15, as stated in Punjab order of Aug. 26. Mr. C. Duffin, an assistant superintendent of the 3rd grade in the telegraph department, privilege leave for one month, with effect from July 7. Mr. J. Coryton, recorder of Moulmein, privilege leave for three months from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. H. K. Disney, assistant superintendent, revenue survey and assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, privilege leave for two months from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. Eede, deputy accountant general, North-Western Provinces, is allowed privilege leave for three months. Mr. J. Kennedy, assistant settlement officer of Furruckabad, has extension of leave till Sept. 30. Mr. J. Quinn, assistant magistrate and collector, Benares, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Oct. 15, or subsequent date. Mr. J. C. Robertson, officiating magistrate and collector of Allahabad, privilege leave for two months, with effect from Sept. 3. Mr. E. S. Bruere, assistant district superintendent of police, Hissar, privilege leave for one month, with effect from Sept. 1. Mr. T. W. Biss, deputy accountant general, Central Provinces, privilege leave for two months. Mr. C. W. Wilmot, assistant commissioner, Rajmehal, for two years, together with four days' preparatory leave. Mr. W. Davis, registrar of cargo boats, for three months, from date on which he may avail himself of the leave. Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, officiating joint magistrate of Cuttack, for one week, in extension of leave allowed to him in orders of July 21 last, to enable him to present himself for examination, by the standard of high proficiency in Bengalee, at the examination which will be held in Calcutta in October next. Mr. H. W. Alexander, magistrate and collector of Shahabad, is permitted to avail himself of the leave granted to him under orders of Aug. 13, from any date between Sept. 15 and 30. Mr. H. C. Richardson, officiating judge of Bancoorah, furlough for fifteen months. Mr. T. G. Charles, assistant superintendent of police, 24-Per-gunnahs, for two months, in supersession of the orders of Aug. 4, from date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. H. C. Richardson, officiating judge of Bancoorah, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

CLAY, Capt., 1st asst. supt. of revenue survey, Madras dist., to act as dep. supt., revenue survey, Cuddapah dist., during the absence of Gompertz on leave. Sept. 9.  
EGAN, G. T., to act as 1st class asst. supt. of police, pro tem. Sept. 14.  
KOUGH, C., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Salem, is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.  
PORTEOUS, Lieut., staff corps, to act as 1st class asst. supt. of police, Madras dist., during the absence of Bairnsfather on leave.  
ROBERTS, Asst. surg. W. H., M.D., civil surg. of Malabar, to be a town comr. for carrying out in the town of Calicut, in the Malabar dist., the purposes of the said Act during the year beginning May 1, 1869, and ending April 30, 1870.  
THOMAS, E. C. G., civil and sess. judge of Vizagapatam, assumed charge of the court from Master on Sept. 6.  
TILLARD, Lieut., staff corps, to act as 1st class asst. supt. of police at Arcot, during absence of Eastall on m.c. Sept. 14.  
WALHOUSE, M. J., civil and sess. judge of Mangalore, to be lay trustee of the church at that station. Sept. 14.

### MILITARY.

AYNSLEY, Major, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col. in Madras staff corps, from Sept. 13. No. 301.  
BREERETON.—The following removal is ordered:—Lieut. W. T. Breerton, from 2nd wing subalt., 4th N.I., to qrmr., 4th N.I. Aug. 26.  
CLARK-KENNEDY, Lieut., 2nd batt. 21st fusiliers, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. as A.D.C. to the officer comdg. centre div.  
HANDS, Major, dep. asst. qrmr. gen. southern div., to offic. as asst. qrmr. gen., Pegu division—to join. Sept. 13.  
HODGSON, Capt., 2nd regt. L.C., having completed 20 years' service, is prom. to the rank of major by brevet from Sept. 9 last.  
HODSON—SELBY.—Brigadier gen. Hodson, a brigadier gen. of the 2nd class, to be a brigadier gen. of the 1st class. Col. Selby, of the royal (Madras) art., to be a brigadier gen. of the 2nd class. Dated Sept. 14.  
MARSHALL—FISCHER.—Major Marshall, of the staff corps, will conduct the duties of supt. and agent for army clothing, and Lieut. Fischer, of the staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 3rd regt. L.I., will, in addition to his present duties, perform those of adjt. Madras volunteer guards, during the absence on priv. leave, and on the responsibility of Capt. Church. No. 297.  
NOTT—HALLIDAY.—The C. in C. directs that the removals of Brevet col. Nott, and Lieut. col. Halliday, ordered in G.O. Sept. 5, 1868, are to be considered to have effect from date that the 16th N.I. quitted Tonghoo, instead of from the date of arrival of the 12th N.I. at that station.  
OWEN, Col., comdt. 12th N.I., having been reported by a medical board fit to return to duty, the unexpired portion of the leave on sick certificate granted to that officer in G.O. Aug. 24, is to be considered cancelled from the date on which he rejoins his corps or station.  
RIDEOUT, Capt., to offic. as wing officer, 7th N.I., without prejudice to his duties as officg. extra wing subalt., v. George, to Europe.  
RUSSELL, Senior lieut. (staff corps), 20th regt. N.I., to have the position of capt., v. Hutchison, retired. Dated Sept. 10.  
TALBOT, Lieut. J., 76th foot, who arrived from England on Aug. 26, will proceed to join his regt. in Burmah, on duty.  
TOTTENHAM, Ens., 2nd batn. 10th foot, who has arrived from Yokohama, will proceed to join his regt. at Secunderabad, on duty. Sept. 13.



WALTERS, Lieut., attached to 33rd N.I., is apptd. provisionally aide-de-camp to Major gen. De Sausmarez, comdg. Pegu div.  
 WHITE—WILLIAMS.—Lieut. col. White to offic. as comdt. of 9th N.I., and Major Williams to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as wing officer, v. Lieut. col. Coode, apptd. to 35th N.I., with effect from Aug. 6, the date of Col. Pollard's embarkation to Europe.  
 WILKINSON, Lieut., 6th N.I., is ordered to officiate as 1st wing subaltern, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Chadwick, otherwise employed. Aug. 18.  
 WILLIAMS, Major, brigade major, Trichinopoly, will conduct the duties of the qrmr. gen.'s dept., Southern district, from date of departure of Major Hands, without an increase of staff pay.  
 YATES, Capt., from attached 1st L.C., to officg. adjt. 1st L.C. Sept. 6.

## RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudices to their rank :—  
 Major W. M. Parratt, staff corps, and Lieut. D. Monro, staff corps, adjutant 22nd regiment N.I.; arrived at Madras on Sept. 10.

## POSTINGS.

The following postings are ordered :—  
 Lieut. col. A. Prichard, staff corps, to officiating 2nd in command and wing officer 2nd N.I.—To join.  
 Lieut. col. B. R. Ricketts, staff corps, to officiating wing officer 9th N.I.—To join.  
 Major R. C. A. Marshall, staff corps, from general duty, Madras, to officiating wing officer 36th N.I.—To join at expiration of duty on which temporarily employed.  
 Lieut. J. O. Goldie, from quartermaster 20th N.I. to adjutant 20th N.I.  
 Capt. A. Godfrey, from attached 28th N.I. to officiating quartermaster 20th N.I.—To join.  
 Capt. F. B. Middleton, from 2nd wing subaltern 21st N.I. to officiating adjutant 21st N.I.  
 Lieut. C. J. Watson, from attached 21st N.I. to 2nd wing subaltern 21st N.I.

## MADRAS COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, Sept. 7.—The following promotions are made in the commissariat department :—Capt. J. D. W. Sewell, staff corps, acting dep. asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, to act as dep. asst. com-y. gen., 1st class; Capt. A. F. Laughton, staff corps, acting sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, to act as dep. asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class; Lieut. S. L. Hunt, staff corps, acting sub asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, to act as sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class—during the absence, on leave to Europe, of Major B. F. Heysham, staff corps, acting dep. asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, with effect from date of that officer's embarkation.

## MEDICAL.

DOOLEY, Staff asst. surg., proceeding to England, is apptd. to the medical charge of troops to Jollareppet, where he will report himself to Staff surg. Reade. Sept. 14. [during absence of Rogers.  
 KEES, Surg., acted as medical insp. of emigrants from May 20 to June 1.  
 KING, Surg., M.B., acting chemical examiner, resumed charge of the office from Sub asst. surg. Harvey on Sept. 3.  
 McCLOUG, Asst. surg., is removed from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Nagpore force, to left wing 15th N.I. Aug. 18.  
 McCLOUG, Asst. surg., M.B., from doing duty dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Nagpore force, to left wing 15th N.I., to join forthwith. Sept. 6.  
 MARTIN, Asst. surg. M.B., to act as zillah surg. of Guntoor, during absence of Asst. surg. Miller, on m.c.  
 READE, Staff surg., V.C., British medical service, services will be made available for duty with troops returning to England this season. This cancels so much of G.O.C.C. Aug. 10 as relates to this officer.  
 WATTS, Staff asst. surg., on priv. leave to Ootacamund, is directed to do duty 45th foot.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate (September) :—Lieut. Andrews, 18th hussars, to England; unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. (brevet major) Anderson and Capt. Biddulph, 2nd battalion 19th foot, to Eng and, for fifteen months. Capt. (local lieut. col.) Lacy, 76th foot, Aug. 28, to Madras. Lieut. Davies, attached to 20th N.I., from Aug. 4, for one month, to Bombay. Lieut. col. Saunders, officiating wing officer 7th N.I., for one month, in extension, to Ootacamund, on private affairs. Major Williams, wing officer 9th N.I., from Aug. 30, for one month, to Madras. Second Capt. Rolland, 23rd brigade R.A., to Madras. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) French, officiating commandant 34th L.I., from Aug. 25, for thirty days, to Bangalore, on private affairs. Col. Webb, doing general duty in Centre division, for six months, from Aug. 25, to Bangalore and Coorg, on private affairs. Staff Asst. surg. Watts, proceeding to England, will do duty with troops, under Staff surg. Reade. Staff surg. Reade, proceeding to England, is appointed to medical charge of troops to Bombay. Asst. surg. Williamson, 19th regiment N.I., is permitted to proceed to sea on furlough for three months, and to embark from Madras. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—Lieut. col. Phillips, of the staff corps, assistant quartermaster general, Pegu division, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. The furlough to Europe granted in G.O.G. Aug. 24, 1869, No. 283, to 2nd Capt. Trail, royal (Madras) engineers, controller of public works accounts, Mysore, is cancelled. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—Lieut. Erstall, of the infantry general list, acting assistant superintendent of police, on furlough (medical certificate), for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—Lieut. col.

Peyton, of the staff corps, assistant quartermaster general, Hyderabad subsidiary force, on furlough (private affairs) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. Tabuteau, of the staff corps, attached 28th N.I., on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. Macdonell has leave of absence for one year three months eight days; Lieut. Reid for one year four months nine days.

## Bombay.

## CIVIL.

CAREY, A. D., to be an asst. to collector of Broach, in addition to his present office of acting second asst. to collector of Surat. Sept. 22.  
 CHAMBERS, F., is apptd. to act as superintdt. of Govt. Observatory at Colaba during absence of Chambers, on m.c. in England. Sept. 21.  
 STIFFE—WALTON.—Lieut. Stiffe, engr. sub-marine telegraph, and commander of the steamer *Amberwitch*, is apptd. to perform the duties of director, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, in addition to his own, v. Walton, proceeded to England, on m.c. Mr. Walton and Lieut. Stiffe respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the director, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph on Sept. 11.

## MILITARY.

ADAMS, Lieut. A. F.: regtl. order confirmed, dated Sept. 13, appg. this officer interpreter to 1st batt. 2nd foot from Sept. 8, v. Ensign Simpson.  
 FELLOWS—ASHE.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Sept. 10, directing Capt. Fellows to officiate as 2nd in com. 8th N.I., and Capt. Ashe as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, in succession to Lieut. col. Becher, offic. as comdt.  
 FORBES—FRENCH.—Capt. Forbes, staff corps, offic. wing subaltern 14th N.I., to be qrmr. 11th N.I., and Lieut. French, staff corps, wing subaltern 29th regt. N.I., to be wing subaltern. Sept. 22.  
 GUNTER, Lieut. E., 59th regt., to be adjt., v. Knox. No. 842.  
 JONES, Capt., staff corps, is attached to do duty with 18th regt. N.I. No. 794, Sept. 22.  
 MORSE, Ensign W. J., 102nd foot, 2nd wing subalt. 30th regt. N.I., having applied for admission to the staff corps, is appointed to the Bombay staff corps from Sept. 3, 1868, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India. Ensign Morse to have the rank of lieutenant from Sept. 3, 1868, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order.  
 MOYLE, Lieut. col., staff corps, officg. 2nd in com. 21st regt. N.I., to be comdt. 28th N.I., v. Anderson, deceased. No. 805, Sept. 22.  
 PRATT, Brigadier gen., C.B., comdg. Poona brig., is perm. to rejoin and resume command of 1st batt. 23rd royal Welsh fusiliers, previous to his embarkation for England. No. 816, Sept. 22.  
 SHARPIN, Rev. F. L., B.A., acting joint chaplain of Kurrachee, is allowed furlough to Europe for 12 months, on m.c., from Sept. 8.  
 SIMPSON, Ensign, 1st batt., 2nd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern 9th N.I., on probation. Sept. 22.  
 SMYTHE, Col., R.A., is apptd. to act on the divisional staff, with the temporary rank of brigadier gen., during the absence of Major general Adams, C.B. He is posted to Mhow div. No. 639, Sept. 9.  
 STACK, Capt., is apptd. Persian interpreter to H.E. the C. in C., with effect from Aug. 27, and will offic. as A.D.C., in addition to his own duties. No. 856.  
 STEVENS.—Scinde frontier field force order confirmed, dated Aug. 14 last, directing Capt. Stevens, officg. 2nd squad. officer 2nd Sind hor-e, to assume command of the mountain train, in addition to his own duties, v. Basevi, on duty.  
 TANDY, Lieut., gen. list, qrmr. 16th regt. N.I., to offic. as adjt. to 6th N.I., during abs. of Lieut. Bean on m.c. to Europe. No. 793.  
 VAN STRAUBENZEE, Capt., R.A., is apptd. A.D.C. on the personal staff of the Right Hon. the Gov., v. Wake. No. 647, Sept. 15.  
 WHITTAKER.—The underment. officer, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col. from the date specified :—Major Whittaker, Bombay staff corps, Sept. 5. No. 654.  
 WOOD, Lieut., staff corps, gen. list, inf., to have the position of capt. from Aug. 24, v. Newton, cadre 11th regt. N.I., dec. No. 655.

## MEDICAL.

DAVIDSON, Asst. surg. J., M.B., has performed the duties of asst. civil surg., Poona, from April 10 last.

CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Mr. C. Chambers, to Europe, on medical certificate, for fifteen months. Rev. T. Horstall, junior chaplain, to Europe, on medical certificate, for fifteen months from date of embarkation. Mr. H. I. Walton, director Mekran coast and sub-marine telegraph, to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years. Mr. J. A. Ellis, third grade accountant in the office of the consulting engr. for railways, priv. leave for three months, from Sept. 15. Mr. P. W. Hewett, cotton inspector for Surat and Broach, is granted extension, for one month, of the leave granted to him on August 3.

MILITARY LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence on medical certificate, during September :—Asst. surg. Barry, 82nd foot, to proceed to England, by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant general, Horse Guards. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—Lieut. Wood, 29th regt. N.I., from Sept. 8 to Oct. 8, to proceed to Clinton. Lieut. Crawford, 11th brigade, R.A., for thirty days, from date of departure, to proceed to Poona. Lieutenant G. O'Brien Carew, late Indian navy, dock master, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence to Europe, for fifteen months.

Capt. Worsley, from Aug. 6, 1869, to Feb. 6, 1870. Capt. Fleming, 95th foot, 15 months from date of embarkation, to England, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage should his services be required. Ridingmaster Stoyell, 14th brig. R.A., 30 days from date of departure, to Bombay. Lieut. Croker, from Sept. 8 to Oct. 6, to proceed to Ghirzee. Capt. Maiden, 1st regt. Sind horse, 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Kurrachee. Staff asst. surg. Sainter, to England by the overland route. This officer is not available with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjutant general, horse guards. The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under the regulations of 1868:—Capt. Chambers and Hodding, Madras staff corps. Ens. Lynch (attached to 14th N.I.), from Sept. 21 to Nov. 20, in extension, for the purpose of studying the native languages at Bombay and Poona. Lieut. Hay, 26th regt. N.I., thirty days from date of departure, Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Capt. Browne, 21st foot, from date of embarkation, for six months, to England, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Riddell, 14th brigade R.A., from Aug. 27 to Oct. 15, in extension. Lieut. Cumberland, 82nd foot, from date of embarkation, for nine months, on private affairs, to precede his regiment to England via the Cape of Good Hope. Major general Adams, C.B., commanding M.D.A., divisional staff, from Aug. 18 to Aug. 31; and Lieut. col. Sandwith, 8th regt. N.I., thirty days from date of departure—to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Major Dickinson, C.S.I., thirty days from date of departure, to proceed to Kurrachee, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—At 17, Chowringhee, Sept. 9, wife of J. H. Atkinson, Esq., commander, B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamship *Himalaya*, daughter.  
BEAUMONT—At Azra, Sept. 20, Mrs. E. M. Beaumont, relict of James M. Beaumont, daughter.  
BLOCHMANN—At the Madrasah, Sept. 9, wife of H. Blochmann, son.  
BRADFORD—At Ootacamund, Sept. 9, wife of Major Bradford, R.A., son.  
BROWN—At Azra, Sept. 15, wife of Conductor Brown, ordnance dept., son.  
BRUNTON—At Grant-road, Bombay, Sept. 19, wife of R. P. Brunton, daughter.  
CAMPBELL—At Tezpor, Assam, Sept. 1, wife of J. D. Campbell, daughter.  
CHRISTIE—At Kolapore, Sept. 18, wife of Capt. Christie, adjt. 17th regt. N.I., daughter. [bay staff corps, son.]  
CLAY—At Deolee, Rajpootana, Sept. 14, wife of C. H. Clay, capt. Bombardment—At Ramkistopore, Howrah, Sept. 17, wife of C. H. Denham, son.  
FERRIS—At Nynee Tal, Sept. 15, wife of Dr. J. A. Ferris, son.  
FRANCK—At Hunter's-gardens, Nungumbaukum, Sept. 6, wife of J. Franck, son.  
GIRLING—At Patna, Sept. 16, wife of C. L. Girling, son.  
GREEN—At Nuggur, Sept. 20, wife of Major Green, brigade major, son.  
HASSARD—At Murree, Sept. 10, wife of Surg. Hassard, 1st battalion, 19th regt., daughter.  
IREDELL—At Poona, Sept. 19, wife of Capt. Iredell, son.  
MORTON—At Darjeeling, Sept. 4, wife of Major B. W. Morton, staff corps, daughter.  
PICACHY—At Purneah, Sept. 7, wife of Dr. D. Picachy, daughter.  
PRUSSIA—At Murree, Sept. 11, wife of George Prussia, daughter.  
RITA—At Simla, Sept. 7, wife of S. E. Rita, daughter.  
ROME—At 57, Middleton-street, Calcutta, Sept. 12, wife of J. Rome, daughter. [E. St. Pourgain, indigo planter, son.]  
ST. POURCAIN—At Rampore Factory, near Benares, Aug. 29, wife of J. Thomson—At 2, Park-street, Calcutta, Sept. 17, wife of the Rev. J. M. Thomson, chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, son. [son.]  
TIGHE—At Girgaum, Sept. 21, wife of police superintendent M. Tighe, son.  
WARD—At Jubbulpore, Sept. 12, wife of Capt. Ward, daughter.  
WATERFIELD—At Allahabad, Sept. 4, wife of W. Waterfield, daughter.  
WILKINSON—At Malligaum, Sept. 12, wife of C. Wilkinson, daughter, still-born.  
WINTER—At Arconum, Sept. 10, wife of G. K. Winter, Madras Railway Company, son.

### MARRIAGES.

BERRILL—GARDENER.—At Lucknow, Sept. 9, C. D. Berrill to Madeline E., second daughter of G. C. Gardener.  
BIRCH—WEATHRALL.—At Gya, Sept. 9, J. B. Birch, son of the late Rev. G. R. Birch, to Georgie, daughter of H. M. Weathrall, district superintendent of police.  
DE COURCY—CONLAN.—At Palumpore, Sept. 8, Wm. B., only surviving son of the late R. S. De Courcy, late of Husharpore, to Catherine F., youngest daughter of the late J. Conlan, of Mooltan.  
DICKSON—McCULLOCH.—At St. James' Church, Sept. 18, G. M. Dickson, of Birmingham, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late R. D. McCulloch, of Calcutta.  
GORDON—JACKSON.—At Bhaugulpore, Sept. 15, Lewis, second son of D. McLeod Gordon, The Gnull, Neath, to Helen E., daughter of the late Capt. Jackson.  
JEWETT—DALMAS.—At the Scotch Kirk, H. A. Jewett, eldest son of Capt. Jewett, H.M. str. *Sir William Peel*, to Isabel R., youngest daughter of the late J. Dalmas.  
MASON—NORRIS.—At Madras, Sept. 8, Colour sergt. Mason, 45th regt., to Ellen M., daughter of Staff sergt. Norris, commissariat dept., late hospital sergt. 74th Highlanders.  
RICHARDSON—HAWKSWORTH.—At All Saints, Coonoor, Sept. 9, F. G. Richardson, of Peer Merd, Travancore, to Eloisa I., youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Hawksworth, C.M.S., Travancore.

### DEATHS.

BARNES—At Mysore, Sept. 10, wife of T. W. Barnes, head clerk, Ashtagram superintendent's office, aged 18.  
BIDDULPH—At Meerut, Sept. 8, H. R. Biddulph, youngest son of Lieut. col. Cookson, Bengal inf.  
BROWN—At Malabar-hill, Bombay, Aug. 18, R. Brown.  
BROWNE—At Middle Colaba, Sept. 13, wife of Capt. Browne, of the B.I.S.N. Company, formerly of the Bombay country service.  
CLEGG—At Fort St. George, Sept. 18, S. Clegg, late hospital sergeant, European General Hospital, aged 48.  
CONNOLLY—At Bombay, Sept. 20, J. Connolly, bailiff High Court, aged 48.  
EMBLETON—At Calcutta, Sept. 18, Mary Bridget, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Embleton, aged 1 year.  
FITTON—At Bangalore, Sept. 16, pensioned Conductor R. Fitton, aged 65.  
GILLMOR—At Camp Deesa, Sept. 19, Mary C. E., infant daughter of Capt. Gillmor, adjt. 20th regt. N.I. [Bengal police.]  
GRAVES—At Pooree, Sept. 9, wife of F. Graves, assistant superintendent.  
HENNESSY—At Landour, Sept. 16, of abscess on the liver, Lieut. A. C. Hennessy, 14th B.C. lancers, aged 30.  
HENDERSON—At Madras, Sept. 9, Henry C., the only son of Capt. Henderson, 17th regt., A.D.C., aged 1 year and 9 months.  
KOUGH—At Salem, Sept. 8, Ismenia C. A., daughter of Charles Kough, Esq., C.S., aged 14 months.  
McFARLANE—At Morar, Sept. 10, the wife of Mess-sergeant McFarlane.  
McLAUGHLIN—At Mymensing, Sept. 11, Edward S., infant child of P. H. McLaughlin, B.C.S.  
McLEOD—At Amgoorie, Seebaugor, Upper Assam, Sept. 1, G. G. McLeod, aged 28.  
MARTIN—Between Aden and Suez, on board the P. and O. steamer *Salsette*, Aug. 2, wife of Lieut. H. Martin, 24th regt. N.I.  
OGG—At the General Hospital, Calcutta, Sept. 16, Samuel Ogg, late master sailmaker, Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, aged 42.  
PLOWDEN—At Calcutta, Sept. 12, wife of Capt. Plowden, officiating deputy commissioner of Dumoh.  
REES—At Byculia, Sept. 17, Capt. Thomas Hedger Rees, of the invalid estab., aged 45. [G. Ross.]  
ROSS—At Entally, Sept. 16, Marion, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Savi—At Calcutta, Sept. 17, Eliza C., infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Savi.  
SWAN—At Mangalore, Aug. 28, William M. Swan, aged 33.  
SHELVERTON—At Calcutta, Sept. 16, Charles Shelverton, late registrar, adjt. gen.'s office, H.M.'s Indian forces, aged 75. aged 36.  
WHITAM—At Maulmain, Aug. 24, Caroline, wife of Mr. T. Whitam, Williams—At Sealdah house, Sept. 5, Alice E. Williams, aged 5.

## Official Papers.

### SUBORDINATE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Public Department, Fort St. George, May 25.—H.E. the Governor in Council directs the republication of the subjoined proceedings of Government, under date May 21, 1859, No. 801, and invites the special attention of all heads of departments in the public service to the orders therein contained for their guidance in placing before Government matters requiring their orders.

2. The Government attach much importance to the directions contained in paragraph 9 of the proceedings above quoted, and desire that the heads of offices will strictly conform to these instructions.

3. Communications which may hereafter be submitted to the Government in which these instructions have not been observed will be returned to the officers sending them for correction.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated May 21, 1859, No. 801: The Hon. the Governor in Council has had under his consideration the mode in which subjects are laid before Government by the heads of offices or departments subordinate to it.

2. He observes that letters to Government from such officials are not unfrequently accompanied by a number of enclosures, usually copies of correspondence that has passed between the officers addressing Government and others, and the Government are referred to these enclosures, or are obliged to consult them, in order to acquire that information which should have been supplied in full in the letters themselves.

3. The consequence of this system is, that while the subordinate officers are relieved of some labour which should properly have devolved on them, the time of Government is unprofitably occupied—the Government press overburdened—the records of this Government and those of the Home Government and of the Government of India, to whom copies of all their proceedings are furnished, needlessly swelled—the disposal of public business retarded, and unnecessary expense, for printing, paper, freight for the transmission of records, and room for their deposits, incurred.

4. The Hon. the Governor in Council desires that it may be understood that henceforward it will be expected of all officers or departments addressing Govt., to state the subject of their application and all facts requisite to be known or arguments proper to be weighed for its due consideration, clearly, and in full in their letters. Their communications will be required to be complete in themselves, and to set out all the information that has been furnished to the writers on the subject, all that has been urged by subordinate officers, every point, in fact, necessary to the perfect understanding of the case, so that the Govt. may have it thoroughly before them in one paper, which alone need be recorded, and on which orders can be passed without reference to other documents.

5. The correspondence referred to in such letters will be submitted with them, for reference, if desired, or minor matters. Such papers should be furnished in original. They will be returned when no longer required, and will not be brought on record, but it is especially to be remarked,

that all that is important in them, or necessary for the full exposition of the subject, must be stated in the letter which they accompany.

6. Letters reporting on petitions, applications of various kinds must, of course, be accompanied by the petition or application under report, but the report is to contain a full summary of the transmitted paper—the substance of the request preferred, and the circumstances and arguments adduced in support of it—so that the paper itself will not have to be brought on record.

7. When a controlling office, as the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, or Board of Revenue, has to submit the views of the various officers subordinate to it on a general question, the reports should be accompanied by a precis containing the substance of the replies. The precis will, when necessary, be recorded, and the reports returned.

8. Cases may occur in which it may be necessary to send up a letter from a subordinate office as an integral part of the proceedings of the officers by whom it is transmitted, but this can rarely occur, and should never be resorted to when it can be avoided. In simple cases, however, and when a suggestion or recommendation can be conveyed in a few words, it will be open to an officer to send up a copy of a letter that he may have received, with his own opinion briefly noted at the foot of it, or to forward it thus merely for information when no opinion is called for.

9. When the subject may be one on which reference will have to be made to other officers besides the one by whom it is to be immediately brought before Government, such reference should be made direct by the latter officer, and the result embodied in his report. Thus if the Court of Sudder Adawlut have to address Government on a question partaking of a revenue character, and on which the opinion of the board of revenue would be desirable, the sudder should ascertain the views of the board, and state them in their letter. The revenue board should act similarly in respect to any question where it may be advisable to consult the sudder. It should, in fine, be the study of all officers who may have occasion to address Government to lay the subject before them complete in all its bearings, and in a state to admit of immediate decision.

10. As a minor point, but one deserving of consideration, the Governor in Council further desires that all officers who may correspond with Government will give attention to the way in which their letters are copied. They should be written in a clear, bold hand, without erasure, in dark coloured ink, and properly punctuated, so that they may be in a state fit to be put at once into the printer's hand.

11. The Hon. the Governor in Council relies upon the above orders being carefully complied with, and it will henceforth be a standing rule of the Government office that all letters which do not conform to these requirements will invariably be returned for revision.

By order of H.E. the Governor in Council.

R. S. ELLIS, Chief Secretary.

#### GOVERNMENT OF N.W. PROVINCES.

##### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

##### Principles to be Observed in the Adjustment of Water Supply from Canals.

As alterations in the distribution of canal irrigation involve many large and weighty considerations, the Hon. the Lieut. governor has been pleased to direct the following observations on the subject, and on the procedure to be adopted prior to effecting any such alterations, to be circulated for information and guidance:—

2. In considering proposals for a change in the course of irrigation, the new distribution of capital, and the expectations and the arrangements, public and private, produced by irrigation, must be kept in view. Without admitting a title of right by prescription to the perpetuation of any existing distribution, the enjoyment of irrigation under such distribution for any considerable period may be allowed to establish a moral obligation on the Government to its continuance, in the absence of some stronger antagonistic claim, or some urgent cause, economical, sanitary, or otherwise, demanding a change.

3. Although the Irrigation Department may be free, at the first opening of a canal, to give or withhold water on general considerations of expediency, it is not equally free, after a system of irrigation has been introduced, to withdraw the water arbitrarily, and without reference to the new economical conditions which it has been the means of creating. Water, once given, works a change in the character and relations of property. It raises its value; and purchases are made at an enhanced price on the expectation of continued irrigation. The conditions of cultivation may be greatly altered by a canal; it supersedes wells and the cattle used in drawing water, and introduces new agricultural staples and modes of farming. It affects the direction in which capital is sunk, as in the construction of indigo factories, and other appliances required for the increased and improved produce of the soil. It affects markets, population, and prices. It raises rents, and gives an enlarged basis for the land revenue settlements, and the public engagements of the landholders. When canal irrigation has been once introduced, its withdrawal may affect public and private interests in these and many other respects. It is, therefore, a measure to be justified only by urgent reasons, and adopted in its details after full consultation with the officers responsible for the general administration of the country.

4. Various causes may demand a change of distribution. First arrangements may be to some extent tentative, and after a few years' trial may require modification. The claims of other districts may, in the development of a canal system, justify reduction in tracts enjoying a too liberal supply. Sanitary objects may call for a diminution of volume. Under certain circumstances, it by no means follows that diminution shall involve loss. Where wells can be resorted to, the productive powers may be fully sustained; and in water-logged tracts a judicious curtailment of canal irrigation may even enhance the agricultural out-turn.

5. Where reduction is determined on, it should not be made upon any arbitrary rule, such as a fixed percentage all round, but in reference to

the individual merits of each tract, estate, or holding. A general standard or percentage of reduction will no doubt be necessary as a guide. But the circumstances of particular villages vary so greatly, that much latitude must be allowed in the application of the standard. Some estates may easily supply the deficiency from wells; in others the withdrawal may cause irrigated to become dry cultivation, or it might even throw lands hitherto irrigated altogether out of cultivation. The proportion of area open to irrigation in one estate may be much greater than in another, and a rateable reduction might consequently involve a greater loss in one than in the other. Again, some mehals (putteedaree or bhya-charn) may be owned and cultivated by a great number of distinct proprietors, each holding only two or three fields, and each preferring his separate and independent claim to share in the water; and it may be difficult, if not impossible, to effect a rateable diminution of the supply with a just advertence to all such interests. Even in zemindaree tenures, seeing that the canal deals with the cultivator directly rather than with the landlord, the same difficulty may arise.

6. These difficulties point all to the same conclusion—that no material change should be made in an established system of canal distribution without previous consultation between the Canal and Revenue Departments, and concert as to the detailed manner of carrying it into effect.

7. Besides the administrative reasons touched on above, there may be departmental reasons requiring careful attention. Thus, with the Ganges Canal, it may be that a scale which, on a *tabula rasa*, would be theoretically the proper one to adopt, is not the one which can now be practically carried with advantage into full effect. Rajbuhars may have been formed over a great portion of the field open to the canal, and an alteration of the system might involve losses and expenditure, public and private, altogether out of proportion to the gain derivable from an enforcement of the theoretical scale.

8. When a superintending engineer has fully satisfied himself that, departmental and economical considerations notwithstanding, a reduction of supply in any tract or district is necessary, the proper plan is for him to submit the grounds of his opinion to Government, in the irrigation department. If the statement is accepted in that department, the superintending engineer would be authorised to enter into consultation with the revenue authorities, who would be simultaneously addressed for that purpose through the Board of Revenue. The executive engineer would thus be placed in communication with the collector, and the general and detailed proportions of reduction for each pergunnah and estate would be settled in concert with him. The result would then be reported for approval to Government.

9. Looking to the present condition of the question as regards the Ganges Canal, and the disproportionate consumption in certain of its upper districts, there are two considerations which should not be forgotten. The first is, that the area irrigated during the past year of drought is not to be held as a part of the term entitling to prescriptive consideration. Water was then given to sustain life, apart from all ordinary rules. It may be safer, in estimating the grounds of expectation, to take the average irrigated area of the three years, 1865-66—1867-68, as the scale of distribution below which irrigation must not be reduced otherwise than on the principles and under the procedure laid down in this circular order.

10. The other point to be adverted to is the scheme now before Government for taking a second supply of water from the Ganges, in the vicinity of Anoopshuhur, for the irrigation of the Lower Doab. This may eventually admit of a certain saving in the demand upon the Hurdwar supply, and a corresponding addition to the amount theoretically assignable to the upper districts.

11. The general principles laid down in this circular order are applicable to all canals in the North-Western Provinces, and are intended for the guidance both of canal and revenue officers.—By order, &c.,

W. H. GREATHED, Col. R.E., Joint Secy. to Govt., N.W.P.

**SUEZ CANAL.**—An announcement made by Messrs. Horne, as agents of the directors of the Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales, seems to discountenance the doubts recently expressed as to the Suez Canal being immediately ready for general traffic. They notify that the steamship *Godavery* will be despatched from Marseilles on the 10th November to Port Said, where she is expected to arrive on the eve of the inauguration of the canal. After the opening ceremony she will pass through the canal and continue her voyage direct to Calcutta. The *Godavery's* extreme length is 93 mètres. Her tonnage (English) is 1,380 gross and 965 registered, and her draught with full cargo is 5 mètres 41 centimètres.

**MALWA.**—A correspondent writing from Malwa, on the 13th ult., says:—"The old adage that 'it never rains but it pours' has been liberally verified during the past fortnight. It has been coming down merrily at the rate of one and two inches a day, and we have now nearly attained our average fall. The crops are looking exceedingly well. Our Bunnia friends, who seldom take a cheerful view of things, where their interests are concerned, were hugging themselves just before the late rain set in with the prospect of a bad harvest. Then their cry was '*dan sub jul gere*'; now it is '*dan sub sur gere*.'"—*Times of India*.—The following telegram from the Financial Department of the Government of India, dated Simla, September 14, 1869, was published on September 16th in an Extraordinary Issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—"Rumours being abroad that a reduction of duty on Malwa opium is under consideration, it is hereby notified that no such change is contemplated. The present duty of Rs. 600 per chest will remain in force during the ensuing official year, and until further notice."

## Home.

### THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The prosecution of the directors of the Albert Assurance Company was dismissed by the magistrate on Saturday. Mr. Lee, the prosecutor, had been put in the box, and given his evidence, and he was to have been cross-examined on Saturday, but when the case was called on, Mr. Lee was not present, though, in addition to the usual notice of adjournment, he had received a summons to be present on the previous day. Under these circumstances, the magistrate said it was not fair to the directors of the company to keep the charge hanging over their heads, and he dismissed the summons, intimating at the same time that if he wanted to go on he could take out a fresh summons, which would be heard on Saturday next.

### THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

On Friday last the Vice-Chancellor dismissed the petitions for winding-up the European Assurance Company on the following grounds:—First, as to the inability of the company to pay its debts, that this must be inability to pay debts absolutely due—that is, debts on which a debtor could go to the company and insist upon payment. But it was not suggested—there was no evidence before him, at all events—that there was any debt in this sense of the term actually due within the meaning of the clause of the Act; any debt due—that was to say, payable. Then, as to its being “just and equitable” that the Court should wind-up the company on general grounds, he said:—“The Court is bound to exercise its jurisdiction if it is of opinion on the whole case, not that it is prudent or imprudent, but that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound-up; and in my view of the case it would be just and equitable to wind-up a company like this insurance company if it were made out to my satisfaction that it is—not in any technical sense—but clearly, commercially, and absolutely insolvent; that is to say, that its assets are such, and its existing liabilities are such, as to make it reasonably certain that the existing and probable assets would be insufficient to meet the existing liabilities. I take it that the Court has nothing to do with any question of future liabilities. I deal with it for the purpose of judging solvency or insolvency, and have got to deal with it exactly as it stood on the day to which the balance-sheet was made out, the 31st of December, 1868; though I might take it that the condition of the society now is substantially the same as it was then. And I must take it as if all the business that the company intended to do was then done, and that it did not intend to enter into a fresh contract. The evidence of the actuaries is based upon the assumption that they are dealing with a mutual assurance company, having nothing but the assurance fund to resort to; and they wholly disregard the share capital. That is very short to my mind of the evidence which it is incumbent on the petitioner to produce to induce this Court to say that there is that insolvency of the company which would make it just and equitable for the Court to interfere. The balance-sheet as it stands represents the company as not only solvent, but having their whole capital intact, and having £107,000 beyond that amount to meet the liabilities under their contracts. But on the side of the assets there is an item inserted of £261,000 odd for the purchase of the goodwill of other companies. That item I am sorry to see. I think it ought not to have been there. I cannot see that it can properly represent an asset. It may have been a judicious investment, but it ought not to have been an investment of the assurance funds, and if made at all the company ought to have made a call of their capital. I therefore deduct £261,000. Then, on the other side, it did for a long time appear to me that it would be necessary to add to the amount of the liabilities, which are taken at £312,000, the additional sum which Mr. Walker, I think, in his evidence, states would have to be added in case he added £70,000 a-year on account of the expenses; but there is force in what Mr. Worlhouse says in his affidavit, that a great portion of these expenses is for the purpose of obtaining new business, and need not be expended unless they choose. Then it was also said that I cannot take the whole of the uncalled capital as an available asset, and the fact that a call which ought to have produced £75,000 did produce only £50,000 is a proof that it is not all to be relied upon. And that may be so to a certain extent, but in the absence of any evidence as to the insolvency of the shareholders, any evidence of any kind whatever, it would be far too wide for the Court to act on the assumption that the shareholders are not able to pay the capital which they have subscribed. Therefore it appears to me that as the case now stands, taking the liabilities according to the calculation in this balance-sheet, and taking the assets, including the unpaid part of the share capital, that it is not open to any shareholder or to any policy-holder to say to the Court, ‘Now put an end to all the contracts that are existing, because I have made out that the assets of the company are unable to discharge the liabilities.’ With prudence or imprudence, with profit or loss, the Court has nothing to do; this Court has not to give an opinion as to whether persons ought or ought not to trust this company or have any dealings with it; but I am of opinion that

the petitioner has failed to prove that the company is in a state of insolvency, and therefore the petition must be dismissed with costs.” Much applause followed the announcement of the decision of the Court. Mr. Fry asked if the Court would give two sets of costs, one to the shareholders and another to the policy-holders who had resisted the petition. The Vice-Chancellor: “No; I shall only give one set of costs to all parties.”

## Miscellaneous.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHAMBERS was on Friday appointed Praeceptor Linguae Hindustanicae at Queen's College, Oxford, during the present term. The annual stipend is £150, with fees from students.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.—An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited) is called for the 27th October to receive the report of the directors, and the accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June last. Notice is also given that “the directors will submit for the consideration and decision of the same meeting the proposals of two meetings of shareholders held at Delhi and Mussoorie on the 10th July and 7th of August, 1869, respectively.”

THE “GREAT EASTERN” STEAMER AND THE ANGLO-INDIAN TELEGRAPH.—The *Great Eastern* steamer, with the Anglo-Indian telegraph on board, is ordered to leave the Medway on the 23rd inst. for Portland roads, where she will take on board her coals, and immediately after start for her destination. Owing to the great size of the ship the expense of docking her is very considerable; arrangements have therefore been made for the examination and cleansing of her hull below the water-line during the time she has been lying in the harbour. For this purpose six divers were employed, under the direction of Captain Osborn, C.B., and Captain Halpin, the commander, to remove the animal and vegetable accumulations on her bottom, the operation, which has occupied the divers six weeks, having been completed a few days since. Several hundred tons of mussels and other shell-fish have been removed from the *Great Eastern's* bottom, the mussels on which were, in many parts, a foot thick. The entire hull has been painted white, which gives the huge vessel a remarkable appearance, white being chosen as not absorbing the rays of the sun so much as a paint of a darker colour. An ice-making machine is being fitted on board, capable of producing a couple of tons of ice per day. This great quantity of ice is required not only for consumption by the officers and crew, but for mixing with the water in the tanks to keep the cables as cool as possible when in the tropical seas, and to prevent the melting of the covering of tar protecting the wires. The *Great Eastern* proceeds direct to the Red Sea, and will round the Cape of Good Hope for the first time. Immediately after laying the cable connecting Suez with Bombay and Calcutta she will return to the Medway, early in the ensuing year, for the purpose of commencing the shipment of the cable intended to be laid between Falmouth and Malta, which will thus place England in instantaneous telegraphic communication with her East India possessions.

RISE OF SHOT.—A phenomenon connected with the fire of rifled artillery has lately been illustrated afresh by the experiments of the Indian Equipment Committee. It is popularly believed, says the *Globe*, that the projectile from a rifled gun will have left the muzzle before any sensible recoil can take place; this is an error which was detected as follows:—It had frequently been noticed that when rifled guns, particularly light field guns, were fired point blank, or with the axis of the bore truly horizontal, the shot appeared to rise after it had left the muzzle, and the range was much greater than theory would lead us to expect. This was at first ridiculed, the idea of a shot rising was preposterous and contrary to the first principles of dynamics one might as well expect Newton's apple to rise in the air instead of tumbling to the ground. Facts, however, are stubborn, and it was asserted that, although theoretically it should not, practically the shot did rise. The first careful experiments in this direction made in this country were carried out by the late Ordnance Select Committee in 1864. The 12-pounder breech-loader rifled field gun of 8 cwt. was fired with an elongated shot of 11½ lbs. and a charge of ½ lb. at an upright wooden target of 40 yards. The gun was laid with the axis of the bore truly horizontal, that is parallel with the ground, and the exact level of the centre of the muzzle was taken on the target by a theodolite. Theoretically, the shot would fall by gravity in passing over the 40 yards, and its centre should have struck about two inches below the level; practically, however, it was found to strike 10 inches above it. This fact once established beyond all doubt, many theorists set about accounting for it; their speculations however cannot here be recapitulated. The probable explanation is that the recoil is sensibly felt before the shot has left the gun, and that the resultant of the forces acting on the gun and carriage tends to throw the muzzle up—thus the projectile although seemingly fired point-blank really leaves the gun at an angle. With the 12-pounder breech-loading gun this angle was found to equal about 30 minutes, while with the 9-pounder muzzle-loading Indian gun it equals only about 13 minutes. The difference is probably due to the projectile taking a longer time to pass through the bore of the breech-loading



gun. It may be mentioned that when the gun is slung as a pendulum and fired with its axis horizontal, the shot strikes below the level.

**INDIAN TRAMWAY COMPANY.**—A special general meeting of the Indian Tramway Company (Limited) was held on Monday, October 18, for the purpose of considering a letter from the Secretary of State for India, containing offers to the company for the construction, under a guarantee of 5 per cent., of a railway from Conjevaram to Cuddalore, or some other point in that direction to be hereafter settled, upon the Indian gauge, &c. The following is the letter above referred to:—"I am directed by the Duke of Argyll to acquaint you that his Grace has recently had under consideration the question of the advisability of the construction of a railway, of the Indian gauge, from Conjevaram to Cuddalore, or some other point in that direction to be hereafter settled, and the alteration of the present line from Arcotum to Conjevaram, to a railway of the same gauge; and that he has resolved to offer this work to the Indian Tramway Company, provided they will undertake it on the following terms and conditions, viz.:—The necessary capital to be guaranteed at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and to be raised by the issue of capital stock, or shares, or debenture stock, at such price as may be fixed by the Secretary of State; or tenders for the stock to be invited, the price at which the same shall be accepted being fixed by the Secretary of State; the premium arising from the sale of shares or stock being carried to an account headed 'Capital not bearing interest.' The present capital of one hundred thousand pounds (£100,000) bearing a guaranteed interest of 3 per cent. to be exchanged for sixty thousand pounds (£60,000) capital guaranteed 5 per cent. The net profits to be devoted, in the first instance, to reconquering Government the current interest advanced under its guarantee, and any balance that may then remain to be divided equally between the Government and the Tramway Company, during the whole period of the contract. Government to be at liberty at any time, should it be dissatisfied from any cause with the proceedings of the company either in regard to the construction or the working of the railway, to take over the same, upon giving three months' notice of their intention to do so, and upon payment to the company of the capital expended, with the sanction of Government, on the railway plant, &c. The other conditions to be the same as those embodied in the contract with the Indian Branch Railway Company, of which a copy is enclosed herewith. I am to add that a draft contract for carrying out the above proposal, and a draft deed determining the existing contract, are under preparation, and will shortly be submitted for the board's consideration." Sir M. Stephenson, the chairman, moved a resolution, which was carried unanimously, that the Secretary of State's offer should be accepted with or without modifications.

## India Office.

Oct. 16, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. H. W. Clarke, R.E.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. H. S. Elton, Staff Corps; Capt. E. H. R. Chambers, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major A. Elderton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. J. H. West-ern, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Lieut. L. K. Scott, R.E., 3 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. F. C. Barber, Inf., 6 mo.; Major L. Paxton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. C. H. Rickotts, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. G. Pirrie, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. N. Bennett, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. H. N. Noble, Staff Corps; Sub Conductor M. O'Connor; Capt. H. Fellowes, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Major H. A. Woodhouse, Staff Corps; Col. W. C. Stileman, Inf.; Major M. Boyd, Staff Corps; Capt. H. A. Hobson, Inf.; Capt. E. M. V. James, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. A. Sargeant, R.E.; Col. W. D. Aitken, Art.; Apothecary T. G. Higgins; Major J. Bonus, Engrs.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

#### BIRTHS.

**EDWARDS**—The wife of Col. Edwards, of a daughter, at Ness Strange, Shropshire, Oct. 11.  
**TAPP**—The wife of Col. J. H. Tapp, late 23rd L.I., Madras Army, of a daughter, at Richmond Villa, Park, Cheltenham, Oct. 7.

#### MARRIAGES.

**BOURCHIER**—Hast.—Capt. Robert L. Bouchier, Royal Madras Artillery, son of the late Capt. R. F. Bouchier, 1th Regt. Bombay N.I., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Philip Hast, Esq., at St. Paul's Church, Southampton, Oct. 14.

**CUNNINGHAM**—Hannay.—Dr. R. W. Cunningham, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Robina, daughter of the late George F. Hannay, Esq., at Kingsmuir House, Fifehire, Oct. 7.  
**GORDON**—KNYVETT.—Edward S. Gordon, Royal Artillery, to Alice, daughter of the Rev. C. W. Knyvett, at St. Mary's, Boddington, Surrey, Oct. 14.  
**HILSON**—ANDERSON.—Archibald Hamilton Hilson, M.D., Surgeon H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Alice Park, daughter of the late Alexander Anderson, Esq., M.D., at St. John's Church, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Oct. 4.  
**HOLMES**—BRUNT.—Lieut. col. Percy L. Holmes, Madras Staff Corps, to Evelina, only daughter of the late James Brunt, Esq., C.B., H.M.'s Consul, Damascus, at St. Paul's, Bedford, Oct. 12.  
**HOOPER**—SPINK.—Frederic W. Hooper, to Louisa, third daughter of William Spink, Esq., of Belsize Park, and Calcutta, at St. Peter's Church, South Hampstead, Oct. 14.  
**INGE**—SPOONER.—M. M. Inge, Inniskilling Dragoons, to Mary A. H. (Choler), eldest daughter of the late Richard Spooner, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, at Tarring Church, Oct. 12.  
**NORMAN**—HEATLY.—William A. Norman, Esq., R.N., H.M.S. *Agincourt*, to Julia C., only child of late Lieut. Col. J. Heatly, 69th Regt., at St. Jude's, Southsea, Oct. 9.  
**PRICE**—HUGHES.—Major George Price, of the Bengal staff corps, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late T. Hughes, Esq., at St. Saviour's Church, Maida Hill, Oct. 9.  
**STEWART**—CHEAPE.—James R. Stewart, son of the late Major W. Stewart, H.E.I.C.S., to Annette L., eldest daughter of Gen. Sir John Cheape, G.C.B., at Whitwell Church, Isle of Wight, Oct. 12.  
**WRIGHT**—BROUGHTON.—Daniel Wright, M.D., of H.M.'s Indian Medical Service, to Cecilia A., daughter of the late Capt. Bryan Broughton, H.E.I.C.S., at 5, Playfair-terrace, St. Andrew's, Oct. 12.

#### DEATHS.

**BIRCH**—William C. Birch, Lieut. col., late Bengal Army, at Merton, Surrey, Oct. 11.  
**DIXON**—Mary, second daughter of E. Dixon, Esq., Surg. major H.M.'s 4th Madras L.C., at Moubreux, Chillon, Switzerland, aged 25, Oct. 2.  
**FAIR**—Ann, relict of Peter Alexander Fair, late Lieut. of the Bengal N.I., and son of the late Major gen. Fair, at 51, Castle-street, Kentish-town, Oct. 9.  
**HAMILTON**—Rev. T. Hamilton, formerly Chaplain Bengal Establishment, at York, aged 69, Oct. 3.  
**HUNTER**—Louisa Maria, widow of Lieut. col. Hunter, late of the Bengal Army, at Upper Norwood, Oct. 3.  
**NISBET**—Anne, wife of Harry Nisbet, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, at 10, Victoria-square, Clifton, aged 66, Oct. 10.  
**ROBERTSON**—Major Roderick Robertson, late of the Bengal Army, at Worthing, Oct. 8.  
**SIMPSON**—Lieut. col. Frederick Simpson, formerly of the 55th Regiment B.N.I., at Milford, near Lymington, Hants, aged 69, Oct. 8.  
**WARNER**—Frederick, youngest son of the late Simeon Warner, Esq., of 18, Brunswick-square, Brighton, at Monmouth, aged 42, Oct. 9.

## Shipping.

#### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9. *Lahloo*, Foochowfoo; *Carl V. Dobeln*, Rangoon; *Martin*, Rangoon; *Gustav Adolph*, Akyab; *Frances Milly*, Colombo.—10. *Str. Briton*, Cape of Good Hope; *Proetus*, Rangoon.—11. *Hero of the Nile*, Akzoa Bay; *str. Nile*, China; *Leander*, Foochowfoo; *Fairy Queen*, Mauritius; *Keystone*, Akyab.—12. *Ebana*, Akyab; *Anel*, Foochowfoo; *Desdemona*, Rangoon.—13. *Sir Lancelot*, Foochowfoo; *Palmyra*, Madras; *Eliza Shaw*, Shanghai; *Lady Louisa*, Bankok.—14. *Arbut*, Colombo.—15. *City of Perth*, Calcutta; *Fride of the Ocean*, Bombay; *Margaret Pugh*, Colombo.—15. *Salsette*, Bassen; *John Renne*, Rangoon; *Jane Davis*, Moultan; *Colinet*, Rangoon; *Trio*, Rangoon; *Sankkar*, Calcutta; *Brisbane*, Cocanada; *Queen of Ceylon*, Tuticorin; *Hindustan*, Cocanada.—16. *Polyxena*, Rangoon; *Bow-fell*, Calcutta; *Quorn*, Bombay; *Amicus*, Mesopotam; *Conant*, Point de Galle; *Henry Pelham*, Rangoon; *Dumfries Castle*, Madras; *City of Baltimore*, Calcutta; *Volunteer*, Madras; *Martin*, Rangoon; *Clara*, Madras; *Princess Maria Victoria*, Akyab.

#### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 9. *Queen of the Lakes*, Bombay; *Inverduie*, Madras; *Jane Porter*, Calcutta; *Anne Fletcher*, Rangoon.—10. *Henry Grenfell*, Singapore.—11. *Corea*, Penang; *Lady Macdonald*, Bombay; *Jane Leech*, Bombay; *Fife-lure*, Bombay.—12. *Edenborough*, Hong Kong.—13. *Clarence*, Madras; *Camperdown*, Bombay; *Amazon*, Kurrachee.—14. *Queen's Own*, Singapore.—15. *Indian Empire*, Calcutta; *Underwriter*, Aden; *Milbrook*, Bvpor; *Hannah Maria*, Chittagong.—16. *Mary Stenhouse*, Burmah; *Talbot*, Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

##### Per Overland Route.

Per str. *Pera*, Oct. 16.—From Southampton.—Major Vander Gucht, Mrs. Merriam and infant, Miss Blake, Mrs. Havelock, Miss Muir, Mr. C. Bogue, Capt. Johnson, Mr. J. H. Todd, Miss Blissett, Mrs. and Miss Brown, Mr. C. E. Gladstone, Miss Leckie, Mr. J. Walton, Miss Fennegree, Mrs. Atcheson and infant, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. H. P. Hodgson, Mrs. Gavin, Mrs. M. W. Smith. For Calcutta.—Mrs. Ross and two children, Mr. H. Hastings, Miss Dold, Miss M. E. Gray, Mrs. Wickes, Miss Condel, Mr. J. White, Mr. C. A. Samuels, Major T. E. Blomfield, Lieut. Brown, R.E., Mr. Woodthorpe, Mr. L. J. White, Mr. C. Barlow, Miss Keene, Mr. Fells, Miss Denton, Mr. Whistler, Mr. Penetather, Mr. Hawthorn, Dr. Dalton, Mrs. Tennant and three children. For Madras.—Mr. R. Sewell, Mrs. G. Duncan, Mr. H. M. Winterbottom, Mrs. Johnson, the Right Hon. Lady Napier, Miss Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Rogers, Mr. A. L. Hough, Rev. W. Clayton, Mr. C. De Robeck, Miss E. M. James, Miss Dalton, Mr. G. J. B. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Grant Blunt and infant. For Malta.—Mrs. Knox, Mr. B. Knox, Mrs. Poynder, Miss Greenfield, Lieut. col. Dickens, the Hon. Basil Napier. For Penang.—Miss Napier. For Ceylon.—Col. W. W. Cox, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. J. Hamilton. For Rangoon.—Mr. T. Bosworth. For Hong Kong.—Mr. C. D. Surman, Mr. G. R. Dunkin, Mr. R. Bruce. For Singapore.—Mr. P. Beck. For Yokohama.—Mrs. Brown and infant.

##### Per str. *Ceylon*, Oct. 16.—From Mesopotamia.

For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Spry, Mr. W. J. Halsey, Mrs. A. String, Mr. F. J. Silliant, Mr. and Mrs. Croshaw and infant, Mr. M. D. Chalmers, Mr. F. L. Charles, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. F. Baker, Mr. E. J. Jackson, Major T. J. Taylor, Mr. W. E. Blyth, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. J. Robertson, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Lopez, Peter, Mr. and Miss Gibbs, Miss Kennett, Mr. F. W. Acworth, Mr. W. Pratt, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. W. M. Berkshaw, Mr. J. E. Murphy, Mr. J. Chevalier, Mrs. Howard, Mr. T. Ellison, Miss Selby, Mrs. Deking, Mr. F. Macnaghten, Mrs. Cross, Mr. F. L. Brown. For Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. Marr, Capt. and Mrs. F. Lance, Mrs. Rutherford, Lieut. col. B. Walton, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Mrs. J. Graham, Mr. R. W. Cun-

ningham, Mr. Udney, Mrs. P. Waite, Mrs. Blyth and niece, Miss Driver, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Livermore, Mr. A. J. Elliott, Mr. Daint, Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Mr. V. H. Schachl, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. Langton, Mr. Hobson, Mr. J. R. Bennett, Mr. A. Bennett, Mr. H. M. Chambers, Mr. F. R. de Wolski, Mr. Halle, Mr. B. J. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Webber, For Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Boone, Mr. C. H. Kensington, For Ceylon.—Miss Payne, Mr. Garbutt, Mr. W. C. Brodie, Mr. H. D. Cunningham, For Shanghai.—Mr. John Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wallace, Mr. J. Holliday, For Hong Kong.—Mr. C. Holliday, Mr. T. Ryrie, Mr. F. Huchting, Mr. H. G. Allen, Mr. A. Holland, For Penang.—Mr. G. M. Sandilands, For Singapore.—Mr. J. Ogilvie, For Alexandria.—Mr. Holliday, Mr. H. C. Langton, Mr. Forster, Mr. Neville, From Suez.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. H. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Colley. For Shanghai.—Mr. F. Miller.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

OCTOBER 23.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.**—Mr. E. H. Cowie, Mr. E. Dickinson, Mr. Weber, Mr. P. M. Dalziel, Mr. A. Dalziel, Miss Dalziel, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Hallett, Rev. Mr. Roberts, Miss Carpenter, Mr. W. Le Geyt, Mr. Elliott, Mr. G. C. Dotts, Mr. Gaitskill, Mr. Spankie, Miss Spankie, and Mrs. Pickering and three children.

**MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Allen, Mr. J. S. Drummond, Lieut. W. A. Atkins, Mr. E. J. Webber, Mr. J. H. Lane, Mr. J. Burke, Mrs. and Miss Maitland, Mr. Cutbill, Mr. and Mrs. Kellner, Major Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Hedges, and Col. and Mrs. Meade.

**SUEZ to BOMBAY.**—Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mrs. and Miss M'Leod, Dr. Blanc, Mr. L. Grant, Mr. W. Forrester, Mr. Knapp, and Mr. Eisenlohe.

**SOUTHAMPTON to KURACHES.**—Miss Newham.

**MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.**—Colonel Rich, Mrs. Durant and three daughters, Sir Charles Lowcock, Capt. Healey, and Mr. Treherne.

**MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Bergerson, Mr. and Mrs. Garbett, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Falshaw, Lady Henrietta Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Kerrison, and Mr. Davies.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.**—Hon. Mrs. Curzon and three children, Mrs. Waldron, and Mr. Holford.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.**—Mrs. and Miss Roberts, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Addison and two sons.

OCTOBER 30.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, Mr. Nash, Mrs. C. A. Crawford and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Mair, Miss Taylor, Mr. J. C. Kirtland, Mrs. Thelwall, Mr. Thelwall, Mr. Mansell, Miss Snail, Miss F. Laws, Miss Ellis, Rev. Mr. Richards, Mr. A. Whitten, Mr. G. Whitten, Miss Wylie, Mr. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robertson, Mrs. Roberts, and Mr. Buller.

**MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. F. Tucker, Miss Tucker and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Norman, Misses Norman (two) and child, Mrs. Green and child, Mrs. Chevers, Mr. H. and Mrs. Kean, Mrs. J. Prinsep and infant, Mr. T. Savi, Mr. T. B. Savi, Mr. A. Daly, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Mrs. F. M. Huldil and infant, Mr. W. C. Fife, Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Mr. J. Gardner, Mr. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Mr. C. M. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Gardner, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. C. Holford, Mr. P. Hurley, Mrs. Inglis, and Mr. Bradbury.

**SUEZ to CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Dieckmann, Dr. and Mrs. Bensley, Miss Bensley, Mr. C. S. Hogg, Col. Reilly, and Mr. Hall.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. Carment and two infants, Mrs. G. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rice, Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Gray, Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Hume.

**MARSEILLES to MADRAS.**—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Col. Walpole, and Col. Warden.

**SUEZ to MADRAS.**—Col. A. N. Rich.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.**—Major and Mrs. Boyd, Mr. Selby, Mrs. Pickering and three children, Mr. S. Kennedy, and Mrs. Starling and four children.

**MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.**—Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Keen, Miss Rotherham, Mr. E. Palmer, Colonel J. Daniel, Mr. H. H. G. Tippet, Dr. and Mrs. Hilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, Miss Hartwell, Mr. G. M. Stoway, Mrs. Coussmaker, Mr. Macfie, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Mr. J. Mackinnon, Mr. Ker, Mr. A. M. Donald, and Dr. Pinkerton.

**SUEZ to BOMBAY.**—Capt. H. Fellowes, Major T. E. Webster, Sir Seymour Blane, Mr. and Mrs. Garbett, General Sir Neville Chamberlain, Captain J. Clerk, and Mrs. Oschatz.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.**—Mr. and Mrs. Carson, Mr. R. A. B. Dobree, and Mr. Leyard.

**MARSEILLES to CEYLON.**—Mr. and Mrs. St. Albion.

**SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.**—The Mayor of Manchester, Mr. Russell, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Poole, Mr. H. Crewe, Dr. Workman, Mr. Blood, Mr. Armistage, Mr. Maclean, and Mr. Lyon.

**MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. Hawkshaw, Mr. Wright, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Bateman.

**SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.**—Mr. E. L. Scott.

**MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.**—Mrs. Pauncotote, and Mr. Bazley.

**SUEZ to BATAVIA.**—Mr. Wilmer.

**SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.**—Mr. M'Naster.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.**—Mr. Kenison.

**MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.**—Mr. Thos. Randall, Mr. W. P. Mair, Mr. C. Andrews, Mr. Salier, Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor, and Mr. Peterson.

**SUEZ to MELBOURNE.**—The Bishop of Auckland and Lady.

**MARSEILLES to SYDNEY.**—Mr. C. Romilly, and Mr. Fanning.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.**—Mrs. Spankie, Mrs. Snail and four daughters, and Miss Tait.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.**—Col. Hankey, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Smith, and Capt. C. Wallace.

## Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 a.m., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 a.m., on the Saturdays, October 2, 16, and 30, November 6 and 20, and December 4 and 18.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 p.m., on the Fridays, October 8 and 22, November 5 and 19, and December 3, 17, and 31.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Marcellles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 8s. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marcellles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marcellles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Nipence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marcellles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marcellles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marcellles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marcellles."

Up to the end of December the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings, September 30th, October 20th, November 20th, and December 23rd, and by Supplementary Mails on the morning following.

Supplementary Mails will also be made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday morning, via France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by Italian packet to Alexandria, but should they not reach the latter place in time, the departure of the regular Mails for Suez will not be delayed. The postage of letters will be at the rate of 1s. 4d. for each half-ounce, and of newspapers 4d. for each four ounces.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi- dends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	97
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	...	97
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	...	97
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	...	97
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	...	92 92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	...	92 92½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	...	...	92 92½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	...	100 101
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	...	108 108½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	...	...	110½ 111
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	...	...
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	...	...	...

## India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... 5s. 0½d.  
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.  
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock ...	...	211
	India 6 per cent. ...	...	114½
	India 4 per cent. ...	...	100½
	India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	92½
	India 6 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1872 ...	...	106½
	India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	110½ to 111½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	...
	" " " 1859 ...	...	...
	" " " 1863 ...	...	...
	" " " 1864 ...	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	103½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	100
	India 6 per cent. for account ...	...	...
	India 6 per cent., 1870 ...	...	104½
	India 4 per cent., 1888 ...	...	99½
	India Loan Scrip 6 per cent. ...	...	101½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...	...	...
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	24s. to 29s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	24s. to 25s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	109 to 111
Stock	East Indian ...	100	111½ to 112½
20	Ditto L Extension ...	all	...
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	109½
20	Ditto (new) ...	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto ...	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	80
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	108 to 109
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	101 to 103
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	107 to 108
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Delhi (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto ...	2	1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B ...	10	4½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	18½ to 19½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	34
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	85
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	43 to 44
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	5½
5	New ...	4	par to ½ dis.
20	Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) 1st iss. ...	7	2½ to 2½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	4½ dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal ...	all	...
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	7	4½ dis.
25	Indo-European Telegraph (Limited) ...	20	23 to 24
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	110
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6	½ to 1 dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	5½	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B ...	all	9 to 8 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	46 to 47
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	3 to 2 dis.

# Advertisements.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, October 2; Agra and Calcutta, September 28; Madras, September 27.

The old proverb about ill news flying fast was for once belied in the case of the *Carnatic*. That steamer was wrecked on the 13th September. On the 16th the news was generally known in Egypt; but it was ten days more before the first telegram on the subject reached Bombay. Calcutta indeed had been more fortunate, for a private telegram had been received by the *Englishman* on the 21st; but as none other followed immediately, it was generally thought to be a mistake, until the telegram of the 26th set all doubt at rest. The sensation caused by the news was very great. On the arrival of the *Sumatra* with the people saved from the wreck, full particulars of the disaster found their way into the papers. In these accounts there is little if anything that we have not heard before. The *Bombay Gazette* gives interesting letters from Major Champain, Captain Cole, and other of the passengers; but they merely confirm the stories already published here. Fifteen Europeans and as many natives perished in the wreck. The remainder of the crew and passengers, with very few exceptions, went on to Bombay in the *Sumatra*. No satisfactory attempt has yet been made to account for the accident or the delay in taking to the boats. After all the time spent in preparations, it seems that the boats left the reef but scantily supplied with food and water. What water they had proved to be quite brackish. One of the drowned, a Mr. Warren, of the Public Works Department, seems to have had a strangely prophetic dream at Alexandria, to the effect that the steamer would be wrecked on a coral reef in the Red Sea. It is curious too that the French steamer *Tigre*, which left Suez about the same time as the *Carnatic*, narrowly escaped her companion's fate. She ran upon the Perim reef, and stuck there for several hours. Had she been racing with the *Carnatic*?

A BILL for introducing into India the new system of weights sanctioned by the Indian Minister is already in course of

framing. We are inclined to regret the adoption of the kilogramme instead of the English pound or the Indian seer as the new unit of weight. There is no philosophic reason for preferring one measurement to the other, and there are many practical reasons for retaining a scale of weights familiar alike to Englishmen and natives.

To talk of distress in Rajpootana is but repeating an oft-told tale. Instead of abating it seems to be still increasing, especially throughout Marwar. The locusts are eating up the last hopes of the Marwarrie husbandmen, who are once more emigrating as fast as they can go. Great flights of locusts have also been troubling Sindh. In the North-West the harvest prospects grow more and more favourable.

On his retirement from Indian office Mr. Maine leaves behind him one useful legacy—the European Vagrancy Act, which passed the Viceroy's Council on the 17th September, and the whole of which will become law on next New Year's Day. We have already given a rough sketch of its main features. A few sections, concerning preliminary treatment of existing vagrants, come into force at once. Any "person of European extraction" who seems to be a vagrant may from next January be examined before a police magistrate as to his real position. If the vagrant be an old offender, or if no chance of early employment seems open to him, he shall be forwarded to the work-house, and there detained in strict subjection to workhouse rules. If "after the lapse of a reasonable time" no employment can be found for him, he shall either be at once deported, or let go with certain cautions touching his future conduct and liabilities. If he be offered work and refuse or neglect to take it, he may be brought up and imprisoned for a month. A vagrant seeking for employment may be sent under care of the police to the place where he hopes to find it. If his search prove fruitless after fifteen days, he too must be sent into the workhouse. For every person who, having entered India or left the Indian Army on engagement with any employer or company, becomes a registered vagrant within a year from the date of entering on his new employment, his employer or employers will have to pay Government the cost of his deportation with all attendant charges. A vagrant may bind himself by formal agreement to remove himself quietly from India at the public cost from a specified port, in some specified vessel, within a certain period; further promising not to return to India within five years after his departure. But any wilful breach of these conditions will render him liable to rigorous imprisonment for not more than six months, except in the event of his returning before the five years, for which offence he may be imprisoned as long as two years. Europeans found begging without due cause, or begging with threats, or continuing to beg after due warning, may be imprisoned for one, two, or three months. A shipmaster landing in India a convicted felon shall be liable to a fine ranging from one to three hundred rupees. There is nothing in these provisions very dangerous to the traditional liberty of the subject. Much will depend on the way in which magistrates and other officials work the Act. It is worth remembering, by the way, that European vagrancy is no new grievance in India. The recent outcry against it could hardly outdo in loudness the bitter complaints uttered by Lord Clive himself against the lawless white vagrants, chiefly sailors, who infested the Calcutta of his day.

THE Indo-European Telegraph has for some time ceased to work regularly on account of Arab risings in Mesopotamia. Both the Turkish and Persian sections of the line have been more or less disabled. The Arabs have cut the wires, burnt down stations, beaten off working parties, and fired into steamers going down the Tigris. The disturbances are ascribed to the monstrous exactions of the Pasha of Bagdad.

THE report on the Bengal Stud Establishments has not yet come out; but a Calcutta correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who seems to write with authority, expresses the general belief that it will prove "very damaging to the stud department." The Commissioners are understood to have confirmed the statement made last year by the Controller-general of Military Expenditure, that each horse passed into the service during the last three years has cost on the average more than 200 guineas, while for many years no horse ridden by a gunner or driver has cost less than £150. Australian horses even at the present rate of £60 each would be dirt cheap in comparison with these outrageous figures. With due encouragement Central Asia might also be made to furnish good hardy horses at a moderate price, and plenty of Gulf Arabs can surely still be obtained for five or six hundred rupees apiece. Lord Mayo however may be trusted to set these matters right. It is said that meanwhile strict economy will at once be carried out in the stud department, tending to confine its duties chiefly to the improvement of the breed of Indian horses; an end towards which, after so many years of apparent effort, it has made so little way.

By telegram we learn that a cyclone occurred near Saugor on the night of the 7th current—the very day of the high tides. It also appears that the Indian Government has cut down the public works charges for this year by £800,000. Savings in civil and military estimates are also contemplated. Mr. Seton-Karr left on the 9th of this month for England. The death of Azim Khan, ex-Ameer of Kabul, on the road from Meshed to Teheran on the 6th has also been telegraphed.

THE treatment of witches in Khondistan furnishes one more instance of the common language in which human nature expresses itself all over the world. The Khonds not only believe in witchcraft like the peasantry of enlightened Essex and Somersetshire; but they have the same knack of persecuting the poor wretches, and are wont to test their guilt or innocence by the same ordeals. A suspected witch, for instance, among the Khonds of Bustar is accounted innocent if she can plunge her hand into boiling oil and bring a rupee up from the bottom unscathed. There is also the delightful certainty of the water-ordeal. The supposed witch is thrown into a deep pool. If she sinks there is an end of her; and if she comes up to the top again, she is guilty of course, and must suffer her fate, which usually means some form of brutal outrage ending perhaps in death. Such things now and then happen even under British rule. In the Madras province of Jeypore a poor woman escaped further tortures and indignities by throwing herself into the river, whence it is not certain that she has ever reappeared. No one, at any rate, seems to know what has become of her for the last year or so, beyond a vague rumour of her having fled for refuge to Bustar.

THE banquet of last Wednesday at the Albion Tavern commemorated the dawn of a new success in the field of submarine telegraphy. On that evening Sir Daniel Gooch was able to inform a large circle of sympathising hearers, that the *Great Eastern* would leave Sheerness on Saturday with the cable ordered by the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, for connecting Suez with Bombay. By February next he trusted that the whole of the cable will have been laid down between those ports. In May or June next the last gap in the electric chain between England and India will most probably be filled up by the laying of a deep-sea cable from Falmouth to Malta. Thus far the new undertaking starts well. We are glad to see that its supporters, undaunted by the failure of their appeals to the Indian and English Governments, have had the courage to begin proceedings on their own account. The cable once laid and its working power duly tested, they will have small difficulty in surpassing the ordinary feats of the Indo-Turkish

line. We shall then, as Mr. Crawford observed, be enabled to "send a message from the office in England to the office in Bombay without any of those vexatious delays with which people have so long been familiar." Due care, we trust, will be taken not to mar the company's prospects of a successful rivalry by too high a scale of charges. If the managers will only treat the public a little more kindly than English railway directors are apt to do, we are bold to predict that they will lose nothing in the long run, nor even have to wait many months for their dividends.

ANOTHER and yet another length will soon be added to the same electric girdle. Mr. Massey, at the same banquet, announced the completion of arrangements for laying a cable from Ceylon to Singapore, as the first instalment of a telegraph line between India and China. Australia of course will not long forbear from linking herself on to the common chain. The Government of Victoria has already begun to treat with the Submarine Company, and in another year or two we may expect to see England and her greatest colony bound together by the closest telegraphic ties.

THE Kirghiz revolt has not prevented Russia from enforcing her claims against the King of Bokhara. According to the *Invalide Russe* that monarch tried to shirk payment of his monthly tribute to the Russian Government; but the fates turned against him; his son Katti Tura, aided by promises of help from Khiva and Kabul, waged successful war on the Ameer; and at last the latter was only too glad to sue for Russian aid. His arrears of tribute were sent off to Tashkend, and an embassy headed by his fourth son, a boy of twelve, was marched away to St. Petersburg in June last. According to the Russian journal the Ameer desires to secure the White Tzar's support against his enemies, who are also the enemies of Russia, and his kind offices in behalf of the Ameer's youngest son, henceforth to be considered as his destined heir. Among the enemies in question he includes the Indian Government, which is intriguing with Shere Ali against Russia and her friends in Central Asia. The embassy had got no further than Orenburg a few weeks ago.

THE last of Mr. Grant Duff's yearly addresses to his constituents was mainly devoted to those Indian topics which have lately occupied the most of his attention. He said nothing particularly new, except that a live Yarkander had lately been brought over to England by an Anglo-Indian official, and that Lieutenant Hayward, one of the two Englishmen lately returned from Yarkand, has just received £300 from the Geographical Society to aid him in exploring the romantic highlands of Pamir, the mountain cradle of the Oxus. But his exposition of India's progress in material wealth was clear and comprehensive, including even a passing glance at the attempts now making to naturalise the ipecacuanha, as useful a specific against dysentery as the cinchona is against fever. His reference to the "foolish persons" who from time to time have demanded the annexation of Burmah, will doubtless gratify everyone except those same persons who are always for annexing every country where our traders are not received with open arms.

MR. W. P. ANDREW, chairman of the Sindh Railway, has appealed to the India Office in a letter, which we publish elsewhere, against the rejection of his company's very strong claim to undertake the building of the Indus Valley Railway. We have only to repeat what we said before, that the company seems to have a natural right to the management of a line which would form the middle to their two ends, the proper link between the Sindh and the Punjab lines. If no explicit agreement was made in their favour by the Indian Government, its implied assent to the arrangement now apparently set aside by the Secretary of State is to our thinking clearly made out.

LORD DERBY's long struggle with fate closed on the morning of Saturday last. This is not the place to dwell on the public career of a statesman whose connection with India was limited to the part he played, as Premier, in framing and carrying the India Act of 1858, and in defeating the efforts of the Whig Opposition to make his ministry answerable for Lord Ellenborough's scornful attack on Lord Canning in the matter of Oudh.



**CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,  
REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.**

H.M.'s Forces.—Surg. A. Bell, Esq., H.M.'s 36th Regt., at Peshawar, Oct. 10.  
Bengal.—Surg. G. N. Choke, Bengal Army, at the Grove, Norwood, Oct. 10;  
H. Cooper, Esq., late Bengal Medical Service, at Norwich, Oct. 15.  
Bombay.—Asst. Surg. A. E. Hale, 103rd Bombay Fusiliers, at the Fortress, Gwalior, Aug. 17.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.**

Per str. Bangalore, Oct. 23.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Wigram, Mr. Falcon, Mr. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Dalzell and child. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Powell, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Walmouth.

Per str. Pelase, Oct. 22.—From SHANGHAI.—Mr. Mowat. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Wainwright and wife, Mr. S. Short. From MOMBASA.—Mr. Williams, Lord Bishop Hankinson, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. MacDonnell, Mr. Flow.

**EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.**

Per str. Massilia, Oct. 30, 1869.—From BOMBAY.—Col. Hervey, Mrs. Archer, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Knight.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

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**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,**

WEDNESDAY, October 27, 1869.

**PROVING GUNPOWDER.**

It appears that the best method of proving gunpowder is a problem still to solve, unless the conclusions of a committee lately sitting on the subject are to be accepted as final. The old mode of testing cannon-powder was by means of a proof mortar, fired with two ounces of powder carefully weighed, at an angle of exactly 45 degrees, from a bed placed on a horizontal platform. Besides the powder a sixty-eight pound shot, "carefully cleaned," was dropped into the mortar with the greatest nicety by means of a pair of lifting tongs. The mean range of three successive shots thus fired from the mortar determined the strength of the powder used.

The misleading character of such a proof has long been generally acknowledged. Small charges of two or three ounces are very poor guides in comparison with charges of five to ten pounds. Powders that have shown a difference of a hundred feet in the initial velocity, when the charge was raised to a pound and a-half, have betrayed no difference at all when only two ounces were used. Nor is the mortar to be trusted as an index to the composition and texture of different powders. For some years past experiments bearing on these points have been carried on by the Ordnance Committee, with about fifty different samples of gunpowder. A comparison of results was made between powder fired from an eight-inch mortar, and the same powder fired from a service twelve-pounder breechloading gun, with a charge of a pound and a-half, and a twelve pound elongated shot. In every instance the same result appeared. The mortar was found to be utterly untrustworthy, while the twelve-pounder rifled gun showed every variation in the strength and quality of the powder with a nicety perfectly unvarying. Large variations were found to occur with the contract powders—a fact telling strongly in favour of the Government factory at Waltham. The same sort of powder varied greatly according to the date of manufacture, thus showing want of care in the pressing processes. The weather also was found to affect the velocity, which would be slightly less on a wet or frosty day than on a fine warm one. As it is likely that the home system of proof will be introduced into India, as a sequel to the establishment of new factories at Ishapore, it is just as well that the best system possible should in the first place be secured for home use.

**INDIAN FINANCE.**

How ought the Indian Government to secure a fair and stable balance between its yearly income and the yearly outlay?

Is it feasible to attempt any large reduction in the military expenses, which now swallow up a third of the yearly income? Have Indian financiers made the most of existing resources, within the limits imposed by circumstance on an alien government? Are the people of India already taxed up to the prudent pitch, and if not, where shall we look for new sources of revenue? If we cut down our military estimates, how are we henceforth to deal with the wild tribes of the Punjab Frontier?

Questions like these would naturally be asked in many quarters at a moment when tidings of an inevitable deficit in the year's revenue have followed close on the news of another frontier raid into Hazara. Year after year the old story turns up again. The Indian Finance Minister brings forth his budget, in which the balance of income and expenditure appears so nicely adjusted that only a few thousand pounds remain over, or are found wanting at the year's end. Ere long the likelihood of some unpleasant mistake in the reckoning begins to be noised abroad. The sales of opium have balked all fair expectation, or a frontier raid has led up to a little war, or a drought has checked the circulation of money and the growth of trade, or the Home Government has somehow exceeded its usual rate of expenditure. A second estimate repairs the errors and makes large deduction from the pleasant prophecies of the first. Some months, often many months later, the verified statement of actual gains and losses imparts a yet deeper shade to the financial prospect. The deficit or the surplus of a few thousand pounds has by this time taken the substantial form of a deficit of two or three millions. How it all happened nobody seems quite to make out. The blame of it is thrown by mere guesswork now on those shoulders, anon on these. But there is no certainty about anything except the ugly fact that India has two or three millions on the wrong side of her books.

Who or what is to blame? People in England at once assume a chronic incompetency on the part of Indian financiers, as if something in the climate or the conditions of life in India were fatal to proficiency in fiscal arithmetic. And yet in the days before Laing and Wilson the India of old John Company managed to pay its way fairly enough, in spite of frequent wars and a debt mainly due to the policy of the English Government. A good deal of useful work, no doubt, was left undone, for want of funds or leisure; and these omissions it has since become the acknowledged duty of India's present rulers to repair. But they have only been building on Lord Dalhousie's foundations; and the many great works which he began or carried forward added a mere trifle to the debt of India, at a time when her revenues amounted to only thirty millions. For several years of his rule he could point to a yearly surplus of about half-a-million, and the subsequent deficits were entirely due to "the enormous expenditure" on public works, the cost of which he maintained that India's ordinary revenues could no how be expected to defray. "A large annual deficiency must and will continue to appear"—he wrote—"unless the Government shall unhappily change its present policy. . . . It is impracticable to effect, and absurd to attempt, the material improvement of a great empire by an expenditure which shall not exceed the limits of its ordinary annual income." The policy thus begun has ever since been steadily followed up, with respect at least to the material improvement of India. But the financial question has been complicated by opposite views concerning ordinary and extraordinary public works. Whether the new barracks, for example, should be paid for out of income or out of State loans, sometimes makes all the difference between a surplus and a deficit in the yearly returns. How is it by the way that India is always wanting new barracks? There has never been a time in the last twenty-five years at any rate, when the boon of new and improved barracks was not being showered upon this or that part of the country. Many and magnificent were the buildings of this class to which Dalhousie could point in evidence of his care for the British soldier; and yet the demand for more and more magnificent barracks continues to be satisfied at the rate of a million or two a-year.

The seven millions a-year paid out in the shape of guaranteed

interest on railways would have made a very large hole in the thirty millions which Dalhousie once deemed "more than sufficient to meet all ordinary charges." Regarded as interest on money virtually advanced by private companies, this item naturally takes its place in the yearly estimates. Fortunately we have managed, with very little pressure, to draw eighteen or nineteen millions more a year into the Indian Exchequer; and yet we are told that the making both ends meet remains an unsolved problem. The military expenditure alone has risen from twelve to more than sixteen millions. A mere trifle of about half a million is all that can just now be spared for purposes of education. More money is wanted for many different sources of outlay, at the very moment when some untoward event may be seriously diminishing this or that source of ordinary income. And these things happen under the rule not of Anglo-Indian financiers of the old school, but of gentlemen specially sent out from England to enlighten the financial darkness of British India. Was Mr. Massey therefore the person most to blame for the difference between his estimates and the actual returns? It may be that he was, and we know that English finance ministers in their own country have sometimes made a mess of the national accounts. But he may at any rate plead that his misreckonings seldom, if ever, extended to the ordinary items of his budgets. In the matter of customs, excise, stamp-duties, military outlay, opium, and land revenue, his calculations generally hit the mark. It was mainly when they dealt with home expenses or outlay on public works, that actual results belied the previous estimates. We can hardly blame him much for not foreseeing or preventing the excessive outlay sanctioned in the one case by the India Office, in the other by the department of which Colonel Strachey is the active head. Some allowance at any rate should be made for the difficulty of collecting accounts and data from a number of departments, whose action extends not only over the vast Indian Peninsula, but to a country many thousands of miles distant from the seat of apparent rule. With regard to Sir R. Temple's omission to allow for the probable effects of continued famine, it is probable that he, like most of his official colleagues, jumped too hastily to the belief that all danger was over as soon as the cold weather rains had fairly set in, although the history of past famines in India shows how often one bad season has been followed by another. On this rock of undue hopefulness Indian statesmen are but too apt, we fear, to wreck their character for timely forecast.

Apparently indeed there is a screw loose somewhere in India's financial administration, a certain tendency to cut too close in respect of her yearly budgets. It may be that the whole system is too highly centralised to secure economy in expenditure, accuracy in the keeping of accounts, or elasticity in the fiscal processes. It has repeatedly been argued, and the *Spectator* once more enforces the argument, that more fiscal independence on the part of the local Governments would ensure alike the collection of a larger aggregate revenue, and less waste in the process of expending it. Give the local Governments a pretty large control over their own revenues, and they will turn them on the whole to better account. Under the present system they have to get what they need for local purposes by a course of stratagems involving much waste of public money, with small advantage to themselves. Under a more localised system different kinds of taxes might be raised in different provinces, and each province would have a direct interest in making the most of its own resources, and keeping the outlay within prudent bounds. Hindrances of course there are to the carrying out of such a reform, but this assuredly will prove to be one main element in that reconstruction of Indian finances which must sooner or later come about. Something however may at once be done towards checking what Mr. Massey called "the tyranny of the Public Works Department," without impairing its efficiency or curtailing its resources, which would go very much further if they were more discerningly applied. Much of the present delay in sending in correct accounts from public-works offices would be avoided by separating the duties of an

accountant from the ordinary work of an engineer officer. A movement indeed in this direction is already, we perceive, ordained. It needs but a fair start to become thoroughly successful.

In view of the actual and impending deficits retrenchment of outlay has already begun and new taxes are threatened for the coming year. Neither process however can with safety or justice be carried far. Any sudden reduction of military strength would hurt the reputation more than it could save the pockets of the Indian Government. It is hard to see what material saving can be effected in the civil estimates. An increased income-tax is not at all desirable, still less an increase in customs or excise dues. New taxes are a source of proverbial danger to a rule so slightly rooted in the soil as ours is and will always be. Experiments in that line should be left to the local governments and the new municipalities, which best know their own wants and capabilities. Meanwhile it is awkward that another frontier raid finds our hands tied from inflicting punishment in the regular way. This however may prove a blessing in disguise, if it should force us to attempt some cheaper and surer way of dealing with these troublesome marauders. Major Evans Bell, we notice, would cut that Gordian knot by handing over all the Peshawar province to Shere Ali. It is bold counsel, and very bold would be the Indian Minister who resolved on carrying it out, as things stand. Such a step might certainly do away with a chronic nuisance, but at what a sacrifice of moral and even material guarantees for the future of our Indian Empire!

## Correspondence.

### EDUCATION FOR THE MILLION.—III. INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The conquered countries in the Deccan were placed under the sole control of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, who in 1819 succeeded to the government of Bombay, in addition to the supervision of the Deccan, now incorporated with that presidency. Mr. Elphinstone was an accomplished European and Oriental scholar, who during the preceding twenty-four years had not only filled the highest offices of the State, but had travelled over every part of India, and felt the necessity of extending the native system of education throughout his new government. He may be said to be the leader who gave the impetus to the other parts of India. He caused several useful books to be translated out of English by learned natives, who understood both languages grammatically, and distributed them extensively throughout the country, especially among all the village schools, as well as among the neighbouring States, which excited intense interest in every direction, while all attempts to interfere with the numerous branches of native sectarians was avoided.

During his short administration he founded at the public expense normal schools and colleges at Poona and Bombay, so that we find by official returns in 1855 there were 235 schools of a superior class to the village schools, in which were 12,384 boys maintained at the public expense, and up to that period useful education had been imparted to about 70,000 natives of all classes who chose to attend. The books were eagerly sought after, and it was not infrequent to see a native gentleman travelling on horseback with a printed book in his hand to beguile the tedium of his journey.

It was about the same period that Mr. Elphinstone became Governor of Bombay that Sir Thomas Munro, his friend and colleague in the settlement of the Deccan, was appointed to the government of Madras. He visited Mr. Elphinstone on his way thither, and imbibed his views on the subject of native education at Madras. On inquiry, he found within his new government 733 native colleges, with 3,750 students. These colleges are described as institutions consisting of buildings with a number of professors, supported by endowments of land or money from the ancient kings of the country, independent of the village schools, which were universal.

In 1856 the return gives in all 12,498 schools and colleges,

with 188,650 boys and 1,548 girls. Of these there were—Brahmins, 42,504; mercantile class, 19,690; agricultural and other classes, 120,458.

At the period when Lord William Bentinck, formerly Governor of Madras, became Governor-general of India, in 1828-9, he found that all judicial proceedings in that Presidency were conducted in the Persian tongue, a language wholly unintelligible to the inhabitants, and very indifferently understood by the European judges. The practice was confined to the Bengal Presidency, forming about two-thirds of the population of our Indian Empire. This inconvenience Lord William resolved to abolish, and immediately set about it by establishing an improved vernacular education, both for natives and Europeans. We have seen that in the early part of the century the Marquis Wellesley had deputed the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan to collect statistical information in the several parts of India and the Burmese Empire; but more details on the subject of education were required, and Lord William Bentinck appointed Mr. William Adam, an American missionary, for the purpose of obtaining it. He was empowered to call on the civil authorities to give him every support. He confirmed the report of Dr. Buchanan that in almost every village he found a parish school, and in a voluminous report, filling nearly five hundred pages of closely-printed letterpress, he submitted a project for an extensive system of Normal Schools, and went into great detail as to the working of his project by means of vernacular education. His work was printed and disseminated throughout the Supreme Presidency. His experience led him to believe that "those who have not received a good native education first, find the English language of little use to them. There is a want of sympathy between them and their countrymen, and they derive little from their foreign rulers. It is only by means of native education that English principles and English ideas can be generally transferred and incorporated with the native character."

These sentiments were not sufficiently appreciated at the moment, but an opposite view had been taken, which induced Mr. Adam to give up a lucrative appointment and return to America, his native country.

It must not be supposed that while Lord William Bentinck was Governor-general, with Mr. Charles Edward Trevelyan (now Sir Charles), one of his confidential staff, and Mr. Macaulay, afterwards raised to the peerage, then in Calcutta—the education of the people was neglected. The foundation of an universal system was laid, but for the most part with a view of introducing the English language. This was made subservient to instruction in the sciences, and more especially to that of the healing art. A medical college was founded, which has yielded good fruit.

The *Calcutta Review* of June, 1852, states:—"Since the establishment of the Government schools 1,400 different works have been published in Bengali, many of them containing able disquisitions on Medicine, Philosophy, Law, Metaphysics, and Religion. A number of these have gone through twenty or thirty editions; not fewer than a million and a half of copies have been sold. Latterly the Vernacular Committee has given us 'Robinson Crusoe,' The Life of Clive, Raja Pretassa Ditya, Lamb's tales, selections from the native press, and an excellent illustrated magazine. The language has been found quite adequate to express the subtleties of law and philosophy, and to impart the enthusiasm of poetry. Thirty thousand Bengali books began to issue annually from the press; fifty new ones were published in 1852; one hundred thousand Bengali Almanacks were sold annually in Calcutta. The recent publication of a Bengali Dictionary by a native, containing 36,000 words, shows the progress and copiousness of the language."

The Afghan war of 1838 to 1842, and the subsequent wars of the Punjab, so entirely occupied the minds of the Governors-general from the time of Lord William Bentinck till the arrival of the Marquis Dalhousie, that little was done for education beyond what had been effected by the former. At length Mr. James, afterwards Sir James, Thomason, Lieut.-governor of the North-West Provinces, shortly after the departure of Mr. Adam, commenced to promote native education in his government. He took up Mr. Adam's view with respect to native education. In order, he said, "to produce any perceptible impression on the native mind it must be through the medium of the vernacular languages." Sir James was

allowed to carry out his project in his own fashion, limited by the Supreme Government to eight districts out of his extensive administration. He first did away with the smaller English schools which had been previously established, and that language was confined to higher schools and colleges for the advancement of the sciences.

He laid the foundation at the same time, through his influence, of the Delhi Vernacular Translation Society, which in 1840 had published in Urdu fifty volumes, containing 14,000 pages, at a cost of about Rs. 16,000. Vernacular libraries were formed for distributing elementary works among the village schools. He also gave encouragement for forming schools for females, a branch which was zealously taken up by one or two wealthy natives.

The Court of Directors in England entirely approved of these proceedings, and subsequently gave an annual grant of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose. In 1848, 16,500 copies of Sir James Thomason's elementary treatises were sold, and in two years 21,605 volumes went off in the few districts into which his system was introduced. He however did not live to carry out his plan throughout the whole extent of his administration (of thirty-five districts), which was left to his successor.

I cannot conclude this letter without quoting a minute in Council of the Marquis Dalhousie, on the occasion of his acceding to the request of his successor for the extension of the system:—

"The sanction which the Lieutenant-governor solicited for an increase of the means which experience has shown to be capable of producing such rich and early fruit, I now most gladly and gratefully propose; and while I cannot refrain from recording anew in this place my deep regret that the ear which would have heard this welcome sanction with joy is now dull in death, I desire, at the same time, to add the expression of my feeling, that even though Mr. Thomason had left no other testimonial of his public life behind him, the system of general vernacular education, which is all his own, would have sufficed to build up for him a noble and abiding monument to his earthly fame."

At the same time, his Lordship urged the introduction of a similar system of education in the Punjab, which was successfully carried out by the Commissioner, Sir Robert Montgomery. The following table indicates the state of education existing in that Principality, in spite of several years of civil war, on its becoming an English province.

Independently of the parish schools, there were others, in which the following languages were taught:—

	Schools.	Students.
Arabic ... ..	166	1,108
Persian ... ..	377	2,183
Hindi ... ..	100	2,252
Gourmeeki (Sikh religious schools) ...	83	540
Sanscrit ... ..	76	1,311
Koran ... ..	255	1,199
Mixed ... ..	359	Not enumerated
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>11,500</b>

Calcutta, though the first to form colleges, has so frequently changed the system of Government education that it adopted the present universal system of vernacular tuition last of all.

As far back as 1803 Dr. Claudius Buchanan reported that, in the neighbouring towns around Calcutta, comprising 1,625,000 inhabitants, there were 100 upper schools, in which were taught Hindu, law, grammar, and metaphysics, supported by private voluntary subscriptions of opulent Hindus, or by grants of land of former Governments. In Calcutta itself, then containing only a population of 300,000, there were, in 1829, as many as 111 private schools. So that from the remotest period education has been universal throughout India, but the nature of the village school education was so imperfect till the art of printing, introduced by the Company's Government about the time of Warren Hastings, that the fruit fell to the ground as soon as formed ere it attained maturity.

I. B.  
Oriental Club.

#### THE SIMLA BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The example set by the Maharajah of Jeypore is, it is said, likely to be extensively followed. That prince "gave"—as is well known—"a ball," and the fame of it has, it appears, filled the breasts of several other great feudatories of our Indian

Empire with an envious desire to do likewise. They burn to distinguish themselves in a similar manner, and ardently aspire to dance a real English quadrille with Lady Mayo, habited in the white kid gloves and other accessories of the period. Already the schoolmaster—or, rather, the dancing-master—is abroad. His Highness of ———, in particular, is said to be unusually persevering in practising his steps. The sound of the fiddle is reported to be daily heard within the walls of his palace, as he seeks initiation into the mysteries of La Poule, or painfully labours at the double shuffle to the monotonous one, two, three, of his instructor. Such are the beautiful results of civilisation, now at length making themselves apparent among the populations of the Far East. Light is at last breaking in upon their darkness of centuries. *On danse.*

It must be admitted that our preconceived notions regarding the actual mode in which the influence of our precept and example would first operate in India has received a check. We have hitherto imagined that it would make itself apparent in a hundred various ways, but we have never for a moment had the ingenuity to foresee, or the prescience to foretell, that it would be primarily indicated by the acquisition of the noble art of dancing, or that quadrilles (and eventually, one must conclude, "round dances") would be the first symptoms of the regeneration of the natives of that country.

It is useless to be wise after the event, but had we known this before, our better plan would have been (and perhaps still is) to secure the services of such eminent *artistes* as Madame Michau and Mr. D'Egville, and to induce them to proceed—with a staff of competent assistants—as missionaries to Hindostan, for the purpose of evangelising its inhabitants by the thorough inculcation of the choregraphic art. We have been hitherto mistaken as to our tactics, and our surest way to their hearts and intellects lies, after all, through the medium of their toes.

Looking at the matter more seriously however, and with reference especially to the hyperbolic expressions of satisfaction so generally evoked at the proof, assumed to be afforded by the Simla festivities, of the march of intellect in India, I should like to be permitted to say a few words. That a Hindoo nobleman of rank should, in defiance of the trammels of custom, permit himself personally to take part in our amusements, and to dance quadrilles with English ladies, instead of, as formerly, attending the nautes of his ancestors, may be a matter of congratulation, inasmuch as it betokens the subsidence of ancient prejudices; but it hardly signifies more than this somewhat negative result.

And then the practical question arises whether—assuming the willingness of the natives of India generally to follow the lead of the Jeypore prince and to share in our social relaxations—it is wise and right on our part to admit them to do so. Are they in very deed sufficiently enlightened to appreciate such privileges, and is there no danger of their abusing them?

I wish, for my part, very much that such questions could be answered satisfactorily. Is it probable, however, that the nobles and princes of India, or of any other Asiatic country where polygamy prevails, and the institution of the harem is flourishing in all its abomination, can be fitted, by the acquisition of a few English phrases and ideas, to mix unreservedly with our ladies in social intercourse? Is it likely that, fresh from daily association with their own countrywomen in their debased and slave-like condition, they are competent to understand (and not to misunderstand) the freedom of ours?

She thinks that, notwithstanding our fervent desire to conciliate the millions of India, by every means in our power, and in spite of our earnest endeavours to raise them in the social scale by education, so as to fit them to take some considerable share in the government of their own land, it will be long indeed before the gap which exists between the Hindoo and the Saxon, the Mahomedan Asiatic and the Christian Englishman, is sufficiently filled up to permit of their sharing together their domestic life.

But why do I talk of "sharing?" Is it not patent to every one acquainted with the East that there is no reciprocity in the matter, and that an Asiatic, be he of what country he may, would, whatever the state of superficial European civilisation he may have arrived at, die sooner than permit the females of his family to mix in a similar manner with ourselves?—Yours obediently,

S. V.

21st October, 1869.

## Notices of Books.

*Ancient and Mediæval India.* By Mrs. Manning. Two Vols. W. H. Allen and Co. 1869.

A readable work on ancient and mediæval India, drawn from the most trustworthy sources, and giving a detailed account of the various branches of her literature, her religious and philosophical systems, of her commerce and architecture, has long been a desideratum keenly felt, not only by students preparing for the Indian Civil Service, but also by that increasing fraction of the reading public who were anxious to obtain some better information on those subjects than could be got from the standard works now obsolete by Robertson, Maurice, and others. This desideratum has just been supplied by Mrs. Manning, favourably known already as the author of that charming volume entitled "Life in Ancient India," which appeared some thirteen years ago. A great portion of Vol. I. is naturally taken up with a full description of the ancient Hindu religious ideas as reflected in the Vedas, and with an account of their gradual development. The chapters on Hindu philosophy are perhaps the most successful attempt that has yet been made to deal in a popular form with that most interesting, but abstruse subject. To enable the reader to judge for himself, the author has embodied in these chapters translations of three standard treatises—viz., the Sāṅkhya-Kārikā, the Atma-Bodha, and the Tarka-Sangraha. The rest of Vol. I. is taken up with the chapters on Law, Medicine, Mathematics, Astronomy, Architecture, and Grammar. The second volume deals almost exclusively with the works of fiction, the epics with their episodes, the drama, the lyrical poetry, the fables, and concludes with an account of ancient Hindu commerce. Throughout these volumes the author conscientiously quotes the sources of her information, and very numerous these are. It is, in fact, a well-digested summary of existing data on most matters pertaining to the India of other days. The best authorities in each branch of study have been carefully consulted, and the result is two volumes full of learning conveyed in clear easy language, not more free from pedantry than from vulgar smartness. The volumes are interspersed with telling little woodcuts, mainly from the sketches of Mr. W. Prinsep.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### SHIPWRECKS IN THE RED SEA.

The *Pioneer* remarks that the deplorable accident to the *Carnatic* suggests the reflection that, with the enormous increase in the number of vessels navigating the Red Sea, which may be anticipated on the opening of the Suez Canal, will come a greatly increased number of these disasters. It seems, therefore, merely a natural measure of prudence or self-preservation to establish an improved system of safeguards and precautions. We believe that the existing surveys of the Red Sea leave nothing to be desired in the way of accuracy and minuteness. Every rock in that rock-studded sea is known and named. But this is often no better satisfaction than a *post mortem* examination of a corpse gives to surviving friends. Many more buoys, light-houses, and some stations of refuge are wanted to guard against shipwreck, or mitigate its danger to life. It may be thought that the matter is one for international action, but it would not be unsuitable to the position of England as, from her possession of Aden and Perim, the constable of the Red Sea, to accept the expense and dignity of being its protector also; and it would fall naturally to the Indian Government to imitate deliberation on the matter.

### THE DEFICIT.

The *Bombay Gazette* regards the Government of India as seeming to think that it is entitled, by virtue of its exalted position, to play fast and loose with the local Governments, and to do a thing so unbusiness-like as that of sanctioning an expenditure for which it has not provided, one which it does not intend should be incurred. Our Municipal Commissioner holds, or held, a charming doctrine that he had a right to spend money in anticipation of sanction; but this is really not more objectionable than the Simla notion that the Supreme Government has a right to censure expenditure made in obedience to sanction. Why should Governments, supreme or otherwise, have the privilege of hanging out false lights? What does it all mean, except that the business of the Supreme Government is too extensive and complicated for its administrative resources? What does it mean, except that the Supreme Govern-



ment, for the work to be done, has neither sufficient foresight, information, nor power of effective control? If, as our contemporary has aptly pointed out, the expenditure in England sometimes exceeds, or the revenue falls short, of the estimates, how can the Supreme Government of India reasonably expect that its financial management, extending to the whole Indian Empire, should not perpetually show similar results? The doctrine of administrative centralisation may be applicable to compact and homogeneous States; but it is not applicable to a fragmentary and diversified State like British India. A centralised system of account is a totally different matter. Hold the local governments responsible for every rupee they raise and every rupee they spend, but do not overload yourself by undertaking a minute superintendence over every pie obtained as revenue and every pie expended in administration. It has been commonly supposed that there is an efficacious mode of management known as the division of labour; but in financial affairs, at least, it has been abolished by the Supreme Government. We do not suppose that the stern prohibitions and admonitions issued by the sublime authority referred to will do the work of a sound and reasonable system adapted to the nature of the country, and, whatever may be thought in Olympus, the very limited faculties of men.

#### THE OVERLAND TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The *Madras Times* allows that theoretically viewed, the conveyance of our troops to and from England overland presents some pleasing pictures to our consideration, but the question is, whether they are not over-coloured? It seems a great advantage to have the troops on the road one month instead of three, to secure them an immunity from the bucketing which has been the lot of all Cape voyagers from the time of Vanderdecken to our own day, to lessen the chances of destruction by tempest, fire, and the Queen's enemies, as bills of lading have it; to avert, to a considerable extent, the horrors of seasickness and the tedium of a long voyage; but are there no objections to be made to the other route for the conveyance of troops? Practically, we think there are a great many, of which one or two are easy examples. In the first place, then, it is excessively costly, and we have proofs that it is inefficient under the present system of transport service; and, secondly, it appears not to be so healthy for the troops as the old route round the Cape. Troops from England, we understand, frequently embark for India suffering from the effects of "sprees" and dissipation, consequent upon a long farewell to old England. The overland route, which takes men rapidly to India, is not favourable to the convalescence of these soldiers, and the Mediterranean is not the healthiest sea in the world for crowded troop-ships to sail over. But the evils of the voyage out are nothing in comparison to those of the voyage home. Regiments ordered from India to England, after long tours of Indian service, are more or less diseased and weakened, and nothing is more likely to set the men up again and brace their constitutions than a long sea voyage. The overland route fails to afford them this panacea for their ills, for whatever good they may obtain from a fortnight in the Mediterranean is perhaps more than counterbalanced by a week in the Red Sea. We have, indeed, heard it remarked, that whereas troops from India *via* the overland route, look usually on arrival in England much the worse for wear, those who return *via* the Cape are rosy and strong as lions. In many instances this must be the case, for we all know that our Indian medical men will order sick officers home, *via* the Cape, instead of overland very frequently, and what is good for the officer is good for the soldier also. The apparently weighty objection that three months is a long time for which to lose the services of paid troops, must be considered with certain reservations. It is an open question whether (there being no emergent necessity for their services as in war), troops are not as well employed, and learning as much of the duties of a soldier's profession, on board an East Indian man, as in an Indian barracks. A soldier must, indeed, be the most stupid of mortals if he fails, in a three months' voyage round the Cape, to pick up much valuable information useful to him in his profession and through life. Further, whether proceeding to India, none the better for life in English garrison towns, barracks, and public-houses; or, returning from this country, yellow and enervated, he is picking up health and strength on the voyage for the service of Government, and so, in a certain sense, cannot be said to be wasting his time. As regards danger to troops by shipwreck, fire, &c., we imagine the danger is pretty evenly balanced on both routes at the present day, however it may have weighed one way or the other fifteen years ago. Again, if we balance the expense of the overland transit—the immense sum we have paid for the huge steam transports, which are yet unequal to their work, the cost of their repairs, their shortcomings, breakdowns, &c., against the hire of sailing vessels of the merchant service—we think it will be found that the latter are the cheapest in the long run, all contingent expenses inclusive.

ACCIDENT TO THE "TIGRE."—The *Tigre*, one of the steamers of the Messageries Impériales, which left Suez just at the same time as the *Carnatic*, and kept company with her for a considerable distance, is reported to have struck on a reef at Perim and lain there about five hours, getting off at last without damage.

## Bengal.

### THE NEW "ALBERT" ALPHABET.

Come, poor little orphan, sit down on my knee,  
I'll teach you in couplets your A, B, and C;  
And Mammy and you shall let every one see,  
How wicked and vile speculators can be.

"Assurance! Assurance! Assurance!" wept she,  
"Why could not my man let Assurances be?  
Had he even invested his savings in Tea,  
We might not be singing this sad A, B, C."

A for Assurance the Albert was famed.  
B is the Board so appropriately named.  
C the Committee with questions to ask.  
D the Directors who boned the four lakhs.

E the Executor palsied and blank.  
F are the Funds that should lie at his Bank.  
G is the Grief at this terrible wreck.  
H is the Halter for somebody's neck.

I is for Income so flourished in print.  
K is the Knight who enquired where it went.  
L is the Lawyer who looks for his fees.  
M is the Management over the seas.

N is the Nothing one ever could learn  
From O the great Ogbourne so haughty and stern.  
P is the Plan of deception and shame.  
Q is the Question of "Who is to blame?"

R for the Rogues widows' houses who rob.  
S for the Stripes they should get on the nob.  
T Transportation for nought will do less.  
U the Unanimous voice of the Press.

W "double your leavings" 'twas said.  
X excretion from graves of the dead.  
Y is for "whY, and how long, Lord, how long?"  
Z is the end of this alphabet song.

—*Indian Daily News.*

PRIGGINS.

## Miscellaneous.

MAJOR GLASSE.—The Lahore print states that Major Glasse has been sent back to the Magistrate of Ferozepore for recommitment, he having been only charged on the less serious counts.

SIMLA.—We learn from a private letter that the weather at Simla cleared up on the 23rd Sept., the day before the Fine Art Exhibition opened. Report spoke highly of the collection, and the names of Colonels Baigrie and Fane are said to be at the top of the list.

INCOME TAX.—The *Englishman* says:—"District officers have been instructed to submit, as soon as possible after the 30th of September, the income-tax returns for the first half of the year 1869-70, showing the assessments finally made after legal revision. Can this return be required for any contemplated increase of the tax?"

REVISED GAZETTEER.—Mr. Grant, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, has been for some time labouring assiduously in the compilation of a revised and enlarged edition of the "Central Provinces Gazetteer," and we understand that the only thing that now delays its publication is the sanction of Government to the plan of the work as suggested by Mr. Grant.

THE CONVICTED PRINCE OF NEPAUL.—The Prince of Nepaul has got off very cheaply; his fine and imprisonment have, it appears, been remitted. He is to remain, we are told, a State prisoner in Chunar for a year, although his offence was hardly of a political character. Chunar possesses also an interesting scion of Burmese royalty, the Mengoon Mengtha, and his equally interesting brother.—*Pioneer.*

CENTRAL INDIA.—It is rumoured that Major Pollard and Mr. Crawford Campbell will be transferred shortly from the Central Provinces to the Punjab, to take up some higher appointments on the State Railway to Peshawar. The Central Provinces could ill-spare the talent, energy and skill which Mr. Campbell particularly brought to bear in the Public Works Department.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, Sept. 22.—Captain Faber, Executive Engineer, Saugor, has applied for furlough to Europe.—*Central India Times* (Nagpore), Sept. 25.

NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—A Bill is to be immediately prepared in the Legislative Department for carrying into effect the reforms in weights and measures proposed by the Government of India, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The reform is for the present to be confined to weights, and the kilogramme, and not the English pound, is to be the new unit of weight. All the propositions of the Indian Government in connection with the proposed reform have been sanctioned. The danger of doing too much in the beginning is the only danger to be dreaded in connection with these reforms, and even as regards that there seems no reasonable grounds for apprehension.

**PESHAWUR.**—A telegram from Peshawur on the 23rd Sept. informed the *Delhi Gazette* that the cholera there was abating. Up to that date 130 Europeans and about 1,000 natives in the city had died from it. No officers had died. All the European troops were in camp.

**MILITARY.**—The *Delhi Gazette* hears that Hughes' Mule Mountain Train Battery has been ordered to Thundiani, whether for the purpose of protecting that isolated station, and overawing the turbulent inhabitants of the Black Mountain, our informant does not say; but we apprehend that its removal at this season from Khaira Gullee and Chungla Gullee, near Murree, is thought necessary in view to any epidemic visitation of the depot at the last-named sanitarium, and in order to enable the local authorities to provide accommodation for any sick that may require change.—The detachment of the 58th Regiment, lately encamped at Dubowrah, has returned to Allahabad; the whole regiment is now quartered in the new barracks. The Royal Artillery have also returned to their lines from camp.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 27.

**PRINCE GHOLAM MOHAMMED.**—Last year Prince Gholam Mohammed, with the consent of Government, invested Rs. 1,65,000 in Government securities, in order that the monthly sum of Rs. 550 might be given in charity to the infirm, the deformed, and the poor of Mysore, in the following proportions, viz, 100 Mussulmans, 50 Christians, and 20 Brahmins. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore is the official trustee of this fund, and selects the pensioners. The Prince has since invested a similar sum for the relief of the poor of Calcutta and its suburbs, the securities being endorsed to the judge and the collector of the 24 Pargannahs for the time being, who are to select the recipients of Charity. The scheme embraces 245 pensioners, of whom 150 are to be Mahomedans, 55 Christians, and 40 Hindoos; but his Highness is willing that the portion of the fund which he has set apart exclusively for the benefit of the Christian poor should be disposed of by the Government of India in any way they may think most desirable.

**THE "ALBERT."**—We have seldom seen anything so cool as Mr. Tait's letter to the manager of the company in Calcutta announcing the fall of the Albert. This is how the director of Indian business accounts for the collapse of the concern:—"The directors having before them the large amount of claims falling due, and the excessive mortality continuously announced, have, in the interests of all parties, determined to suspend payment." From the directors' point of view the collapse was occasioned by the assured dying at too fast a rate, otherwise the Albert would be still as flourishing as the directors' reports always represented it to be. We have not heard, however, of any great pestilence or war to account for the excessive mortality so peculiar under present circumstances to the assured in the Albert. The popular explanation is that the directors did not keep a sufficient reserve to meet their liabilities on policies falling due; and this is, in plain English, what Mr. Tait also says, but he prefers to express it in the euphuism quoted above.—*Pioneer*.

**AJMERE.**—The condition of Ajmere is still deplorable. The price of wheat has risen to 3½ seers in the Todgurh Tehseel, to 3½ in Beawur, and to 4½ in Ajmere itself. This rise has to some extent been caused by the heavy rains which have, for the time being, stopped the camel traffic, so that nearly all importation of grain has ceased. In the Todgurh Pargannah, however, the crops are now ready for cutting, and the market will soon be relieved. The rain has destroyed large numbers of locusts, and the villagers are busy in destroying as many more as they can. Captain Repton reports that the copious and timely fall has reduced the numbers employed on relief works to nearly one-half. He adds:—"The locusts, too, will fly in about ten days, I hope, and rid us of their presence; and I can at last hopefully look forward to a fair harvest, present and prospective. The *talaos* (tanks) are full, and the ground well saturated. The people are very tractable and loud in their expressions of gratitude for the assistance which has been given them under the orders of Government. Carriage of all kinds is scarce, and grain must be imported before the high rates can be broken down. I do not anticipate, however, any actual scarcity of grain, but I fear that high prices will prevail for some months longer."—*Pioneer*, Sept. 27.

**THE VICEROY.**—The Governor-General has formally notified that he will leave Simla between the 12th and 17th of October for Nynee Tal. His Excellency will be accompanied by the Secretaries in the Foreign Department and the Public Works Department. All the other head-quarters officials will gradually find their way from Simla to Calcutta after his Excellency's departure. "One object of this tour to Kumaon," says the *Mofussilite*, "may fairly be assumed to be the determination of the pending problem—can a large European cavalry cantonment be established with advantage in the locality? We are inclined to think the question is likely to be answered in the affirmative. We even go the length of thinking that with due foresight a large body of European cavalry might be advantageously cantoned in the Dhoon. Their cost of keep there, if a sufficiency of land were taken up for fodder, would be a fraction of that in the plains; and they would be just as handy for service in any probable direction as at Meerut or Benares. As soon as the Oude and Rohilcund line of railway is completed, with the sanctioned branch to Roorkee, cavalry stationed in the Dhoon, or infantry at Rauce Khet (just below Nynee Tal) will be within a

few hours of Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Meerut, Delhi, Curnaul and Umballa. What more is wanted if the sanitary considerations connected with the question are favourable?"

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22. Str. Alexandra, Table Island; Saint Jean, Bordeaux.—23. Alnwick Castle, Madras.—24. Str. China, Mauritius; Abergeldie, Moulmein.—25. Nusser Musjood, Alleppey; John Clark, Boston.—27. Louise, Bourbon; Houghton, Roilandi.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22. Kirkwood, London; Roslin Castle, London.—23. Str. Asia, Bombay Coasts.—24. Str. Madras, Akyab; str. Kilda, str. Kate Gregory, Colombo; Robert, Bombay.—26. Calcutta, London; Larquin, Clyde.—27. Str. Simla, Suez; Devonshire, Demerara.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simla.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Loch, Hon. J. B. Phear, Mr. H. H. Locke, Mrs. Craik, Miss Webb, Mr. Craik, Mr. and Mrs. Marindin and infant, Mr. G. P. Meletus, Sir Barnes Peacock, Mrs. Peacock, Cornet G. E. Money, Lieut. col. Pester. For GALLE.—Mr. R. P. Irwin, Mr. H. Brown, Mr. J. G. Morton, Mr. John Moore. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Hartigan. For SYDNEY.—Mr. W. W. Burt. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. W. Terry, Mrs. Reynold and family. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. B. Kendall and family, Mrs. Gastrell and family. Mr. L. A. MacIntyre, Miss Martin, Mrs. R. P. Irwin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Staddon, Capt. J. Lambe, Ensign Hill, Mr. A. Bushell, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. McCullum.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 27, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 93 8 to 93 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	93 14 to 94 0
4 per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	93 14 to 94 0
5 per Cent., P.W. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	102 8 to 102 12
5½ per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	112 12 to 113 0
5 per Cent., 56-57 ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	108 0 to 108 4

### EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills ... ..	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 15-16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	150 to 155 exdiv.
Bank of Bengal ... ..	1000 ...	1550 to 1555
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ... ..	50 ...	58 to 60 exdiv.
Bengal Credit Moblier (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ... ..	445 ...	540 to —
Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ... ..	700 ...	370 to 380
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ... ..	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ... ..	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ... ..	250 ...	175 to 180
E. B. Indigo Company ... ..	100 ...	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218 ...	240 to 242
East India Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	80 ...	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	30 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218 ...	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company ... ..	250 ...	180 to 182 exdiv.
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ... ..	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ... ..	250 ...	145 to 150
Howrah Docking Company ... ..	500 ...	240 to 250
India General Steam Navigation Company ... ..	1000 ...	530 to 540
National Bank of India (Limited) ... ..	125 ...	140 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ... ..	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ... ..	10 ...	13½ to 14
Peoples Bank of India ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ... ..	1400 ...	405 to 390
Punjab Bank ... ..	100 ...	80 to 85 exdiv.
Screw Company (Limited) ... ..	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ... ..	500 ...	560 to 570 exdiv.
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ... ..	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ... ..	200 ...	48 to 50
Union Steam Tug Company ... ..	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ... ..	£10 ...	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ... ..	0 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar ... ..	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ... ..	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds ... ..	2 8 9 to 2 17 6 ...	2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Jute ... ..	2 10 0 to 2 12 6 ...	2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ... ..	2 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**THE MADRAS PIER.**—The Madras pier, which was so sadly cut up by a little French vessel that came against it about sixteen months ago, has now been completely repaired.

**PRINCELY CHARITY.**—The Maharajah of Vizianagram is liberal in his donations. He has just, we learn from the Madras papers, added ten thousand rupees to the funds of the Monegar Choultry.

**MURDER BY A SOLDIER.**—A gunner, named Gimson, in the artillery stationed at Madras, has killed a comrade named Dunn by stabbing him with a table knife, and the coroner's jury has given a verdict to the effect that he had committed culpable homicide, not amounting to murder.

**CIVIL.**—Mr. J. B. Spedding, C.S., Principal Assistant to the Collector of Ganjam, is, we learn, to prepare the manual of that district.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 25.

**JUDICIAL.**—The *Bangalore Herald* thinks that in the case of Mr. Kindersley, the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, being called to the High Court of Madras, Major Pearce, the Superintendent of the Nundidroog (Bangalore) Division, will probably officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Gordon's leave not being yet up.

**HEADQUARTER'S STAFF.**—On the departure of Mr. J. H. Garstin for Europe on leave, Colonel Fordyce, military secretary to the Madras Governor, will become private secretary, and Captain Ross Church will be appointed military secretary. The Hon. John S. Napier will act as extra aide-de-camp to his father, Lord Napier.

**LORD NAPIER'S SUCCESSOR.**—The *Friend of India* thinks the rumour that comes from Madras, naming Sir Hercules Robinson as successor to Lord Napier, somewhat unlikely. Whether at Hong Kong or in Ceylon, Sir Hercules has not been a success. His conflicts with the coffee planters showed great want of tact as well as temper. Least of all is Sir Hercules fitted to succeed a hard-working Governor like Lord Napier. If the Colonial-office must be indented upon Sir James Fergusson is a likelier man.

**INDIAN BISHOPS PROCEEDING TO THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.**—Drs. Tissot, Leonard, and Depominier have arrived at Madras, to proceed to Rome, to be present at the Council which is to be held in December next. Dr. Charboneaux was expected to reach Madras on Sept. 23. All these bishops are to leave by the next French mail steamer. Dr. Fennelly, who has been for some time on a tour of visitation, is shortly to return to Madras, and will start for Rome next month. Dr. Depominier was present at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Black Town on the evening of Sunday last, and pronounced the benediction.—*Madras Times*.

**MILITARY.**—The latest accounts received from the Red Hills, says the *Madras Mail* of the 21st Sept. are, that cholera no longer exists in the companies of H.M.'s 45th Regiment, "Sherwood Foresters," encamped there, and that the men are enjoying very good health. The two companies are shortly expected to return to the garrison quarters at the Fort. As we anticipated, the question of moving the 16th and 18th Regiments to and from Secunderabad has again been submitted, we hear on good authority, to the Supreme Government, and so strongly spoken against, that the contemplated change is not probable.—*Bangalore Herald*.

**NEW FIELD FOR THE POLICE.**—The Madras Government has opened a fine field for the exertions of its police. Lieut.-Col. Christie, the officer who was sent a short time back to the Cuddapah and Coimbatore districts to destroy certain man-eaters that had been alarming the inhabitants—more than alarming some of them—appears to have suggested that inducements should be held out to the police force to aid in destroying dangerous tigers, which are believed to be man-eaters. The Government thinks the suggestion well worthy of consideration, and has resolved to request the Inspector-General of Police to give notice that the Government will be prepared liberally to reward any successful efforts which may be made in that direction by the officers or men of the force, and to reimburse any *bona fide* expenditure which may be incurred for the purpose.

**THE MADRAS STUD COMMISSION.**—The Stud Commission at Oosoor has, we (*Madras Mail*) hear, completed its labours, and Mr. Hunter Blair returned to-day to the Custom House from an employment which he must have found very congenial. Mr. Athol Macgregor has now resumed the appointment of Acting Secretary, Mr. Grose that of Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue; and Mr. Crole has reverted to the sub-collectorate of Madras. The conclusion arrived at by the Commission is said to be unfavourable to the scheme of re-establishing breeding-studs in Mysore, it being found that, in the long run, country-bred horses would be dearer than those imported into India. This conclusion will be disappointing to those who, like ourselves, would wish to see this country self-dependent in the matter of horse-flesh. India's loss promises to be Australia's gain. Nevertheless, we love not Walers, nor their nasty tricks.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19. John Masterman, Atkin, London.—20. Priam, Denchard, Glasgow.—22. Gaulois, —, Calcutta.—23. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Calcutta.—24. General Caulfield, Moon, Gopaulpore.—25. Str. Cundia, Weston, Galle; Nile, Owen, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Cundia.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Miss Gilling, Mrs. Smith, Miss Huttenan, Mrs. Dixon and infant, Mr. K. Killeher, Mrs. Gladwell and infant, Messrs. Nunn, Christer, Bachford, Darby, Baker, Tracey, Phillips, Archer, Nelson, and Gott, Dr. Dawson, Mrs. Ross, Mr. J. Donaldson, Mrs. Bullock. From Marseilles.—Mr. C. Belle.

Per Nile.—Col. and Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. Gay, Miss Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Stansbury and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, Miss E. Badham, Miss Badham, Capt. Gardner, Miss Robinson, Miss Castells, Capt. Martin, Lieut. Sewin, Mr. L. Lewis, Mr. Bailey, Mrs. Reid and two children, Mrs. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Moutton and child, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Keys, Master and Miss Keys and child, Mrs. Thornecroft.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 20.—Dupey de Lome, —, Cocanada.—22. Zingra, —, Pondicherry.—23. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle.—25. Scindian, Faulkner, Cocanada.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From Madras.—For Marseilles.—Right Revs. Dr. Charboneaux, Dr. Depominier, Dr. Tissot, Dr. Leonard of St. Louis, Rev. Leopoldus. For Strz.—Mr. Hutchison. For Pondicherry.—Mr. Cammiada, Rev. De Gellis, Mr. Langlois, Mrs. Frion.

## Bombay.

**BACK BAY COMPANY.**—The Bombay Government has taken over the Malabar-hill and Chowpatty properties belonging to the Back Bay Company in full satisfaction of the amount due by the company to Government, about six lakhs.

**RE PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.**—The case of the liquidator of the old Bank of Bombay against the Oriental Bank in respect of the loan to Premchund Roychund has been concluded, but the Court reserves its judgment till it has heard the case against the Asiatic Bank, which has now been begun.

**A SKIPPER TRIED FOR ASSAULT.**—Captain Wyllie, of the ship *Thomas Bell*, has been tried by the Chief Magistrate of Police at Bombay on a charge of assault and other injuries accompanied by force, at the instance of Cornet Graves, of the 20th Hussars (who came to Bombay in that vessel), and has been sent to prison for a fortnight.

**IMPORTATION OF GRAIN TO INDIA.**—Large quantities of grain are now imported from the Persian Gulf into Bombay, and much of this supply is sent to Guzerat which formerly grew not only its own grain but exported largely. What has caused this surprising revolution? Simply the substitution of cotton culture for that of grain. As a consequence of this, a few make large profits, perhaps, but the great body of the people in Guzerat have to pay more for the staff of life. So much for the political economy that felicitates the State because the cotton area has been enlarged.—*Bombay Guardian*.

**MILITARY.**—A Nusserabad letter, dated the 16th ult., says:—"The Artillery commences its march to Bombay on the 15th prox.; the Native Infantry proceed on the same duty to Neemuch, but it is expected their destination will yet be altered."—We understand that the march of the 3rd squadron 3rd Cavalry, from Poona to Guzerat, on Friday, October 8, has been counter-ordered, pending instructions from the Supreme Government. It is rumoured that the 8th (King's) Regiment will be sent to Deesa in lieu of to Nusserabad, as previously ordered.—*Poona Observer*.

**THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—The *Bombay Gazette* contains a report of resolutions passed at a meeting of the committee which had been appointed in that Presidency to act for policy-holders connected with the Albert Life Assurance Company. The resolutions condemned the reconstruction scheme, and expressed a desire that the possibility of enforcing against shareholders of amalgamated companies the claims of policy-holders who had been transferred to the Albert from such companies should not be lost sight of by their London agents.

**CAPTAIN GILLESPIE.**—A statement published by our local contemporary that Captain Gillespie had been "released from confinement, the Court of Inquiry considering him guilty of no crime," was quite incorrect. We learn on good authority that the Court of Inquiry gave no opinion whatever, but simply recorded the evidence. The Brigadier-General at Kurrachee has withdrawn the European guard which was placed over Captain Gillespie, on the latter giving his word of honour that he would not attempt to escape. This has been done under instructions from Sir Augustus Spencer, who sent Brigadier-General Forbes the following telegram in reply to one received by him from that officer:—"If you think there is no reason for supposing that Captain Gillespie meditates escape, you may withdraw the European guard on accepting his parole."—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE DEPARTURE OF THE "JUMNA."**—The following troops proceeded on Oct. 1 to England in her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Jumna*:—H.M.'s 90th Light Infantry, consisting of 25 officers, 1 lady, 3 children, 8 staff sergeants, 5 wives, 11 children, 442 non-commissioned rank and file, 14 women, and 31 children.—Madras details.—14 officers, 6 ladies, 10 children—6 second-class passengers, 3 staff sergeants, 1 staff sergeant's wife, 3 children, 379 non-commissioned rank and file, 26 women, and 58 children. Other details. 7 officers, 3 ladies, 4 children, and 1 woman—the last from Aden. The following officers proceed by the *Jumna*:—Colonel Rattray, 90th L.I., Surgeon Norris, Paymaster Bamfield; Captains Sempie, 3-60th Rifles, Anderson, 2-19th Foot, Muller, 1st Royals, Kent, 2-24th Foot, French Rennie, V.C., Bainbridge, 2-21st Foot, Biddulph, 2-19th Foot, Ridge, 2-10th Foot, Carter, 90th L.I., Hackett, do., Chamberlin, 2-24th Foot, Warree, do., Caulfield, 90th L.I., Murray, do., Maillard, 16th Lancers, Rolland, R.A.; Riding Master Stoyell, R.A., Assistant Surgeon Thompson, 90th L.I.; Lieutenants Wilmer and Agnew, do., Stoton, Madras Staff Corps, Lambarde, 45th Foot, Ward, 90th L.I., Campbell, do., Nolan and Fielden, 2-21st Foot, Aphorpe, 108th Foot, Hamilton, 90th L.I., Assistant-Surgeon Minty, do., Quartermaster Gibbins, 90th L.I.; Lieutenants Jackson, do., Beard, 16th Lancers, Andrews, 18th Hussars, Christian, Bombay Marine; Ensigns Lawrence, Buller, and Balfour, 90th L.I.; Lieutenant Hennell, Bombay Staff Corps.

**SUIT FOR DAMAGES.**—In the suit brought by Henry Gamble against the G. I. P. Railway Company to recover damages for injuries suffered in an accident on that company's line in August, 1867—the accident by which Mr. Howard, barrister, was killed—a decree has been given by consent for Rs. 25,000.

**LOCUSTS IN SIND.**—The Political Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur writes, on Sept. 11, to inform the Commissioner of Sind "that locusts are throughout the zillah of Thurr and Parkur, and are desolating the crops, the grass, and stripping the trees of their leaves and bark. The eggs first deposited have hatched, and the ground is covered with young locusts, but these have done no damage to the crops, as they cannot fly, the people consequently being able to keep them off their crops by digging trenches round their fields, and destroying them by burning rubbish upon them when trapped therein. The old locusts have again returned to the talookas of Nuggur, Mittee, Deepla, and Chachra, and have deposited a fresh supply of eggs, which will after the usual time (21 days) hatch. The crops have been damaged by them. The cultivators are much depressed, have already in the Deepla talooka made two sowings, and now their crops in all probability will be devoured by the locusts, to destroy which is an utter impossibility. The locusts appear to prefer sandhills to the plain. They have frequently visited the plains, but the damage done there by them is simply nominal."

**COTTON REPORTS.**—We have received the following from Mr. Melville, General Manager of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited), under yesterday's date (1st Oct.):—"The following reports have reached me from the cotton districts regarding the weather and the crops:—**Hingunghat.**—Messrs. Warwick and Co. write:—"During the past week we have had very heavy rain, so much so as to bring up the quantity since the 1st June last more than five inches over the average for the whole year. As yet, however, no actual damage has been done, but unless a speedy change in the weather takes place, we greatly fear that our expectations as to quantity and quality of the cotton crop will be far from realised. **Omravuttee.**—Since I wrote you a week ago, the weather has been very unsettled and not at all favourable to the crops. There has been some heavy rain, and this has knocked off a great many of the pods from the trees. The weather now looks better, and it is to be hoped we shall have no more rain. The damage done is said to be equal to one-tenth of the whole crop. **Khamgaum.**—I have nothing particular to add to my hitherto favourable reports on the state of the cotton crop in this district. Rather more than an inch of rain fell during the week, making the total up to nearly 27 inches, and although there was a heavy fall on Sunday, still it was not general, and I am glad to say the plants in that part were scarcely in bloom so that the damage, if any, must have been very slight. **Shegaum.**—The past week has been a damp cloudy one, with occasional showers. The rain-fall was 1 inch 27 cents. The crops are looking very thriving, and if all goes well we shall have a very superior crop. **Broach.**—The weather, which at the beginning of the week gave promise of clearing up, has become very unsettled, short intervals of bright sunshine being followed by very heavy showers. These have been prejudicial to crops of all kinds, bajree being the principal sufferer. The damage to cotton, which at present it is difficult to ascertain, is variously estimated by the cultivators at from five to ten per cent. A continuance of wet weather will both decrease the yield and deteriorate the quality. **Surat and Randare.**—It has scarcely ceased raining during the past week, and the ryots state that a very small percentage of pods will open. The statements differ so much, however, that it will be impossible to estimate the damage properly until the rain is over. **Ahmedabad.**—The prospects of the cotton crop are very promising. In some places I hear that bajree has suffered from excess of rain."—*Bombay Gazette.*

**WRECK OF THE "CARNATIC."**—An Alexandria correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes as follows:—"As soon as the first shock of the collision was over the captain gave orders to have the mails, baggage, cargo, &c., taken from the afterpart of the ship and placed in the forepart, so as to lighten her by the stern. This transferring of the cargo, &c., went on for about thirty hours, when all of a sudden the ship parted in the middle, the afterpart sinking at once, and the forepart almost immediately after rolling over into the sea. At the time this occurred there was one of the ship's boats—the only one that had been lowered—in the water astern of the steamer, and attached by a rope. Some few people were in this boat, and Major Champain—who seems to have had an amount of presence of mind which does him infinite credit—cut the rope which attached it to the ship, and thereby not only prevented the boat and its contents being engulfed, but provided the only means of escape for the unfortunate people who were struggling in the water. As far as is known at present the number of Europeans lost amounts to about fifteen, and when the numerous crew of a P. and O. boat is taken into account, it is evident that Major Champain's promptitude has been the means of saving the lives of a large number of his fellow creatures. When the survivors were assembled on the island the first thought was of the homeward steamer from Bombay due at Suez a day or two ago. A man was sent to look out for her, who shortly afterwards came back and reported her in sight. It is said that the captain, whose conduct is stated to have been incomprehensible—I merely give the opinions expressed here—refused to believe this man, but that some of the passengers

persisted in going out in what, with justness and for brevity's sake, I may call Major Champain's boat. It was fortunate this resolve was taken and acted upon, for there was but one rocket left from the wreck, and had this been sent off from the island and failed to attract the notice of those on board the *Sumatra*, worse consequences might have happened. As it was the boat and her gallant little party went out and waited till the ship was sufficiently near them, when their sole rocket was sent off and fortunately attracted the notice of those on board the approaching vessel. The survivors were brought to Suez by the *Sumatra*." Further accounts just received, with reference to the *Carnatic*, show what an extremely fortunate escape the survivors had on the island of Shadwan. There were I am told, no provisions saved from the wreck, and the water which had been saved was so damaged by the sea as to have been undrinkable.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 24. Tennyson, Hawkins, Calcutta; Burlington, Forss, London; Florino, Stoba, Calcutta.—25. Str. Euphrates, Sharp, Bussorah; str. Burmah, Lewis, Bussorah; Trevanion, Stevens, Sunderland; str. Columbian, Hyde, China.—27. Peerless, Plaving, Liverpool; Sesame, Bara, Mauritius; Persian Pocket, Scheil, Bushire.—28. Str. Neera, Hamscom, Suez.—29. Faze Allum, Costa, Bangkok.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Neera.—Rev. C. Dall, Mrs. Fanny Dimond, Mrs. Noddy Marie, Messrs. G. Rae, J. Symons, Butcher, J. C. Lawler, J. C. Lawler, J. Brackowsky. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Sumatra*.—From SOOTHAMPTON.—Capt. C. R. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and two infants, Mr. J. Gorrell, Mr. C. J. Buller, Mr. J. Bailey, Mr. G. Newborn, Mr. N. Estill, Mr. J. R. Rae. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. Howley, Capt. C. D. Broadbent, Lieut. J. A. Temple, Capt. Stewart, Capt. J. H. Fawcett, Major Chaine, Capt. Emmerton, Mr. E. B. Carroll. From SUEZ.—Capt. W. J. Eden, Mr. G. H. Ricketts.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Sumatra* (from the wreck of the *Carnatic*).—Capt. Cole, Miss Cameron, Major Champain, R.E., Major Pearce, Messrs. Johnston, Latimer, C. Clerk, G. Priest, G. Martin, W. Good, T. J. Jeffrey, P. Preston, G. Andrae, W. Aspinwall, H. Taylor, Stutz, Bakenshall, Feister, G. Elton, T. Morell, J. James, J. Hargreaston, C. Manks, W. Lyne, W. Martin, P. D. Alexander, Mrs. Stewart and child.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 25. Str. Nubia, Wilkinson, Aden and Suez; Bedfordshire, Morgan, Liverpool.—27. Pandora, Carruthers, Gopalpore; Maggie Lauder, Thomas, London.—22. Khodibux, Row, Calcutta.—29. Str. Krishna, Cradock, Aden and Suez.—30. Lord Clyde, Ellis, Singapore; Muzaffer, Sanders, Moulmain; City of Paris, Jack, Colombo; John O'Gaunt, Donnan, Alleppey.—31. Mail str. Bengal, Hector, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. G. Bishop, Mr. J. P. Cornforth, Mr. E. D. Joyce. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. F. Hoidsworth, Mr. G. Jesse. For SUEZ.—Mrs. Guignoux.

Per str. Krishna.—Mrs. Penniston and child, Mrs. Sturrock and child, Major and Mrs. Battersby and four children, Capt. and Mrs. Haig and two children, Roy, T. and Mrs. Horsfall and child, Lieut. Sartorius and two children, Mrs. Duggan and three children, Messrs. Scruggie, Lord, Polingsby, Harris, Duval, Albion, Capt. G. O'H. Carow.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. A. B. Fiskson, C.S., Mrs. Archer, Mr. Wigram, Mr. C. A. Langley. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Ensign H. H. A. France, Lieut. Needham, Mr. A. Wolfe, Col. A. H. A. Hervey, Mr. J. Webster.

**FORESTRY.**—The following appointments have been made in the forest department:—"To be an executive engineer: Lieut. T. Howard. To be assistant engineers, 2nd grade: Lieuts. S. J. Lambert and J. L. McPherson. Sept. 13.

**CIVIL FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The following furloughs to Europe, &c., have been granted, on medical certificate, under the new rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. R. H. Smith, sub judge of Benares, two months, in extension of leave dated Nov. 28 last. The leave granted to Mr. A. C. Plowden, in Punjab order of July 17 last, is cancelled, at that officer's request. Mr. L. C. Probyn, accountant general, Punjab, has privilege leave for five weeks from Oct. 2. Mr. F. J. Oliphant, assistant accountant general, Bombay, privilege leave for one month. Lieut. T. Gracey, R.E., assistant engineer, returned on Aug. 26 from the two months' leave granted to him on May 27 last. Capt. J. R. McK. Homfray, doing duty officer with the Bhopal battalion, and officiating adjutant of the Malwa Bheel corps, has privilege leave for two months from the date on which he may avail himself thereof, after being relieved of the officiating adjutancy of the Malwa Bheel corps. Lieut. C. E. Wheeler, H.M.'s 95th foot, doing duty officer with the Bhopal battalion, privilege leave for two months from Sept. 10, to proceed to Bombay for study, and to enable him to appear before the quarterly board of examination in October. Capt. H. F. Showers, officiating 2nd squadron subaltern of 1st regt. Central India horse, has privilege leave for sixty days. Mr. E. C. Buck, settlement officer, Cawnpore, for six weeks from date on which he availed himself of it. Mr. D. G. Proby, officiating district superintendent of police, Chindwara, privilege leave for two months, from Dec. 1. Lieut. col. Perkins, district superintendent of police, Loodianah, for two months, with effect from Aug. 29. Capt. Craster, R.E., privilege leave for two months, with effect from Sept. 2. Mr. R. M. Adam, officiating assistant commissioner of customs, Allahabad division, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Sept. 15, or subsequent date. Mr. C. C. Quin, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jessore, for two months, from Oct. 5, or any other date on which he may be relieved by Mr. E. J. Barton. The subsidiary leave granted to Mr. W. Kemble, officiating magistrate and collector of Sylhet, under orders of Sept. 1, will have effect from Oct. 26. Mr. G. Stratford, assistant superintendent of police, Jessore, for three months, without pay. Dr. R. A. Barker, uncovenanted medical officer, for six months, in extension. The six months' leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Quartermaster T. Hughes, 108th foot, by G.O.C.C. of July 28 last, is, at that officer's request, cancelled. Mr. H. W. Beddy, deputy commissioner of the 2nd (but officiating in the 1st) grade in the British Burmah Commission, has been granted two years' leave of absence to Europe, from August 23 last.





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### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

**AITCHISON, C. U.**, dep. comr., having reported his return from Europe on Aug. 27, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to rejoin.

**ANGELO, Capt.**, asst. engr. P.W. dept., N.W.P., having returned Sept. 7 from leave, is posted (temp.) to 3rd circle, general branch of P.W. department, N.W.P., from Sept. 11.

**APJOHN, A. H.**, asst. engr. 3rd grade, is transf'd. from the 2nd Presidency division to the Cuttack Circle. No. 315, Sept. 20.

**ATHERTON, W. G.**, probationary overseer, 1st grade, is transf'd. from the Dehree division to the Workshop division. No. 86, Sept. 16.

**BARLOW, J.**, asst. coll. of Sarun, has been placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury from Sept. 1, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

**BARON, E. J.**, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore, from date on which he may be relieved of his present duties as mag. and coll. of that district by Westland. Sept. 21.

**BATTENBURGH, C. A.**, extra asst. comr. of Orni, who has returned from the leave granted him March 30 last, is posted in the same capacity to Jhansie. No. 1,566A, Sept. 11.

**BEAMES, H. B.**, extra asst. comr., has been placed in charge of the Rajmahal Treasury from Sept. 15, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

**BLAIR, Capt.**, asst. to the Gov. gen.'s agent for Rajpootana, received charge from Capt. Powlett, Aug. 20, of the Jeypore political agency, the duties of which he will conduct, in addition to his own. No. 1,816.

**BRADFORD, G. A.**, dep. insp. of customs, is appld. to offic. as asst. comr. of customs, Allahabad div., during abs. of Adam. No. 82A, Sept. 11.

**BROADWAY, P.**, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Loodianah. Sept. 11.

**BROWN, C.**, asst. dist. supt. of police, is transf'd. from the Jullundur to the Hoshiarpore district. No. 2,523, Sept. 10.

**BROWN, R.**, is apptd. to the P.W. dept. as an accountant, 2nd grade, on prob., and posted to the Cent. Provs., with effect from Sept. 7. No. 261.

**BUTT, G.**, settlement officer at Shahjehanpore, is prom. from 4th to 3rd grade of settlement officers in revenue dept., with effect from the date on which Irvine was apptd. to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade. No. 765A, Sept. 11.

**CAMPBELL, S. A.**, officg. dist. supt. of police, Moradabad, to offic. as dist. supt. of Azimgurh, v. Waddington. No. 415A, Sept. 10.

**CANTOR, Capt.**, dist. supt. of police, Jhansie, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Moradabad, on the expiry of his present leave. Sept. 10.

**CAPPER, W. C.**, C.S., comr. of the Roy Bareilly div., to offic. as financial comr. of Oude, v. Currie. No. 1,818, Sept. 11.

**CLARK, W.**, dep. acct. gen., Punjab, is apptd. to offic. as acct. gen. during the absence of Probyn, performing his substantive duties in add. Sept. 17.

**CLIFFORD, W.**, asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as dist. supt. of Humeerpore. Sept. 11.

**DAVIS, Major, sec.** to the chief comr. of British Burmah, to offic. as dep. comr. of 1st grade in the commission of that province, in room of Beddy, to Europe, with effect from Aug. 23. No. 1,863.

**ELLIS.**—The Hon. B. H. Ellis having this day ceased by resignation to act as member of the Council of the Gov. Gen. in the place of the Hon. G. N. Taylor, the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. in Council has been pleased to reappoint him a member of the Gov. Gen.'s Council during the further absence of the Hon. Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., and he has accordingly taken the oath and his seat under the usual salute. No. 4,235, Sept. 17.

**FRASER, Capt.**, the Hon. W. M., dist. supt. of Humeerpore, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Allahabad, v. Clarke, apptd. to the railway police. Sept. 11.

**GAY.**—FITZGERALD.—In consequence of the demise of Mr. Peachey, late dep. comptroller gen. of accounts, Mr. Gay, a supernumry, in the 2nd class of the financial dept., officg. as dep. comptroller gen. of accounts, is absorbed in 2nd class and confirmed in the office in which he is officg., and Mr. Fitzgerald, officg. 1st asst. comptroller general of accounts, is confirmed in that office. No. 3,123, Sept. 13.

**GOLDNEY, Capt.**, to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, in the Punjab, from Aug. 25 to Oct. 15, v. Menzies, and as a dist. supt. of police, on Rs. 700, from Oct. 15 to 25, v. Harris.

**HARDY, Rev. A. O.**, junior chaplain, to be the Lord Bishop of Calcutta's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from Sept. 8. No. 413.

**HARRIS, Capt.**, to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, in the Punjab, v. Lieut. Perkins. No. 2,502, Sept. 17.

**HENNESSEY, S. H.**, extra asst. comr., Chanda, is invested with powers of a coll. of income-tax. No. 412.

**HODGKINSON, G. J. S.**, to be vice-chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town of Mozufferpore, with effect from Aug. 31.

**HOGG, S. S.**, chairman of the Justices of the Peace, and comr. of police, Calcutta, resu. charge of his duties on Sept. 3.

**HOPKINSON, Lieut.**, asst. comr. Hazarcebaugh, is vested with powers to try breaches of rules and regulations in that cantonment. Sept. 21.

**IRVINE, W.**, asst. mag. and coll., Benares, is app. to offic. as a joint mag. of the 2nd grade, with effect from date on which Mr. Macnaghten was permanently posted to the 1st grade of joint magistrates. No. 1,559A, Sept. 11.

**JEFFREYS.**—ROSS.—Capt. Jeffreys made over, and Lieut. Ross received charge of the office of asst. secy. to Govt. N.W.P., P.W.D., irrigation branch, on Aug. 24. No. 1,207 i-c.

**JOHNSTON, W. B.**, recently app. to offic. as a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Chittagong div., is posted to the dist. of Chittagong. Sept. 21.

**LOUIS, W. L.**, asst. dist. supt., offic. as dist. supt. of police, Bareilly, from June 15 to Aug. 15 last, during abs. on leave of Lieut. Graham. No. 456A.

**LOUIS, Lieut.**, asst. comr., Hazarcebaugh, is vested with the powers of a moonsiff in that dist. Sept. 21.

**MCGONAGALL, C.**, is apptd. a probationary acnt. of the 4th grade, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated Allahabad, Sept. 16.

**MACKENZIE, Lieut.**, officg. dep. comr. of the 3rd class, Akolah dist., in the Hyderabad assigned dists., having been relieved by Mr. Horder, is app. to the charge of the Bouldanah dist. No. 1,865, Sept. 17.

**MACKENZIE, Lieut.**, received charge of the Bouldanah district from Capt. Menzies on the afternoon of July 31.

**MACLEAN, A. T.**, officg. judge of Backergunge, to offic. as additional civil and sessions judge of that district from date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Mr. Morris. Sept. 17.

**MADDOCK, C. R. S.**, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Patna, is transferred to Chumparun. Sept. 18.

**MATHEWS, Insp. J.**, to offic. as district supt., Moradabad, till relieved by Capt. Cantor. Sept. 11.

**MENZIES.**—ALEXANDER.—NICHOLETTES.—Capt. Menzies, officg. asst. comr. of the 1st class in the Hyderabad assigned districts, to offic. as a dep. comr. of the 3rd class, v. Capt. Szczepanski, absent on priv. leave.

**Lieut. Alexander, officg. asst. comr. of the 2nd class, to offic. as an asst. comr. of the 1st class, v. Capt. Menzies.** Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, officg. asst. comr. of the 3rd class, to offic. as an asst. comr. of the 2nd class, v. Lieut. Alexander. No. 1,873.

**NOBLE, Lieut.**, asst. comr., officg. cantonment mag. of Fyzabad, to offic. as dep. comr. of Fyzabad, v. Major Perkins. Sept. 17.

**OLDHAM, R. A.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transf'd. from Dehree div. to Sasseram div., which he joined on Sept. 1.

**PERKINS.**—The priv. leave of abs. granted to Mr. H. Perkins, dep. comr., Hoshiarpore, dated April 16, is cancelled at his own request.

**PERKINS, Maj.**, dep. comr. of Fyzabad, to offic. as comr. of the Roy Bareilly div., v. W. C. Capper. Sept. 11.

**PETERSON, F. W. V.**, to offic. temporarily as mag. and coll. of Sylhet, in 2nd grade, from date on which he may receive charge from Mr. W. Kemble. Sept. 17.

**POWLETT, Capt.**, asst. to the Gov. gen.'s agent for Rajpootana at Soojan-gurh, received charge of Jeypore political agency from Beynon on Aug. 16. No. 1,815.

**RAYNOB, A. C.**, officg. extra asst. comr., Punjab, is permanently apptd. as extra asst. comr., 2nd grade, 1st class, P.W. Sept. 8.

**READ, R.**, is apptd. a member of the municipal committee of Nynee Tal, v. Mayne, c.h., resigned. No. 1,538A.

**READ, M.**, asst. mag. and coll. at Saharanpore, is apptd. a member of the dispensary committee of that district. No. 1,550A, Sept. 11.

**REGBY, W.**, officg. asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, Lower Ravi div., is confirmed in that grade. No. 4,375, Sept. 11.

**RUTHERFORD, Lieut.**, to offic. temporarily as dep. comr. of Nowgong, in 4th grade, from date on which he may take charge from Lieut. Michell. No. 1,199B, Aug. 26.

**RUDDOCK, E. H.**, asst. mag. and dep. coll. of Durbhaugah, is vested with powers of a mag. Sept. 16.

**SIMON, H. B.**, officg. mag. and coll. of Monghyr, will offic. in 1st grade of mags. and colls. with effect from the date on which he took charge of that district. Sept. 21.

**SMART, W.**, asst. engr., 3rd grade, P.W. dept., is prom. to asst. eng., 2nd grade, with effect from Sept. 17.

**SPEARMAN, Lieut.**, asst. sec., to offic. as sec. to the chief comr. of British Burmah, v. Davies. Sept. 11.

**TAIT, Lieut.**, to offic. as a dist. supt. of police in Punjab on Rs. 700, from Aug. 25 to Oct. 15, v. Harris.

**TEAGIAH, D.**, asst. compt. gen. of accounts, returned to Calcutta on Aug. 29, and resumed charge of his duties on Aug. 31. The unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to him in No. 814, dated May 27, is cancelled. No. 3,381.

**WALLER, Capt.**, to be political agent for the eastern states of Rajpootana from June 10 last. No. 1,871.

**WARD, G. E.**, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Meerut, is transf'd. in the same capacity to Mozuffernuggur, as a temp. arrangement. No. 1,553A, Sept. 11.

#### PUBLIC WORKS, N.W.P.

*Allahabad, Sept. 20.*—No. 4,112.—The following promotions are made in the engineer and upper subordinate establishments of the public works department, North-Western provinces, with effect from Sept. 1:—

**Engineers.**—From assistant engineer 2nd to 1st grade:—Mr. B. W. Blood, Mr. A. Grant.

**Upper Subordinates.**—From sub. engineer 2nd to 1st grade:—Mr. J. Beale. From overseer 1st grade to supervisor 2nd grade:—Serg. W. Gorman, Serg. C. Kerr, Corp. J. Kelly—this last being subject to confirmation by Government of India.

The above is in supersession of notification No. 4,098, dated Sept. 14.

## MILITARY.

**ABBOTT.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 13 last, apptg. Ensign Abbott, 2nd wing subalt., 11th N.I., to offic. as qmrr., in addition to his other duties, v. Becher.

**ABBOTT—IMPEY.**—Ensign Abbott, 107th foot, to be lieut., v. Rose, apptd. a probationer for the staff corps; dated Sept. 6. Ensign Impey to be lieut., v. Abbott, who is a probationer for the staff corps.

**ANLEY.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 23, apptg. Lieut. Anley to offic. as adjutant of 41st foot.

**BAMFIELD—IRWIN.**—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—Capt. Bamfield, 1st battalion 11th foot, and Lieut. Irwin, 1st battalion 12th foot.

**BATTYE.**—Oude division order confd., dated Aug. 16, posting Lieut. Battye, Bengal staff corps, to 39th N.I., for duty.

**BETHUNE.** Lieut., 37th foot, to be instructor of musketry, v. Gaultier, who has resigned the appt., with effect from April 16.

**CARR.** Capt., of the staff corps, asst. insp. gen., Madras police, to act as paymr. of the Presidency Circle, during employment of Col. Greenlaw, on other duty. No. 276, dated Aug. 13.

**CHADWICK.** Capt., Madras staff corps, 1st wing subalt., 6th regt. Madras N.I., is apptd. to offic. as 2nd in command of the Eripoorah irregular force, assumed charge of his duties Aug. 16. No. 271.

**CHANNER.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 17, apptg. Lieut. Channer, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, 2nd N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from May 26 last, v. Garton.

**DRUMMOND.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 1, apptg. Capt. Drummond, officg. 2nd in command, 12th Bengal cav., to offic. as commandant, v. Gough, on leave.

**GELSTON.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 22 last, appg. Lieut. Gelston to act as qmrr. of 3rd foot (1st batt.), v. Berry.

**GREEN.**—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. Green, 1st battn. 3rd Buffs, dated Sept. 6.

**HAWTHORNE.**—Umballa brigade order confd., dated July 31 last, appg. Col. Hawthorne, late Eur. L.C., to the comd. of the station from June 15 to July 5 last, during the absence of Major gen. Beatson on duty at Simla; dated Aug. 11, appg. Col. Hawthorne to continue to exercise comd. of the station, from 7th idem, Major gen. Beatson's privilege leave having expired.

**HILL.**—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign Hill, 93rd Highlanders, dated Sept. 6.

**HOMFRAY.**—The following order, issued by the officer comdg. the Malwa Bheel corps, confd.:—Dated June 7—With reference to G.O. May 26 last, prom. Lieut. Homfray to the rank of capt., that officer will continue to offic. as adjt. until relieved. No. 289.

**JEBB.** Ens., 25th foot, to be lieut., by purchase, v. Alexander, who retires, dated Sept. 3.

**LESLIE.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 16, appg. Lieut. Leslie, Bart., tempy. to act as interpreter to 107th foot, v. Beresford, there being no qualified officer available.

**MACKENZIE.**—Meerut brigade order confd., dated Aug. 10, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieut. col. Mackenzie, 105th foot, v. Major gen. Travers, proc. to Allahabad.

**MANNERS.**—Regtl. orders confd., dated respectively, July 7 and Aug. 3, appg. Capt. Manners to offic. as instructor of musketry to 2nd battn. 60th foot, in lieu of Lieut. Farmer, with effect from July 15 last, v. O'Brien, on leave.

**MONTGOMERY.**—Local rank of major is assigned to Capt. Montgomery, 2nd battn. 60th rifles, from Aug. 21 last.

**MORRIS.**—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer of the 60th foot having been removed to the battn. of his regt. specified:—Capt. Morris, 2nd battn.

**O'CALLAGHAN.** Lieut., 2nd wing subaltern 36th N.I., is permitted to join the senior dept. of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and to study therein from Oct. 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1870.

**ONSLOW.** Lieut., has been removed to 2nd battalion of 12th foot.

**PITT.**—Sirhind division order confd., dated Aug. 25, apptg. Lieut. Pitt, 55th foot, to act provisionally as aide-de-camp to Col. Hume, comdg. Sirhind division, with effect from Sept. 7.

**PULLEN.**—The C. in C. accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Cornet Pullin, 16 lancers, dated Sept. 11.

**ROSE.** Lieut., 107th foot, to be 2nd wing subaltern 41st N.I., on probation, v. Kelly. Sept. 6.

**SAMPSON.** Capt., is permitted to retain the appointment of adjt. of 9th Bengal cav. on his promotion to rank of captain. Dated Sept. 13.

**STANNUS.**—Meerut division order, dated Aug. 10, apptg. Brigadier gen. Stannus, comdg. Agra brigade, to com. the Meerut div. from Agra, retaining com. of his brigade, v. Travers, is confirmed.

**STEDMAN.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 9 last, apptg. Lieut. Stedman to officiate as adjt. 24th N.I., in addition to his other duties, from Sept. 10, v. Trotter.

**STEHELIN.**—Regtl. order confd., dated May 31 last, apptg. Lieut. and Acting Adjt. Stehelin to continue to perform the duties of qmrr. of 33rd N.I., in addn. to his other duties, from Sept. 12, pending arrvl. of Kelly.

**WALKER.**—Allahabad division order confd., dated Aug. 18, placing the services of Capt. Walker, wing officer 32nd N.I., tempy. at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

**WARBURTON.** Lieut., R.A., is apptd. to officiate as cantonment mag. of Jullundur during absence of Millar. Sept. 8.

**WILLIS.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 4, apptg. Lieut. Willis, 2nd squad. subalt., to officiate as 1st squad. subalt. 9th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, with effect from Sept. 1, v. Babington.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Sept. 17.—No. 969.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut. S. V. Gordon, 36th foot, 1st wing subaltern 23rd (Punjab) regt. N.I. (Pioneers); Aug. 1, 1868.

Lieut. M. N. Gubbins, 11th foot, asst. comr. in Oude, late 1st wing subaltern 37th (the Meerut) regt. N.I.; Aug. 4, 1868.

No. 970.—Lieut. M. N. Gubbins, 11th foot, asst. comr. in Oude, late 1st wing subaltern 37th (the Meerut) regt. N.I., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 969 of this date, will rank as lieut. in that corps, under the operation of para. 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from Aug. 4, 1868, subject to H.M.'s approval.

## STUDENTS OF THOMASON COLLEGE.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to continue their studies at Thomason College, Roorkee, till Nov. 1, 1870:—

Capt. E. D. Branson, general list, infantry, attached to 37th N.I.

Lieut. H. R. LeM. Carey, 1st battalion 6th foot.

Ensign G. W. Martin, 88th foot.

## MEDICAL.

**BLAKE.**—Delhi garrison order confd., dated May 31 last, appg. Staff asst. surg. Blake, 79th foot, to med. charge of 17th N.I. (temp.), v. McCreery.

**CENTER.** Asst. surg., attached to the 26th N.I., is apptd. to med. charge of 1st Bengal cav., in room of Amesbury.

**COGAN.**—Agra station order confd., dated Aug. 18, directing Asst. surg. Cogan, No. 7 batty., 22nd brig. R.A., on leave at Nynsee Tal, to proceed to Morar for duty.

**DEVLIN.**—Umritsur station order confd., dated Aug. 24, appg. Staff asst. surg. Devlin, in med. charge of troops at Fort Govindghur, to take over charge of garrison cells from Hughes, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 20th idem. [Sept. 17.]

**HARVEY.** Asst. surg., to be in med. charge of the Rajpootana agency from HATCHELL.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated July 13 last, directing Asst. surg. Hatchell, officg. garrison surg., Chunar, to proceed to Agra (making over charge of his duties to Winn), and relieve Surg. Raddock of the med. charge of 1st N.I.

**IMTHURN.** Dr., medical officer, Tezpor, to have med. charge of the civil station of Bogra. Sept. 21.

**JOHNSTON.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 21 last, appg. Staff asst. surg. Johnston, M.D., to the med. charge of 79th foot, with effect from 2nd idem, v. Drysdale.

**KIDD.** Apoth., to have med. charge of the P.W. estab. at Dehree, employed on the Soane irrigation works. Sept. 16.

**KNIGHT.** Asst. apoth., of the subord. med. dept., services are replaced at disposal of the mily. dept. No. 309, Sept. 17.

**MANTELL.**—Meean Meer brig. order confd., dated Aug. 10, making the following arrangement:—Asst. surg. Mantell, M.B., to afford med. aid to 35th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Annealey.

**RAYE.**—Meerut div. order confd., dated Aug. 21, directing Asst. surg. Raye, on being relieved of the med. charge of 17th N.I., to proceed to Umritsur for duty.

**RINGER.**—Nowgong station order confd., dated June 10 last, apptg. Surg. Ringer, 7th Bengal cav., to med. charge of wing 15th Madras N.I., in add. to his other duties, v. Strong.

**ROSE.**—BARLOW.—Presidency div. order confd., dated July 26 last, directing Surg. major Rose (recently returned from furl.) to proceed to Agra for duty. Dated Aug. 21, apptg. Capt. Barlow, 2nd N.I., to act as garrison qmrr., Fort William (temp.), v. Fox.

**SMITH.** Staff surg. major, M.D., now in med. charge of R.A. at Lucknow, to proceed to Presidency and take charge of the statistical branch of the office of insp. gen. of hospitals, in room of Sutherland, to England.

**TAYLOR.**—TURNBULL.—Rawul Pindee brig. order confd., dated Aug. 11, making the foll. med. arrangements:—Surg. Taylor, 23rd N.I., to assume med. charge of 16th Bengal cav., with effect from June 4 last, in add. to his other duties, v. Morice, on leave. Surg. major Turnbull, 24th N.I., to assu. med. charge of 16th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Aug. 3, v. Taylor.

**VEALE.**—Jhelum station order confd., dated July 12 last, placing the services of Asst. surg. Veale, 30th N.I., at the disposal of the civil authorities, Jhelum, in add. to his other duties (temp.), v. Dr. Cary.

**WOODS.** Surg., 14th brig. R.A., now on gen. leave at Dalhousie, to proceed and join head qrs. of his brig. at Ahmedabad in the Bombay command.

**PUBLIC WORKS, N.W.P.**—The following promotions are made in the engineer and upper subordinate establishments of the public works department, North-Western Provinces, with effect from Sept. 1:—Engineers: From assistant engineer, 2nd to 1st grade, Mr. W. B. Blood. Upper Subordinate: From sub-engineer, 2nd to 1st grade, Mr. J. Beale; from sub-engineer, 3rd to 2nd grade, Sergeant R. Bruce.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The following civil servants have lately passed:—Mr. B. W. Blood, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the prescribed colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on July 30. No. 1,355a. Mr. C. Shelverton, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, 2nd division, Baree Doab canal, has passed the examination in colloquial Hindustani required of assistant engineers. No. 4,376.

**EXAMINATIONS (MILITARY).**—The undermentioned officers have been reported by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—High proficiency in Persian: Lieut. J. M. Trotter, general list, infantry, adjutant 124th N.I. Persian under Clause VIII.: Lieut. W. Wildmer, staff corps, officiating adjutant 13th N.I. Higher standard in Hindoostanee: Ens. F. T. Goodridge, 1st battalion 5th foot; Ens. F. N. Chalmers, 79th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 39th N.I.

**PUBLIC WORKS—SUBORDINATE APPOINTMENTS.**—The undermentioned persons have been appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the public works department in the grades specified, and posted to Rajpootana, as supervisors of the 1st grade:—Messrs. Dyer and Spurr; as supervisors of the second grade, Messrs. Browning, Chill, Chapman, and Trotter; as temporary overseer of the first grade, Mr. J. H. Jackson; ditto, second grade, Mr. J. H. Hussey; ditto, third grade, Mr. J. S. Spurgeon.

**MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe, and leave of absence on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. Williams, 1st battalion 8th foot, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. Walker, 2nd battalion 19th foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Ensign Thunder, 38th foot, to Dalhousie, from Aug. 29 to Nov. 15. Lieut. Sevier, 41st foot, to Calcutta, for one month from date of leaving the regiment. Capt. Morton, 55th foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage should his services be required. Capt. Riley, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage should his services be required. Capt. Murphy, 58th foot, to remain at Landour, and the hills north of Deyrah, from Aug. 24 to Oct. 23, in extension. Asst. surg. Ambrose, M.D., to remain at Landour, and the hills north of Deyrah, from Aug. 16 to Oct. 31, in extension. Capt. Hoskins, 77th foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage should his services be required. Capt. Cooper, 85th foot, to England, from Sept. 1 to Feb. 28 next, on urgent private affairs. Capt. (local major) Bell, 93rd foot, to remain at Kussowlie, from Sept. 6 to Oct. 31, in extension. Capt. Mullock, 95th foot, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Lieut. and Adj. Schmidt, 109th foot, to remain in Cashmere, from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. col. Nedham, commanding 1st N.I., to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from Aug. 26 to Nov. 10. Lieut. col. Pogson, 6th N.I., to remain at Darjeeling, from Aug. 10 to Oct. 10, in extension. Ensign Lydiard, 31st N.I., to remain at Murree, from Aug. 28 to Oct. 31, in extension. The leave to proceed to sea and the colonies granted to Major Woodcock, of the Bengal staff corps, is extended for a period of six months on the same account. Assistant surgeon Malcolm, M.D., 7th hussars, to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops, via the Cape, should his services be required. Assistant surgeon Corbett, 21st hussars, to Calcutta, from date of departure. Captain McMahon, 23rd brigade, R.A., to April 1, 1870, to remain in England, on private affairs, in extension. Second captain Bazalgette, 16th brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Assistant surgeon Davidge, G battery, 8th brigade, to Mussoorie, from Aug. 25 to Oct. 31. Quartermaster A. Berry, 3rd foot, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Captain Gaynor, 38th foot, to remain at Murree, Cashmere, or Simla, from Sept. 16 to Oct. 15, in extension, on private affairs. Lieut. Barnes, 41st foot, instructor of musketry, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Major Gostling, 49th foot, to England, for fifteen months, from Oct. 1, or date of embarkation, on private affairs. Captain and brevet major Hinxman, 60th foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Captain Fleming, 95th foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage, should his services be required. Captain and local major Denis de Vitre, 103rd foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Captain Mylne, 10th foot, to remain at Murree, from Sept. 2 to Oct. 15, in extension. Ensign Wyll, 109th foot, to remain at Simla, from Sept. 13 to Oct. 12, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. col. Cockburn, deputy paymaster, officiating paymaster of the Sirhind Circle, leave for one month, from Oct. 1, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Asst. surg. Heffernan, for twenty months. Lieut. col. McNeill (16th brigade, commanding R.A., Mooltan), to Simla, from Aug. 28 to Oct. 28. Capt. Browne, 21st foot, 1st battalion, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. Wingfield, 36th foot, to England, for eight months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage should his services be required. Lieut. Marriott, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage should his services be required. Lieut. Conor, 38th foot, instructor of musketry, to remain in Cashmere, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, in extension. Ensign Graham, 77th foot, to Shaikbodeen, Punjab, from Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, in extension. Capt. Campbell, 104th foot, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage should his services be required. Lieut. col. Beatson (doing duty at Allahabad), to Bombay or Calcutta, for twenty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on private affairs. Lieut. col. Holroyd, doing duty at Rawul Pindee, from March 13 to April 1, on private affairs. Major Bailey, to the hills north of Deyrah, from May 2 to Oct. 15. Capt. Freeman, 4th Bengal cavalry, 3rd squadron and officiating 2nd squadron officer, to Bombay, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, preparatory to embarking for Europe. Surg. Morice, 16th Bengal cavalry, to Murree, from June 4 to Oct. 15. Col. Liptrott, Bengal infantry, to remain at Mussoorie, from Oct. 16 to Nov. 28, on private affairs, in extension.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

ATKINSON, A. J. B., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Madras, is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language. [with the powers of a mag. Sept. 13.] BALL, J., dep. coll. and mag. of the dist. of South Canara, is invested

BLAIR, J. H., protector of emigrants at Madras, resumed charge of his office from Macgregor on Sept. 20.

KELSALL, J., acting sub. coll. and mag. of Bellary, assumed charge of the dist. from Sullivan on Sept. 16. Sept. 21.

MORERLY, Capt., staff corps, examiner of railway accounts, delivered over charge of his office to Jennings on Sept. 17.

### MILITARY.

BRERETON, Lieut., is removed from 2nd wing subalt. 4th N.I., to qrmr. 4th N.I.

MONRO, Senior Lieut. D., staff corps, cadre 43rd regt. N.I., to have the position of capt., v. Dobree, deceased. No. 304, Sept. 12.

RIDGOUT, Capt., 7th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as offic. extra wing subalt., v. Major Georges, proceeding to Europe on m.c.

TALBOT, Lieut., 76th foot, who arrived from England on Aug. 26, will proceed to join his regt. in Burmah, on duty.

WALTERS, Lieut., att. to 33rd N.I., is appd. provisionally A.D.C. to Major gen. De Sausmarez, comdg. Pegu div.

WHITE, Lieut. col., 9th N.I., to offic. as comdt.

**MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. Whitlock, of the staff corps, assistant superintendent of police, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. Law, 2nd battalion 21st fusiliers, is detailed for duty with his regimental depot, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage, provided no instructions to the contrary are meanwhile received from the Horse Guards. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Owen, commandant 12th N.I., to have leave of absence from April 20, or date of departure, for eight months. Asst. surg. Walker, 2nd battalion 19th foot, to have leave of absence to England, via the Cape route, from date of embarkation; unfit to do duty with troops. Col. Webb, staff corps, doing general duty centre division, to have leave of absence for six months from Aug. 25, or date of departure; Bangalore and Coorg; private affairs. The undermentioned gentleman has obtained leave of absence from his station:—Col. Denison. Capt. Rolland, 23rd brigade R.A., has leave of absence to appear before a medical board.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

BEATTY, J., received charge of the office of superintending engr. for irrigation in Scinde, from Capt. Merriman, R.E., on Sept. 3.

GAMBLE—FARRAN—MCADAM.—The Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature has extended the leave of absence already granted to Mr. H. Gamble, official assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, till Oct. 9, on further med. cert., and has appd. Mr. G. H. Farran to continue to act for the said Henry Gamble for such extended period; and has also appd. Mr. W. E. McAdam to continue to act as head asst. in the Prothonotary's office till Oct. 9, v. Farran.

### MILITARY.

BIRCH, Capt., 9th regt. N.I., to retain the adjutancy on prom. No. 822.

CARRUTHERS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 9, directing Ens. Carruthers, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. 16th regt. N.I., in addition to his own duties, v. Tandy.

FORBES, Capt., 2nd in com. 2nd Scinde horse, to offic. as brig. major, Scinde frontier field force, v. Major Gordon. Sept. 13.

GORDON, Major, brig. major, Scinde frontier field force, to offic. as comdnt. of 3rd Scinde horse, during the absence of Lieut. col. Briggs, c.b.

GUERIN.—The name of the undermen. officer, who retired from the service under the annuity scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry:—Lieut. col. (col. retired list) Guerin, by the death of Col. (general) Moore, on Aug. 18. No. 665.

HEATH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 8, directing Lieut. and adjt. Heath to offic. as qrmr. to 26th N.I., in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Hay, proceeding on leave.

### PROMOTIONS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 13.—No. 613.—The following promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Infantry.—Majors (lieut. cols. in staff corps) Shewell, cadre 20th regt. N.I., and Day, cadre 19th regt. N.I.; Major Warden, staff corps, cadre 4th regt. N.I.; Majors (lieut. cols. in staff corps) Pirie, cadre 1st regt. N.I., and Campbell, cadre 22nd regt. N.I.; Major Herne, 103rd foot, cadre 1st European regt.; Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) Howett, cadre 11th regt. N.I.; Majors Parr, staff corps, cadre 24th regt. N.I., and Hill, staff corps, cadre 14th regt. N.I.; Majors (lieut. cols. in staff corps) Phillips, cadre 1st European regt., Annesley, cadre 26th regt. N.I., Thacker, cadre 9th regt. N.I., and Scott, cadre 30th regt. N.I.; Majors Wallace, staff corps, cadre 5th regt. N.I., Law, staff corps, cadre 2nd grenadiers N.I., and James, staff corps, cadre 10th regt. N.I.; Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) Etheridge, cadre 3rd European regt.; Major Green, c.b., staff corps, cadre 16th regt. N.I.; Majors (lieut. cols. in staff corps) Bates, cadre 8th regt. N.I., Westropp, cadre 2nd European regt., and Schneider, cadre 3rd European regt.; Majors Coles, staff corps, cadre 15th regt. N.I., and Robertson, staff corps, cadre 28th regt. N.I.; Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) Jacob, 18th regt. N.I.; Majors Chesshyre, staff corps, cadre 12th regt. N.I., Nuttall, staff corps, cadre 29th regt. N.I., and Cumming, staff corps, cadre 17th regt. N.I.; Major (capt. in staff corps) Boulton, cadre 31st regt. N.I.; Major Bannerman, staff corps, cadre 3rd regt. N.I.;

Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) Little, cadre 25th regt. N.L.I.; Major Whittaker, staff corps, cadre 2nd European regt.; Major (capt. in staff corps) Anderson, cadre 23rd regt. N.L.I.; Major Thomas, staff corps, cadre 13th regt. N.I.; Majors (lieut. cols. in staff corps) James, cadre 6th regt. N.I., and Maude, cadre 7th regt. N.I., to have the position of lieut. col., from August 2 last, in succession to Anderson, deceased.

Cadre 20th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) G. McB. B. Farquharson to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) C. F. James to have the position of captain, from Aug. 2, in succession to Shewell, promoted and removed.

Cadre 19th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) Sir W. H. R. Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. Jacob to have the position of captain, from Aug. 2, in succession to Day, promoted and removed.

Cadre 4th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) A. W. Graham to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) G. B. Crispin to have the position of captain, from Aug. 2, in succession to Warden, promoted and removed.

Cadre 1st Grenadier N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. R. Lambert to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) C. M. Griffith to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Pirie, promoted and removed.

Cadre 22nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. L. Briggs, C.B., to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. Jacob to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Campbell, promoted and removed.

Cadre 1st European Regt.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. N. Miller to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. 103rd foot) C. W. Smith to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Herne, promoted and removed.

Cadre 11th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. R. Hathway to have the position of major, and Lieut. and brevet capt. A. Phelps to be capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Hewett, promoted and removed.

Cadre 21th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. H. S. Pierce to have the position of major, and Lieut. J. W. Holland to be capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Parr, promoted and removed.

Cadre 14th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) C. W. Wahab to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) T. L. Fraser to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Hill, promoted and removed.

Cadre 1st European Regt.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. G. Mainwaring to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. 103rd foot) J. S. Graves to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Phillips, promoted and removed.

Cadre 26th Regt. N.I.—Capt. and brevet major A. Y. Sinclair to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. W. M. Anderson to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succ. to Annesley, prom. and removed.

Cadre 9th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) P. Dods to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) V. Birch to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succ. to Thacker, prom. and removed.

Cadre 30th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) W. H. Beynon to have the position of major, and Lieut. M. M. Carpendale (staff corps) to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Scott, promoted and removed.

Cadre 5th Regt. N.L.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) M. R. Haig to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. T. Brown to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succ. to Wallace, prom. and removed.

Cadre 2nd Gr. Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) W. C. Lester to have the position of major, from Aug. 2, v. Law, promoted and removed.

Cadre 10th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) F. Roome to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) E. M. V. James to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to James, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd Eur. Regt.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. G. Robison to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. F. Sandwith to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Etheridge, promoted and removed.

Cadre 16th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. Miles to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) L. Russell to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succ. to Green, prom. and removed.

Cadre 8th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) A. Becher to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) G. Bramwell to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succ. to Bates, prom. and removed.

Cadre 2nd Eur. Regt.—Capt. (major in staff corps) R. D. Hassard to have the position of major, and Lieut. and brevet capt. H. B. Edwards to be captain, from Aug. 2, in succession to Westropp, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd Eur. Regt.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. A. M. Macdonald to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. 109th foot) C. H. Coghlan to have the position of captain, from Aug. 2, in succession to Schneider, promoted and removed.

Cadre 15th Regt. N.I.—Capt. G. S. Morris to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) A. J. Doig to have the position of captain, from Aug. 2, in succession to Coles, promoted and removed.

Cadre 28th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) L. d'A. Dunster-ville to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) G. A. Atkinson to have the position of captain, from Aug. 2, in succession to Robertson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 18th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. Ashburner to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) F. W. Jones to have the position of captain, from Aug. 2, in succession to Jacob, promoted and removed.

Cadre 12th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) H. F. Bolton to have the position of major, from Aug. 2, v. Chesshyre, promoted and removed.

Cadre 29th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) G. D. Eales to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. Jopp to have the position of captain, from Aug. 2, in succession to Nuttall, promoted and removed.

Cadre 17th Regt. N.I.—Capt. H. Vaughan, staff corps, to have the position of major from Aug. 2, v. Cumming, promoted and removed.

Cadre 31st Regt. N.I.—Capt. C. D. Macleod to be major, from Aug. 2, v. Boulton, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) W. H. Mason to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. H. Yates to have the position of captain, from Aug. 2, in succession to Bannerman, promoted and removed.

Cadre 25th Regt. N.L.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) E. A. H. Bacon to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. F. Forbes to have the position of captain, from Aug. 2, in succession to Little, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd European Regt.—Capt. (major in staff corps) G. A. Laugh-ton to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) A. M. Shewell to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Whittaker, promoted and removed.

Cadre 23rd Regt. N.L.I.—Capt. C. A. C. Hawkins (staff corps) to have the position of major, and Lieut. J. G. McRae (staff corps) to have the position of captain, from Aug. 2, in succession to Anderson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 13th Regt. N.I.—Captain (major in staff corps) W. T. Chitty to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) G. F. Beville to have the position of captain, from Aug. 2, in succession to Thomas, promoted and removed.

Cadre 6th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) S. C. Milford to have the position of major, and Lieut. P. D. Malden (staff corps) to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to James, promoted and removed.

Cadre 7th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) W. Widdicombe to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) R. L. Campbell to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Maude, promoted and removed.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. (capt. 106th foot) J. W. Garlick to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, v. Lester, cadre 2nd gren. N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. L. Fagan, staff corps, to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, v. Bolton, cadre 12th regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. (capt. 109th foot) St. J. E. Daubeney to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, v. Vaughan, cadre 17th regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. G. F. Bryant, staff corps, to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, v. Macleod, cadre 31st regt. N.I., promoted.

Infantry.—Majors (lieut. cols. in staff corps) G. McB. B. Farquharson, cadre 20th regt. N.I., and Sir W. H. R. Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., cadre 19th regt. N.I.; Major A. W. Graham, staff corps, cadre 4th regt. N.I.; Majors (lieut. cols. in staff corps) W. R. Lambert, cadre 1st grenadiers N.I., W. L. Briggs, C.B., cadre 22nd regt. N.I., H. N. Miller, cadre 1st European regt., and H. R. Hathway, cadre 11th regt. N.I.; Majors J. H. S. Pierce, staff corps, cadre 21th regt. N.I., and C. W. Wahab, staff corps, cadre 14th regt. N.I., and Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. G. Mainwaring, cadre 1st European regt., to have the position of lieut. col.; and Major A. Y. Sinclair, cadre 26th regt. N.I., to be lieut. col., from August 2, in succession to Anderson, deceased.

Cadre 20th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. M. Holt to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. S. Iredell to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Farquharson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 19th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) C. T. Palin to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) R. V. Malden to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Green, promoted and removed.

Cadre 4th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) R. J. Castell to have the position of major, from Aug. 2, v. Graham, promoted and removed.

Cadre 1st Gren. Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) W. Walker to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) H. M. Fullerton, to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Lambert, promoted and removed.

Cadre 22nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) G. C. Eveyard to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) G. A. Jacob to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Briggs, promoted and removed.

Cadre 1st Eur. Regt.—Capt. (major in staff corps) W. Gray to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) E. W. Trevor, to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succ. to Miller, prom. and removed.

Cadre 11th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) G. Davison to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) H. D. Cathcart to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Hathway, promoted and removed.

Cadre 24th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) C. J. Prescott to have the position of major, and Lieut. C. FitzH. L. Way (staff corps) to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succession to Pierce, promoted and removed.

Cadre 14th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) T. Leith to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) A. J. Vibart to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succ. to Wahab, prom. and removed.

Cadre 1st European Regt.—Capt. R. A. Taylor, 103rd foot, to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. 103rd foot) T. S. Clay to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succ. to Mainwaring, prom. and removed.

Cadre 26th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) G. L. Thomson to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) F. J. Wise to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, in succ. to Sinclair, promoted.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. (capt. 109th foot) C. H. P. Ducat to have the position of capt. from Aug. 2, v. Castell, 4th regt. N.I., prom.



## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

- ANTRAM**—At Calcutta, Sept. 27, wife of A. B. Antram, daughter.  
**ARCHDALL**—At 7, Poonamallee-road, Madras, Sept. 18, wife of H. G. Archdall, assistant surgeon, Madras Army, son.  
**BAYLEY**—At Vizianagram, Sept. 6, wife of Lieut. H. E. Bayley, 33rd regt. N.I., son.  
**BEYNON**—At Simla, Sept. 21, wife of Major W. H. Beynon, daughter.  
**BROUGHTON**—At 4, Elysium-row, Calcutta, Sept. 18, Mrs. L. P. Delves Broughton, daughter.  
**CARTER**—At 118, South Collingah-street, Calcutta, Sept. 18, wife of late W. H. Carter, master mariner of New Jersey City, New York, son.  
**CARTER**—At Benares, Sept. 18, wife of P. W. Carter, manager Doornraon Rajah's estates, son. [daughter.  
**CLARKSON**—At Baree, Sept. 23, wife of J. G. Clarkson, H.M.'s Customs, son.  
**CURRIE**—At Nymee Tal, Sept. 20, wife of Robert G. Currie, C.S., daughter.  
**CURRIE**—At Benares, Sept. 20, wife of Capt. Henry O. Currie, paymaster, 19th hussars, daughter.  
**DAUN**—At Kamptee, Sept. 16, widow of the late Major J. Daun, retired list, son. [C.S., daughter.  
**ELLIOTT**—At Dhurmisa, Punjab, Oct. 16, wife of Charles P. Elliott, Esq., son.  
**FARRELL**—At Calcutta, Sept. 19, wife of H. Farrell, Esq., son.  
**GOMPERTZ**—At Shikarpoor, Upper Scinde, Sept. 21, wife of R. Gompertz, Esq., local funds executive engineer, son.  
**GOVAN**—At Almorah, Sept. 20, wife of Surg. G. M. Govan, M.D., H.M.'s 3rd Goorkha regt., daughter.  
**LIOT**—At Mussoorie, Sept. 20, wife of Capt. Liot, daughter.  
**LOWE**—At Merton, Murree, Sept. 17, wife of Major Lowe, asst. comy. gen., daughter.  
**MURRAY**—At Neemuch, Sept. 18, wife of J. H. Murray, executive engineer, Neemuch division, daughter. [Marshall, R.A., son.  
**MARSHALL**—At Edrington, near Mercara, Coorg, Sept. 8, wife of Capt. Marshall, son.  
**MATTHEW**—At Fort William, Sept. 26, wife of Rev. H. J. Matthew, son.  
**MIDDLECOAT**—At Trichinopoly, Oct. 8, wife of Lieut. Middlecoat, Madras staff corps, qmtr. 26th regt. N.I., son.  
**PETTIGREW**—At Bangalore, Sept. 21, wife of Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, son.  
**PURCELL**—At Sitteba, Sept. 18, wife of C. Purcell, daughter.  
**RAWLINS**—At Dhurmisa, Sept. 19, wife of Lieut. col. Rawlins, 1st Goorkha N.I., daughter.  
**SAUNDERS**—At Ootacamund, Sept. 16, wife of Lieut. col. E. A. Saunders, staff corps, daughter.  
**TRAFFORD**—At Serampore, Sept. 24, wife of Rev. J. Trafford, M.A., Serampore College, daughter. [Walker, daughter.  
**WALKER**—At Mahinarra factory, Upper Assam, Sept. 11, wife of Mr. W. Walker, son.  
**WARNER**—At Woodville, Mussoorie, Sept. 15, wife of E. Warner, Esq., barrister-at-law, daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

- LE MESURIER**—**NICHOLAS**—At Kussowlie, Andrew Le Mesurier, captain H.M.'s 14th regt., fourth son of the late F. H. Le Mesurier, commander R.N., to Kate J., widow of the late Col. R. Nicholas, Bengal staff corps.  
**MOUNTFORD**—**GIBSON**—At St. George's Church, Agra, Sept. 20, Charles E. Mountford, to Josephine L., second daughter of J. Gibson, Esq.  
**WHEELER**—**INNES**—At Christ Church, Simla, Sept. 15, B. H. I. Wheeler, captain Bengal staff corps, to Frances C., fourth daughter of Col. J. C. Innes, Bengal infantry.  
**WHITEHEAD**—**SMITH**—At Calcutta, Sept. 21, John James, son of James Whitehead, of the firm of G. C. Hay and Co., to Jane A., daughter of the late James Smith, of the Bengal Printing Company (Limited).

## DEATHS.

- AYERST**—At Fyzabad, Sept. 18, Ellen J. M., only daughter of Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A., chaplain, aged 4 years and 9 months.  
**BEATSON**—At Seetabuldee, Sept. 20, wife of W. B. Beatson, M.D., civil surg. of Nagpore, Central India.  
**BERESFORD**—At the General Hospital, Calcutta, Sept. 24, C. Beresford, of county Waterford, Ireland, and late 3rd officer of the ship *Lady Melville*, of London, aged 21.  
**BOULTON**—At Agra, Sept. 20, Thomas H., only surviving child of Asst. surg. Boulton, R.A., aged 18 months.  
**CARRINGTON**—At No. 8, Harrington-street, Calcutta, Sept. 21, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Carrington.  
**HARVEY**—At Cachar, Sept. 12, J. Harvey, son of E. Harvey, R.N., The Warren, Calclaff, Londonderry, Ireland.  
**JOHNSON**—At Etawah, Sept. 14, Albert, infant son of Rev. W. J. Johnson, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Futehghurh, aged 7 months.  
**JOHNSTONE**—At the house of Mr. Burke, Biddabaty, Sept. 7, Mrs. A. Johnstone, late of Chandernagore. [rect., aged 33.  
**PEDDIE**—At Subathoo, Sept. 11, Capt. George Peddie, 41st "Welsh" Pochin—At Salep, Sept. 21, son of C. N. Pochin, C.S., aged 6 months.  
**RISTELL**—At Agra, Sept. 20, John G., youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Ristell, of Toondla, aged 2.  
**SARTORIUS**—At Dharwar, Sept. 15, wife of Lieut. G. C. Sartorius, Bombay Staff Corps.  
**SEWELL**—At Meerut, Sept. 22, Dudley, infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Sewell, aged 13 days.  
**SHORT**—At Hope Lodge, Egmore, Sept. 22, Howard H. S., the child of James and Catherine Short, aged 5 years.  
**SHORT**—At Marshall's-road, Egmore, Sept. 23, Kate M. A., daughter of James and Catherine Short, aged 6 years.  
**SMITH**—At Hazareebagh, Sept. 19, wife of Capt. Graham Smith, R.E.  
**TWEEDIE**—At Dorundah, Chota Nagpore, Sept. 5, Mary, child of Lieut. colonel Tweedie, 10th M.N.I., aged 24 years.

## Home.

## MR. ANDREW ON THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.

Mr. W. P. Andrew, Chairman of the Sind Railway Company, has lately addressed the India-office in a letter from which we make the following extracts:—

3. It appears from the despatches in question that the Government of India has expressed its general concurrence in the opinion recorded in the late Viceroy's Minute that it is desirable that the future extensions of the railway system of India should be undertaken by the direct agency of Government; the reasons alleged for this opinion being that Government possesses greater facilities than private companies for raising money at favourable rates; that the railways can be more cheaply constructed by Government agency; and that the terms of the contracts with the companies under the guarantee system throw upon the Government the whole of the loss which may be incurred, while they exclude the Government from any direct participation in the profits.

4. The directors are ready to admit that the facilities of the Government for raising capital are usually, though not always, slightly greater than those of companies; but they do not consider that past experience, so far as it can be held to bear on the subject, warrants the anticipation that works of such a nature as railways can be more cheaply constructed by the agency of Government. I would submit that whereas the Government considers—and, as it appears to the directors, considers reasonably—that the railways now proposed to be constructed can be constructed at less than the average cost of those which have been already made, the reduction which it is thought will be effected will be due in a great measure to the advantage gained by the experience of the past—an advantage which will operate in favour of the companies at least as much as in that of the Government, which is as yet confessedly deficient in the organisation necessary to discharge the task it proposes to undertake. The directors do not doubt that had the Government of India in the first instance itself undertaken the construction of railways in that country, it would have been equally impossible to have kept the cost of the earliest lines within such limits as might appear practicable after nearly twenty years' experience had been gained.

5. The question of the terms of the contracts with the existing companies I shall revert to hereafter.

6. My object in addressing you on the present occasion is not to contest the general soundness of the views on which the proposed change of the policy of the Government is based, but rather to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State the peculiar manner in which the Scinde Railway Company is affected by the change, and to point out, more prominently than has yet been done, the reasons why the case of this company, or rather the main line of this company, should be exceptionally dealt with.

7. In the first place it will be at once conceded that the position of the Scinde Railway Company, as affected by the proposed change, is altogether without a parallel in the whole of India. The Kotree and Mooltan line, which this company has for years past urged on the notice of the Secretary of State, and whose necessity has been at length recognised by all the highest Government authorities, is not an isolated line. Neither is it a branch or a simple extension of an existing line. It is, on the contrary, a central part of a trunk line of which both extremities have been already constructed and are in the hands of one company. It is a line to which the shareholders of the company concerned have for years past looked forward as the link necessary to unite their hitherto disjointed undertakings in one continuous railway—a link, in the words of a despatch of the Punjab Government [dated 13th October, 1868], "the fitting in of which alone can secure for the Scinde and Punjab lines, already completed, the prospect of becoming ultimately remunerative."

8. Before proceeding further, I would draw attention to one or two points in the despatches to which reference has already been made which would appear applicable to the case of this company. Lord Lawrence, in his Minute of the 9th January last (para. 22), observes that, "for the future, railways should, as far as is consistent with actual and implied engagements with the existing companies, be carried out by the Government itself." The Government of India, in despatch No. 24 of the 11th March (para. 6), commenting on Lord Lawrence's Minute, expresses itself as follows:—"Sir John Lawrence sums up his conclusions by stating that, in his opinion, railways should, so far as is consistent with actual and implied engagements with existing companies, be carried out by the Government itself. We assent to these views, and to the arguments on which they are based." It will thus be seen that neither the late nor the present Viceroy desired that the new policy to which they had given their adhesion should be allowed to prejudice the reasonable claims and expectations of existing companies. Several passages in Lord Mayo's despatches tend to confirm this view. His Grace the Duke of Argyll also, in his despatch of the 15th July, observes that certain projected lines (enumerated in the margin of the despatch) "are considered to be so connected with undertakings of existing companies as to give to the latter a natural hope and expectation that they will be entrusted with their construction, provided they are willing to accept it on certain specified conditions, differing somewhat materially from those of the existing contracts."

9. The precise meaning intended by the Government of India to be conveyed by the expression "actual and implied engagements" is doubtless open to question; but it appears to the directors that the case of the Indus Valley Railway may not unreasonably be considered as one of an "implied" engagement with an existing company. Turning, on the other hand, to the extract just quoted from the despatch of the Secretary of State, it appears to the directors to be simply impossible throughout the

whole of the Peninsula to find another instance where a projected line is so inseparably connected with the undertaking of an existing company as is the Mooltan and Kotree line with the trunk line of the Scinde Railway Company.

10. As to the question whether there existed on the part of the shareholders of this company "a natural hope and expectation" that they would be entrusted with the construction of the proposed line, it is only necessary to draw attention to the resolution, of which a copy is given below,\* which was moved and seconded by the shareholders themselves, and carried unanimously, at an extraordinary general meeting of the company, held on the 30th March last, in connection with the proposed amalgamation of the company's undertakings. This resolution shows in the most conclusive manner that the shareholders confidently expected the concession; and I believe I am fully justified in stating that the only point regarding which they entertained any anxiety or apprehension was as to the time when the Secretary of State should think proper to authorise the commencement of operations.

11. In para. 12 of Lord Mayo's despatch of March 11, after the remark that there may be some doubt as to the agency by which the Indus Valley line should be carried out, it is suggested that, "before the designs are completed, all doubts as to the agency for construction may easily be disposed of." The despatch continues, "If the railway is to be combined with a canal, it would almost necessarily follow that the Government should carry out the part of the line on which this is done, and, if so, then probably the whole line." Doubtless, if the proposed combination of the railway with a canal on the lower portion of the line should be ultimately decided on, the construction of that part of the line would naturally fall to the Government; and as the continuity of the company's railway would thus be broken by the interposition of a separate authority and separate interests, the benefits which are looked for in the proposed amalgamation of the company's undertakings would be in a great measure neutralised, and the grounds on which the company bases its claim for the concession of the whole railway from Mooltan to Kotree would be in some degree weakened, the question being limited to half of the line only. But with regard to this the directors would observe, that while it is doubtful when a final decision will be come to in regard to the canal and railway scheme, it is far from certain that that project will be ultimately adopted. The Board regard the project in question with great apprehension, as they are advised that it would be a serious engineering mistake to attempt, in such a country as Scinde, to combine a railway with a canal, by constructing the former upon the bank of the latter, as the only soil which would be available for the formation of the embankment would be unable to sustain the vibration caused by passing trains, or the scour of a large body of water, without being breached and ultimately destroyed. The upper half of the undertaking, from Mooltan to Roree, on the other hand, it has been decided is to be proceeded with at once—i.e., as soon as the estimates shall have been approved by the Secretary of State; and if the construction of that section is placed in the hands of this company, it will result in three very important advantages to the company, which the directors feel it to be their duty to urge with the utmost earnestness on the notice of the Secretary of State. The directors do this in behalf of the shareholders, whose interests, if the line is withheld from them, will suffer a most serious injury, and one altogether disproportioned to any possible advantage which can accrue to the Government by including either the whole or part of the Indus Valley Railway among the lines to be constructed by Government agency. The advantages in question, which are irrespective of the ultimate decision as to the lower portion of the line, are these:—Firstly, the breach of continuity between the upper and lower portions of the company's line would be reduced by one-half in respect of distance. Secondly, the average mileage cost of the company's undertaking would be considerably lessened by the incorporation of the Mooltan and Roree line with it, as the estimated mileage cost of that section is about one-third less than the average cost of the company's existing lines. Thirdly, the section in question would be constructed much more quickly if placed in the hands of the company than if it were undertaken by the Government, as it is understood to be the intention of Government to distribute on a number of lines in different parts of the country the annual outlay of 3½ millions, which it is proposed to expend on the State railways.

12. Before leaving this part of the subject, the directors desire to add a few words by way of contrast between the different proposals which have been made with regard to the construction of the Indus Valley line. The Punjab Government, in its despatch of the 13th October last, recommended that the line should be commenced simultaneously at both ends, and that it should be completed within a period of six years; the expenditure, estimated at a total of six millions sterling, varying from three-quarters to one and a-half millions per annum during that time. This arrangement would be very similar to that adopted in the case of the Delhi Railway, which will be completed from end to end next year, five years after its commencement. Sir Donald McLeod, it is to be observed, did not, so far as the directors are aware, regard the Indus Valley Railway as one which might fitly be undertaken by Government; the only para. in his despatch which has any reference to the question of the agency to be employed in its construction tending to an entirely different conclusion. The para. in question is given below.† If, on the other hand, the Indus

Valley Railway should be included among the lines to be undertaken by Government agency, the date of its completion would be a matter of extreme uncertainty. Lord Lawrence, in his minute of the 9th January last (*vide* tabular statement thereto appended), has suggested that in the first five years 100 miles should be constructed; in the second five, 150 miles; in the third five, 150 miles; and, in a further period of five years, the remaining 50 miles: thus completing the whole distance in a period of from fifteen to twenty years after the commencement of operations. Even this tardy accomplishment of the undertaking, the directors would observe, would be entirely dependent on the fulfilment of the expectations of Government as to the average cost of the lines to be constructed throughout the country by its own agency. Thus, if the estimated average cost of these lines should in the end be exceeded, the completion of the Indus Valley Railway would be still longer delayed. When these circumstances are taken into consideration it will be seen that the directors are amply justified in stating that the decision of Government on this question affects in a vital degree the interests of the shareholders of the Scinde Railway Company, whose own opinion as to the serious disadvantage at which the Scinde and Punjab lines must be placed until the establishment of uninterrupted railway communication between the Punjab and Kurrachee is entirely borne out by the official testimony of the Punjab Government, already quoted in para. 7.

13. The Government of India concludes its observations on the Indus Valley Railway with the remark that if it be thought right to concede the line to the Scinde Railway Company, "the most complete security should be taken to give the Government power to exercise a really substantial control over the cost of the works." This remark leads the board to the question of the general terms of the existing contracts between the company and the Government, more especially with respect to the power of control vested in the latter. With regard to this subject, I have to remark that the directors are fully alive to the importance of keeping the capital expenditure within the lowest possible limits; and they are not less anxious than the Government of India that every possible endeavour should be made to secure that end. It would appear to be the opinion of the Government of India that the existing contracts do not practically secure to the Government so complete a control over the expenditure as might be desirable. In this opinion the directors are not altogether disposed to concur, as it appears to them that the control secured to the Government, as regards matters of expenditure, is practically very little, if at all, short of that which Government would enjoy if the undertakings were being carried out under the sole superintendence of officers in its own service. But if, in the event of the Secretary of State being disposed, on a reconsideration of the circumstances, to concede to this company the whole or part of the Indus Valley line, the Government of India should desire to suggest any modifications in the terms of the company's existing contracts which might appear calculated the better to secure the object which the Government and the directors have alike in view, the directors would be prepared to give such modifications their best consideration. I make this suggestion for the following reason. After the proposed amalgamation of the company's undertakings, which the directors are anxious to carry into effect with as little delay as possible, certain of the clauses in the existing contracts between the company and the Secretary of State will be rendered incapable of fulfilment, as some of the provisions are applicable only to sections of the undertaking which it will then be impossible to deal with separately. It would appear, therefore, to be necessary to substitute one new contract for the four now existing, and the opportunity might be taken of introducing any modifications in the terms which might be recommended by the Government of India and assented to by the board, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State. I need scarcely add that the board would be prepared to take into their serious consideration any suggestion which the Government might be disposed to make with regard to the disposal of surplus profits, or any matter appearing to the Government to affect its interests, as well as any suggestion which might have for its object the more harmonious and simple working of the company's undertaking.

14. There is only one point remaining to be noticed, and that is the circumstance that the Indus Valley line would pass through the native State of Bahawalpore. The directors, however, do not anticipate that that circumstance would occasion any difficulty which might not be readily adjusted, or which would not be felt in nearly an equal degree, if the line were to be constructed by Government agency.

15. In conclusion, I have only to add that the directors are assured that his Grace the Duke of Argyll is unwilling that the reasonable hopes and expectations of the shareholders should be disappointed, or that any step which might possibly have a prejudicial influence on the important interests involved should be taken without the fullest possible deliberation; and they submit these observations in the confident belief that they will receive at his Grace's hands the consideration which the subject deserves.

—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. P. ANDREW, Chairman.

#### EUROPEAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

At Guildhall, on Oct. 20, Mr. George Lewis, jun., applied to Alderman Wilson for a summons against Joseph Bentley, of Aldine-chambers, 13, Paternoster-row, for a wilful and malicious libel against the European Insurance Company. Mr. Lewis stated that the European Insurance Company had for some time past felt that they were being injured by some unseen and malevolent influence,

since, as the Supreme Government may be pleased to decide; but hereafter, to save the unnecessary expense of a double agency, the entire system of the Scinde Railway Company from Kurrachee to Delhi, 1,129 miles long, should be managed by an agency with its head-quarters at Lahore."

\* "That this meeting, believing it to be of the utmost importance to the company's existing undertakings that early steps should be taken to unite the several sections of railway in the company's hands in one continuous line, are of opinion that as soon as the Amalgamation Bill now before Parliament shall have become law, the directors should take the earliest opportunity of convening a meeting of the proprietors, for the purpose of considering the propriety of exercising the powers to be conferred by the Bill, with the view of placing the company in the best position for obtaining an early concession for the line between Kotree and Mooltan."

† "If the concession of a guarantee is sanctioned, it should be given to the Scinde Railway Company, and the construction be entrusted to one Chief Engineer, subordinate either to the Government of Bombay, or to the Government of this Pro-

and the injury inflicted on them was so severe that they offered £500 for the discovery and conviction of their secret and malignant enemy. Alderman Wilson was probably aware that two petitions to wind up that company had been presented to the Court of Chancery, and they had been dismissed with costs, and since then they had discovered that a man named Joseph Bentley had published a pamphlet, in a tabular form, giving the names of the different companies, the date of their establishment, their annual income, their total funds invested, the total amount of the sums assured, the bonuses paid, and a remark as to their stability. In that little pamphlet was the name of the European Insurance Company, which it represented as having been established in 1819, with a total annual income of £368,563; total funds invested, £542,000; sums assured and bonuses, £11,276,600; and with the remark "Insolvent." In the list were several other large and substantial offices which he would not name, but which were put down as doubtful. If this system of libel were to be permitted it would be impossible for any office to carry on its business. What motive the man could have for acting so he did not know, but there was the fact patent that he was grossly libelling a large number of respectable offices. He only asked for a summons to bring Bentley before the Court to answer the charge. Alderman Wilson at once granted the summons.

The *London Scotsman* is informed that it has been determined on the part of one of the petitioners to take an appeal against the late decision of the Vice-Chancellor dismissing the petitions for the winding up of the European Insurance Society; and that Sir Roundell Palmer has been retained by the petitioner, while the Attorney-General holds a retainer on behalf of the society. But it may depend, we are told, on certain contingencies whether the appeal will be persevered with.

#### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

An extraordinary meeting was held on October 20, at the London Tavern, to declare an ad interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th of June last.

Mr. T. A. Mitchell, M.P., who presided, explained that the business of the day must be confined to a single resolution defining the amount of the dividend, in respect to which the shareholders had already been put in possession of the views of the directors that 6 per cent. per annum might safely be declared without any risk of trenching on the capital of the company. The course of trade in the East had continued to partake of that general dulness which had prevailed in this country for the last three years; and although they could not expect to be more successful than their neighbours, it was gratifying to find that all through India and the Australian States this bank had been enabled to hold its own second to no other institution. In China the exchanges had disappointed the expectations of this as of the other competing banks. The market was overdone with bullion, and from the last reports it appeared that from one and a-half to two millions of bullion had been returned from China to India. At the last meeting, in April, he informed them that the amount at which the old bad debt account then stood was £56,000. Since then it had been reduced to £36,000, and the realisation had resulted in a very fair profit on the valuation made. He could now inform them that the total sum involved was about £70,000, against which they had carried forward undivided profits last year £23,000. As he had explained at the previous meeting, the board had not intended to give credit to the firm through whose failure the loss, if loss it was, had arisen; for although the firm, which was an English one, had existed forty or fifty years, they had doubts about it, consequently the whole question was as to the security held against the £70,000 debt, and in this was involved intricate questions, not only of English, but of German and Dutch law. Against the £70,000 they held upwards of £30,000 in produce on bills of lading, and the goods which had come home had been sold by their agents, the Messrs. Hope, of Amsterdam, who had the money in hand. Their right to a part of this was undisputed, but to another part it was. Under all circumstances, however, the board believed that the balance carried forward at the end of the last year, and the amount in hand now, fully justified them in paying the 6 per cent. dividend. With regard to the progress of the bank, the best proof he could give was the fact that the deposits which were for one or two years and the current accounts had been doubled within the last two and a-half years. In conclusion he moved the adoption of the dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The resolution, having been seconded by Mr. Jones, was carried unanimously.

#### THE BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE COMPANY.

A banquet was given at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on October 20, by the Chairman and Board of Directors of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, on the occasion of the approaching sailing of the *Great Eastern* steamer, from Sheerness, with submarine cable, manufactured for the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company. About 180 gentlemen were present. Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., presided; and amongst the company were Lord Houghton, Lord W. Hay, Mr. Massey, Captain Sherard Osborn, Mr. John Pender, Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., Mr. G. Elliot, M.P., Mr. W. H. Russell, Captain B. Seymour, Mr. Verdon, Sir C. Bright, and Sir F. Halliday.

Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., in returning thanks for the House of Commons, said it was a happy thing that neither the House of Commons nor the House of Lords had anything to do with this enterprise. The question of telegraphic communication with India had been to him a subject of the deepest interest for some years past. It was his lot some time ago to be concerned in the direction of an inquiry in the House of Commons into our communications with India. They went fully into it, and their report laid the foundation of the enterprise which they were assembled that evening, not to initiate, but to inaugurate. It was true that he was a party with other gentlemen, at different times, in endeavouring to induce the Indian Government to take up this enterprise, and the reason for that was that at that time the public mind was not sufficiently alive to the necessity of the case, but experience, as it always did, had made them wiser. The gentlemen around him had placed their enterprise at the service of the public, and the result was that the *Great Eastern* was about to take her departure with 2,000 miles of cable to connect Bombay with Suez, and in the course of a short time another cable would be laid to connect Falmouth with Malta; and when that was completed they would have an entire and unbroken system of communication which would enable anyone to send a message from the office in England to the office in Bombay without any of those vexatious delays with which they had for so long been familiar.

Lord W. Hay then proposed "Prosperity to our Indian Empire," coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Massey (the late Financial Secretary of India), and Mr. Verdon (the representative in this country of the Australian colonies).

Mr. Massey said there was never a period when our power in India was more securely established than at present. This country had been, in the truest sense of the word, a paternal Government to India. We had spread the benefits of civilisation; we had overspread India with railroads, and brought the distant parts of that country into close communication with each other, and thereby promoted the commerce of the country, but that commerce would be immeasurably increased by this mode of communication. He had to announce to them that arrangements in which he had been permitted to take a part had been completed for the laying of a cable from Ceylon to Singapore, with a view to an extension to the great ports and outlets of China.

Mr. G. Verdon was sorry to hear that China would receive the advantage of telegraphic communication before Australia. He believed they would never rest in Australia till they had the advantage of telegraphic communication with this country. He had been the means of communication between the company and the Government of Victoria on the subject, and the matter was now under the consideration of the Government.

The Chairman then proposed "Prosperity to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company." He said on Saturday next the *Great Eastern* will leave Sheerness with this cable; and after a short delay at Weymouth for the completion of her coaling, she would go to Bombay; and he trusted that by the month of February at the latest the cable would be laid to Suez. A cable was also being constructed, to be laid in May or June, to connect Falmouth and Malta, and by that means they would, he trusted, have in the course of next year an unbroken telegraphic communication between this country and India.

Mr. Pender responded to the toast.

Sir D. Gooch proposed the "Health of their manager, Captain Sherard Osborn," which was drunk with much cheering.

Captain Sherard Osborn acknowledged the compliment in a speech of some length, in the course of which he stated that the works had been going day and night for the last twelve months, and the least fault or miscalculation might have prevented the *Great Eastern* from sailing on Saturday, as had been fixed.

### Miscellaneous.

**NAVAL.**—The *Star*, in consequence of the defective state of her boilers, has been ordered home from the East Indies, and will be relieved by the *Thistle*, at present fitting out at Sheerness.

**MILITARY.**—The name of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Brownlow, C.B. Bengal Staff Corps, has been submitted to the Queen for the honour of filling the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, vacant by the death of Colonel W. A. Orr, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for £200,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at the Bank of England. The amount allotted to Calcutta was £181,500, and to Madras £18,500. The minimum price was fixed as before, at 1s. 11d. Tenders on these presidencies at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 11 per cent., and those above in full.

**INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.**—It is stated that the promoters of the light cable company named the "India, China, and Australia Submarine Telegraphs," which was projected a month or two back, to lay a cable between Ceylon and Singapore, are returning the deposits to the subscribers. The field is therefore now left entirely to the British Indian Extension Company.

**INDIA FREEHOLD LAND COLONISATION, TRUST, AND AGENCY ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).**—At a meeting of this Association, on Friday, the report of the liquidators was presented. It expressed regret that the estates in India had realised only a nominal sum, and recommended a return of 4d. per share. Resolutions were passed to dissolve the company immediately after the balance in hand is appropriated.

**THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.**—It is understood that, with the exception of one or two small and unimportant gaps in the Georgian section of the undertaking, the whole of the Indo-European Telegraph (Siemen's line) is now complete, and that the progress already made in the working arrangements, including the appointment of the requisite skilled staff at each station, will permit of the opening of the line on the 1st December next for through messages between England and India.

**THE "GREAT EASTERN" AND THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.**—The whole of the arrangements connected with the shipment of the last portion of the cable to be laid between Suez and Bombay were completed on Friday, and, according to previous arrangements, the *Great Eastern* left the Medway on Saturday afternoon at an early hour, and proceeded direct to Portland-roads, where, after completing coaling, she will proceed round the Cape of Good Hope to the Red Sea, and commence laying the cable to Bombay. The *Great Eastern* will be absent from England for some three or four months, and on her return to the Medway she will commence the shipment of the cable intended to be submerged between Falmouth and Malta.

**THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—On Friday an application was made to Mr. Leman, the chief clerk of Vice-Chancellor James, by Messrs. Brandon to appoint Mr. Chatteris, the well-known accountant, as representative of the policy-holders at the expense of the company; it was supported by holders of policies valued at upwards of £400,000. Mr. Mackenzie, for policy-holders to the amount of £2,000,000, opposed, and asked that a committee should be appointed at their own expense; the goodwill of the company was valuable, and should be realised. Mr. Lindo proposed Mr. Alfred Good, a policy-holder to the amount of £9,000. Mr. Lattey, representing Indian policy-holders to the amount of £2,000,000, supported the application of Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Musgrave, from the office of Messrs. Lewis and Munn, opposed Messrs. Brandon's application. A long discussion followed, and ultimately the Chief Clerk declined to appoint Mr. Chatteris, and said all parties would go before the Vice-Chancellor on the question. Two other applications of minor importance were also ordered to stand over for hearing by the learned judge.

**BRITISH INDIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—The prospectus has been issued of the British Indian Extension Telegraph Company, to construct the first important link of the communication between India and our Australian colonies. This will consist of a cable of 1,756 miles between Ceylon and Singapore, the capital for which will be £460,000, in shares of £10. A contract has been made with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, who are to complete the work in the course of the coming year for £440,000, taking £130,000 in shares. The company will operate in conjunction with the British Indian Telegraph Company, with whom a tariff has been arranged by which the charge for a message of twenty words from England to Singapore will be £4. 4s., of which the Extension Company will receive £1. 7s. It appears that of the whole messages hitherto passing over the Indo-European lines about one-fifth have been for Australia, China, Singapore, Java, and other places beyond Galle, and the calculation of the directors is that seventy-five messages each way may be expected daily, which, after deducting working expenses and a provision for a reserve fund, would yield 16 per cent. per annum. Meanwhile negotiations are in progress with the Dutch and Australian authorities for concessions, and soundings are about to be taken for a cable route from Singapore to Hong Kong. Mr. Massey, late Finance Minister in India, is the chairman of the company, and Colonel Glover, Director-General of Telegraphs in India, is a member of the board.

**MR. GRANT DUFF ON INDIA.**—Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India, addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents at Elgin on Wednesday, Oct. 13. In the course of his speech he gave an account of the material resources of India:—"I am happy to say that the amount of cotton exported last season, 1868-9, rose to 697,630,796, while for the season before it was only 614,056,049lb. Silk is exported from India to the amount of about £1,500,000 a year. Tea, chiefly from Northern India, is beginning to take a very high place in the London market. About 8,000,000lb. are annually exported, and there is some reason to hope that a new demand for it may soon arise in Eastern Turkestan. We are coming into closer connection with this long-sealed country, from which, till the other day, no European is known to have returned for more than two and a half centuries. Mr. Shaw, an Indian tea planter, has just succeeded in passing, unharmed, a good many months in Eastern Turkestan; and so has Lieut. Hayward, who was sent out on a scientific mission by the Geographical Society, and to whom that body has just granted £300 to enable him to explore Pamir, "the high mountain cradle" of the Oxus, which has hitherto been better known to poetry than science. All this shows an advance, but, stranger still, we were surprised a few days ago at the India-office by

a visit from a Government official who has just come home on leave, bringing with him a companion whom he vouched for as a real live native of Yarkand—the very first, I should think, who had ever appeared in England. Of coffee, chiefly grown in the southern hills, about 37,000,000 lb. are exported. The Cinchona plantations, a new creation of British forethought, are flourishing exceedingly, and attempts are being made to introduce the ipecacuanha, which is as potent in acute dysentery as is the cinchona in malaria fever. Indigo has long brought great riches to the land, and additional seams of coal are being ever and anon discovered. Some foolish persons have advocated from time to time the annexation of Burmah; but anything more utterly opposed to the fixed purpose of her Majesty's Indian Government it would be impossible to conceive. We wish nothing in Burmah except trade—a trade which will be at least as profitable to its inhabitants as to us. Ever and anon, however, new prospects of trade will open, not only in Burmah, but in Siam, and the small adjoining countries. Nor can there, I think, be any doubt that, as lately pointed out by Sir Bartle Frere, Chinese immigration from the North, and, I may add, Anglo-Saxon immigration from the South, partly British-Indian, and partly Australian, are destined to restore far more than their pristine prosperity to regions some of which have strangely slipped back on the road of civilisation and progress."

## India Office.

Oct. 23, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. H. L. Dampier, G. J. Cawley (Uncov.), G. L. A. Kelly (Uncov.), R. H. Ellis (Uncov.), A. Donzelle (Uncov.), and W. King (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. W. C. L. Brown (Uncov.), and B. L. Forbes (Uncov.).

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. C. Twigg, 6 mo.; Mr. T. B. Cann (Uncov.), 4 mo.; Mr. T. Dickson (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. J. Kelly (Uncov.), 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. J. F. Snaith, 4 mo.; Mr. B. L. Rice (Uncov.), 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Dr. S. Smith (Uncov.), 3 mo.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. A. Robinson, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Major H. A. W. Waterfield, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. C. M. Bushby, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. B. Simpson, 6 mo.; Lieut. R. O. Vyvyan, Inf., 6 mo.; Col. S. Richards, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. H. M. Dale, Inf., 4 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. W. R. Trevelyan, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. H. A. Harrison, J. S. Drummond, C. H. T. Crowthwaite, F. Tucker, T. T. Allen, P. Hurley, R. A. Sterndale (Uncov.), and A. J. Whitten (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. G. A. Parker.

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. F. D. Melvill, F. Thelwall, F. A. R. Morrison (Uncov.), and P. M. Dalzell (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major C. M. Longmore, Staff Corps; Major F. S. Taylor, Engrs.; Asst. surg. J. E. T. Aitchison; Major T. E. Webster; Surg. A. H. Wilson.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. W. P. Dicken, Staff Corps; Lieut. N. D. McAllum, Inf.; Col. H. E. Walpole, Inf.; Capt. A. D. Parsons, Cav.; Lieut. J. S. F. Mackenzie, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. E. P. Burrows; Capt. O. Probyn, Invalid Estab.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. W. G. Young.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**BOILEAU**—The wife of Lieut. C. Boileau, of a son, at Hethol-hall, Norfolk, Oct. 22.

**HUMPHREY**—The wife of Percy A. Humphrey, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at 12, Bank-buildings, Bedford, Oct. 18.

**LATTEY**—The wife of Mr. R. T. Lattey, solicitor, of a daughter, at Clapham, Oct. 16.

**MCCAUSLAND**—The Hon. Mrs. McCausland, of a daughter, at Drenagh, county Derry, Oct. 18.

**ROBINSON**—The wife of Capt. C. G. Robinson, Royal Bengal Artillery, of a daughter, at Bradfield Rectory, Bury St. Edmunds, Oct. 20.

### MARRIAGES.

**AVERY—JENNINGS**—Thomas C. Avery, Esq., to Harriet A., daughter of the late Rev. Robert Jennings, Chittoor, East Indies, at St. Paul's Church, Portland-square, Bristol, Oct. 20.



**CREEK—DAVIDSON.**—Edward S. Creek, Royal Welch Fusiliers, to Mary S., daughter of R. Davidson, late Physician General, Madras Army, at Christ Church, Cheltenham, Oct. 21.

**HOSKINS—GARROW.**—Capt. Arthur R. Hoskins, R.A., to Katharine H., daughter of the late Rev. George B. Garrow, at Morton sub Hampden, Oct. 21.

**MACDONALD—BROWN.**—Neil M. Macdonald, Esq., of Seerypore, Chuprah, to Madeline R., daughter of the Rev. J. H. Brown, at Langford Church, Notts, Oct. 21.

**MARR—MILNE.**—George Marr, A.M. and M.D., Surgeon H.M.'s Madras Army and Civil Surgeon of Moumain, British Burmah, to Mary A. I., daughter of Thos. Milne, Esq., at Ellon, Oct. 12.

**RUMMING—STOWELL.**—Thos. Rumming, of Winkfield, to Annie W., daughter of the late C. S. Stowell, Esq., Agra, East Indies, at Winkfield, Wilts, Oct. 16.

**WHITTEN—RUSSELL.**—Arthur Whitten, Department of Military Finance, Bengal, to Agnes, daughter of C. Du Pres Russell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at the Holy Trinity Church, Bedford, Oct. 20.

## DEATHS.

**CHEPKE.**—George N. Cheke, Surgeon H.M.'s Bengal Army, at The Grove, Upper Norwood, aged 37, Oct. 16.

**COOPER.**—Henry Cooper, Esq., late Bengal Medical Service, at Ashley, Norwich, Oct. 15.

**DURAND.**—Francis William Durand, Esq., son of the late Rev. D. Durand, Dean of Guernsey, at 30, Dartmouth-street, Westminster, aged 64, Oct. 17.

**GURDON.**—John Gurdon, Esq., of Assington, Suffolk, at Carlton Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, aged 78, Oct. 17.

**MACLEAN.**—Charles H. J. Maclean, son of Lieut. Col. Maclean, Madras Staff Corps, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 17, Oct. 15.

**THOMAS.**—James Vaughan, son of Luke Thomas, at Suz, aged 22, Sept. 30.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 17. Edinburgh Castle, Singapore; Bayard, Bombay; Vicksburg, Bombay; Sir Robert Seppings, Madras.—19. Quinteros, Colombo; Bentather, Coochin.—19. Star, Singapore; Oriflamme, Bombay; Omaha, Bombay; Florence Nightingale, Calcutta.—20. Leopold, Bangkok; Vision, Rangoon; British Banner, Akyab; City of Nankin, Calcutta; Virginia, Bassein; Erato, Bombay; Slave Bloom, Bombay.—21. Stonehouse, Calcutta.—22. Millwall, Bombay; Ratifern, Bombay; Southern Cross, Manila; Arlberg, Cocanada.—23. Botanist, Bombay; Victory, Bombay; Weathersfield, Bombay.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17. Mary Stenhouse, Calcutta; Talbot, Bombay; Calypso, Bombay; Dione, Coochin; Euryome, Rangoon.—19. Red Gauntlet, Calcutta; Bulwark, Bombay.—22. Aurora, Bombay; Eastern Belle, Bombay; Hippolyta, Calcutta; Yokohama, Bombay; Leslie, Calcutta; Juanita, Bombay; Kate Winifred, Bombay.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delta, Oct. 23.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. E. H. Cowie, Mr. Spankie, Miss Spankie, Mr. C. Dickinson, Mr. Weber, Mr. P. M. Dalziel, Mr. A. Dalziel, Miss Dalziel, Miss Walton and child, Mrs. W. Round, Mrs. Hallett, Rev. Mr. R. Oeris, Miss Mary Carpenter, Mr. G. C. Dobbs, Mr. H. V. Gaiskell, Mrs. Pickering and three children, Mr. F. H. Cowie, Miss Sleeman, Mr. F. A. Clifton, Major C. O. B. Horsford. For MALTA.—Hon. Mrs. Curzon and three children, Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. H. E. Holford, Miss Mayne, Capt. J. P. W. Kine, Capt. Tronson, Miss Parker, Mr. King, Mr. R. Upcher, Mr. Ralsdale, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Mansfield, Mr. J. Underwood. For KERRACHEE.—Miss F. E. Newnham. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. C. Healey, Mr. Larking, Mr. Treherne, Dr. W. H. Russell, Miss Russell, Capt. Thurlow, R.A., Hon. J. Ponsonby Mr. and Mrs. Bourne, Mr. P. Burrows, Capt. A. H. Williams. For ADEN.—Mr. A. E. Crichton.

Per str. Bangalore, Oct. 23.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Allen, Mr. J. J. Drummond, Mr. G. H. Grant, Lieut. W. Atkins, Mr. E. J. Webber, Mr. J. H. Lane, Mr. J. Burke, Mrs. Grace, Miss Lane, Mr. G. Drummond, Mr. A. McCausland, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Lever, Major A. H. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Hedges, Col. Meade, Mr. F. H. Schaleh, Mr. M. Stevens, Col. W. C. Stedman, Mrs. E. Bannerman, Mr. and Mrs. Colley, Major Probyn, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Glover, Mr. J. F. Curtis. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Durant and three daughters, Col. Rich, Sir C. Lock, Mr. and Mrs. Bergeron, Mr. and Mrs. Garbett, Mrs. Brown, Mr. J. Livingston, Mr. Falsburn, Lady H. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Kerrison, Mr. Davies, Mr. C. Clark, Mrs. Haselden and infant, Miss A. Tod, Mr. Tod, From SEZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. M'Leod, Mr. W. Forrester, Dr. Blane, Mr. C. Kapp.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## OCTOBER 30.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, Mr. Nash, Mrs. C. A. Crawford and infant, Miss Taylor, Mr. J. C. Kirklund, Mrs. Thelwall, Mr. Thelwall, Mr. Mansell, Miss Small, Miss P. Laws, Miss Edis, Rev. Mr. Richards, Mr. A. Whitten, Mr. G. Whitten, Miss Wylie, Mr. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robertson, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Buller, Mr. Carden, Mr. J. S. Mackenzie, Miss Cranston, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrews.

**MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. F. Tucker, Miss Tucker and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Norman, Misses Norman (two) and child, Mrs. Green and child, Mrs. Chevers, Mr. H. and Mrs. Kean, Mrs. J. Prinsep and infant, Mr. T. Savi, Mr. T. B. Savi, Mr. A. Daly, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Mrs. F. M. Halliday and infant, Mr. W. C. Fife, Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Mr. J. Gardner, Mr. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Mr. C. M. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Gardner, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. C. H. Holford, Mr. P. Hurley, Mrs. Inglis, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Watson, Messrs. Nicholl (two), Mr. Smith, Mr. Vigers, Capt. J. C. Daint, and Mr. Spink.

**SEZ TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Dieckmann, Dr. and Mrs. Bensley, Miss Bensley, Mr. C. S. Hoze, and Mr. Hall.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Mrs. G. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rice, Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Gray, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Hume, Mr. H. Graham, and Mr. Potter.

**MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.**—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Col. Walpole, and Col. Warden.

**SEZ TO MADRAS.**—Col. A. N. Rich.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Major and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Selby, Mrs. Pickering and three children, Mr. S. Kennedy, Mrs. Starling and four children, Mr. Gane, Mrs. Wallis, and Mrs. C. Griffiths and infant.

**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Keen, Miss Rotherham, Mr. E. Palmer, Colonel J. Daniel, Mr. H. H. G. Tippet, Dr. and Mrs. Hildon, Mr. and Mrs. Laidford, Miss Hartwell, Mr. G. M. Steady, Mrs. Connsmaier, Mr. Macfie, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Mr. Ker, Mr. A. McDonald, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. E. A. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kellner, Mr. Siegfried, Mr. and Mrs. Vex, and Capt. H. Fellows.

**SEZ TO BOMBAY.**—Major T. E. Webster, Sir Seymour Blane, Mr. and Mrs. Garbett, General Sir Neville Chamberlain, Capt. J. Clerk, Mrs. Oschatz, Mr. Esselbr, Mr. and Mrs. Westlake, Mr. and Mrs. Roghe and two children, and Mr. P. de Sane.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.**—Mr. Carson, Mr. R. A. B. Dubree, Mr. Layard, and Mr. and Mrs. Jessop.

**MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.**—Mr. and Mrs. St. Alban, and Mr. Garbitt.

**SEZ TO CEYLON.**—Capt. D. G. Sandeman, and Mr. J. H. Warner.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.**—The Mayor of Manchester, Mr. Russell, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Poole, Mr. H. Crews, Dr. Workman, Mr. Blood, Mr. Arncliffe, Mr. Maclean, and Mr. Lyon.

**MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. Hawkshaw, Mr. Wright, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Bateman.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. E. L. Scott, and Mr. C. Hullman.

**MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.**—Mrs. Pauncelote, Mr. Bazley, and Mr. Ryrie.

**SEZ TO BATAVIA.**—Mr. Wilmer.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.**—Mr. M'Master.

**MARSEILLES TO ADEN.**—Cowessee Dimshaw.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. Kennison, and Mr. Connell.

**MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. Thos. Randall, Mr. W. P. Muir, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. Salier, Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Symons, Mr. J. Mathews, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Sutherland.

**SEZ TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. Aitken.

**MARSEILLES TO PENANG.**—Mr. and Mrs. Sandilands.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.**—Lord Pembroke and friend.

**MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY.**—Mr. C. Romilly, Mr. Fleming, and Mr. and Mrs. Goodlet.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Prentice, and Mr. Bate.

**MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Hall, Sir F. Arthur, Mr. L'Estrange, Mr. Thornton, Hon. Mr. Melville, Mr. W. Simpson, Hon. J. Bruce, Lord Houghton, Mr. C. L'Estrange, Lord Dudley and two friends, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Moon.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Mrs. Spankie, Mrs. Snail and four daughters, Miss Tate, Mr. Malden, and Col. Engh.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Col. Hankey, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Smith, Capt. C. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Kemmis, and Miss Read.

## NOVEMBER 6.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. F. Morrison, Dr. G. R. Playfair, Mr. Nalby, Mr. Curtis and son, Mr. Gough, Mrs. Helms, Mr. Thorold, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Edwards, and Capt. E. James.

**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Lalor, Mr. Goodlove, Major Longmore, Lady Spencer and Misses Spencer (four), Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Capt. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Bonus and two children, Miss Bonus, Mr. Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. Hobson, Mr. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. C. Taylor, Mr. C. Peale, Mrs. J. B. Peale and infant, Mr. Whitworth, Capt. Chapman, Major G. M. Martin, Mr. G. K. Martin, Mr. C. H. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane and infant, Capt. Cruikshank, Mr. P. Buckland, and Mr. Cutbill.

**SEZ TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Henfrey, Mr. Negroponte, Mr. Blasechek, Mr. Stephens, Miss Muller, Rev. J. Meek, Capt. J. H. Drummond, and Capt. P. Story.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEN.**—Mrs. F. Fortenth.

**MARSEILLES TO ADEN.**—Mr. and Mrs. Russam.

**MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. D. Maclean.

**MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. A. Campbell, and Mrs. and Miss Campbell.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Mr. Jennings.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, Miss Smith, and Mrs. Wallis and four children.

## NOVEMBER 13.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Mrs. C. Herbert and child, Mrs. Thwyates and infant, Misses Thwyates (two), Mrs. O'Keefe and three children, Mrs. H. Kenny, Mrs. H. L. Campbell and two children, Mrs. Craddock and child, Miss Guy, Mrs. Potter and two children, Miss Jamieson, Mrs. H. Morris, Col. Willows, Miss Goodday, Dr. and Mrs. Dickson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt, Mr. S. Hare, and Mr. W. Haynes.

**MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. T. A. Apear, Major and Mrs. Currie, Major and Mrs. Lees, Miss White, Mr. Collis, Mr. S. Elliott, Mr. F. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Muir, and Mr. A. Thorneike.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Mrs. Haultain, Mr. E. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. Toulmin and two children, Mr. H. Sweet, Mrs. Claridge and infant, Miss Claridge, Capt. E. and Mrs. Martin, and Miss Haines.

**MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.**—Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Sergeant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ainslie, Mr. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Cotton, and Mr. F. Hanna.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Walker and infant, Miss Hunter, Mr. A. Wild, Mr. E. M. Moir, Capt. A. D. Parsons, Capt. and Mrs. Byron and infant, Mr. A. Pongelly, and Mr. Hemman.

**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Capt. E. A. C. Lambert, Mrs. Forbes, Mr. O. Perry, Mr. Mr. R. J. Clarke, Mrs. W. Clarke, Mr. Angus, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, and Mr. Nash.

**SEZ TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. F. D. Melville, Mr. and Mrs. S. Melville, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.**—Mr. H. L. Forbes, Mr. Vandespar, and Misses Vandespar (two).

**MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.**—Mr. and Mrs. Cheape, Mr. D. Hambrogh, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Shipster, Capt. and Mrs. Irvine, Capt. and Mrs. Ballantyne, Mrs. Vetch, Mr. W. Douglas, and Mr. and Mrs. Newman and three children.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. White, and Mr. J. A. Drought.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.**—Mr. A. D. Forbes.

**MARSEILLES TO SINGAPORE.**—Mr. A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Weir and two children, and Mr. A. Dare.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Col. and Mrs. Daniell, and Misses Daniell (two).

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

## THE KIRWEE PRIZE.

The *Daily News* observes that the claimants in the matter of the captured Government notes are supported in their demands by the opinions of eminent counsel specially learned in such matters, and it will surprise no one to hear that they are dissatisfied with a judgment which is unsustained by any of the reasons or arguments which led the judges to their conclusion. Besides, it is beyond dispute that documents of the kind in question have been already treated as prize, and that on one occasion in the Deccan war the Government of England actually compelled the East India Company to pay notes representing claims against the company to the troops who captured them. Under these circumstances the claimants not unnaturally desire that the former precedent may be followed, and this question be also referred to the Court of Admiralty. This seems a reasonable wish, and, apart from the interests of individuals, may be supported on the public grounds that the question whether notes representing value are prize of war or not needs authoritative settlement. When the dispute was merely between the Bombay force and the Madras force, the First Lord of the Treasury (Lord Palmerston) wisely referred the parties to an impartial legal tribunal of the highest authority in such matters. When the dispute lies, as it now does, between the First Lord of the Treasury and the Madras force, it seems unfair and improper that the former should pronounce judgment practically in his own favour and withhold his reasons from his opponents. Lord Palmerston once observed, relative to another Indian case, that "it is always unpleasant to refund,"

the present Lords of the Treasury would naturally lean to a conclusion which would relieve them from this disagreeable duty, and which would, at the same time, be identical with the view taken by their chief in Parliament. It is certainly as important to know authoritatively what is prize of war as who are entitled to it. The claimants' representatives state that their lordships were not assisted by the law officers of the Crown, or any other lawyers, save the "one counsel" of the claimants; if so, the fact adds additional force to the request of the latter. The public have a lively conviction of the shabbiness and injustice with which the army has so often been treated in matters of prize-money, and would, we feel assured, gladly see this important and interesting question decided by a competent and instructed legal tribunal like the Court of Admiralty. That Court solved the first part of the Kirwee prize question, and may wisely be authorised to complete its work, and produce judgments on both the points in dispute, which will prevent similar contentions and delays hereafter.

### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The *Economist* believes there are accountants in England who, with the data in possession of the India Office laid before them, would in six months prepare forms scientific enough to preclude the possibility of any but wilful error, and simple enough to be completed and forwarded within the time suggested. If this cannot be done more time must be given—for of all systems the present one of mixing up certainty and guesswork is necessarily the worst. Old figures do not help business much, but new figures which are also inaccurate figures make business impossible. The evil as regards the past is mainly one of account, but there is another which affects the future. The Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer wants at once to avoid retrenchment which annoys everybody, and new taxation which annoys the Government. The tendency, therefore, is always to risk a good deal for the sake of an apparent equilibrium without new taxation, and it is secured very often by a sort of defiance of fortune. Everything is reckoned at its best, and the consequence is that any misfortune of any kind deranges all calculations, and if it occurs has to be met partly by loan and partly by "retrenchments," which impede the working of the machine. A full treasury can only be maintained by allowing a margin for possible misfortune, which margin should be a fixed one, and when actually saved be devoted as in England to the payment of debt.

The *Spectator* holds that the main source of Indian financial troubles is that the presidencies have not the spending of their own revenues, which are under the control of the Central Treasury. Pending a revolution in this respect, which for political reasons is not immediately practicable, the first and most important reform is to insist on a system of accounts so clear, so accurate, and furnished in such good time, say with the new year, that the Minister of Finance should always know on the 1st of April precisely what had been spent, and be able to estimate to a shilling the ordinary and regular charges. A margin should also be allowed. The total amount received for opium varies from £6,000,000 to £9,000,000, and the only safe course is to assume the lower estimate as a fixed datum, and treat all above that as surplus, to be saved, if possible, for the reduction of debt; but if not, to be employed in meeting unexpected claims from all other departments, whether they come in the shape of remissions of revenue on account of distress, or sudden calls for expenditure on any account but war. If the Military and Public Works Departments were steadily pruned down, if the absurd expenditure on police were severely revised, and if licenses to deal in tobacco were sold upon the French system in every village, the apparent loss created by assuming an arbitrary receipt from opium would be speedily made up.

### Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 2, 16, and 30, November 6 and 20, and December 4 and 18.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 8 and 22, November 5 and 19, and December 3, 17, and 31.

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Up to the end of December the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings, September 30th, October 29th, November 26th, and December 23rd, and by Supplementary Mails on the morning following.

Supplementary Mails will also be made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday morning, via France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by the packet to Alexandria, but should they not reach the latter place in time, the departure of the regular Mails for Suez will not be delayed. The postage of letters will be at the rate of 1s. 4d. for each half-ounce, and of newspapers 4d. for each four ounces.

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2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	...	...	96½ 97
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	...	...	96½ 97
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	...	...	92 92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	...	...	92 92½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	...	...	92 92½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	...	...	92 92½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	...	...	100 100½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	...	...	106½ 106
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	...	...	110½ 110½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	...	...	...

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Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	...	...	...	5s. 0½d.	...
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	...	...	...	4s. 11d.	...
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...	...	...	...	4s. 11½d.	...

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India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	114½
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	100½
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	92½
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1873 ...	...	...	106½
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	...	110½
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1859 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1863 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1864 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	...	103½
Do. 4 per cent., 1868 ...	...	...	100
India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	...	...
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	...	104½
India 4 per cent., 1868 ...	...	...	99½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	...	104½
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...	...	...	...
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	...	25s. pm.
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Stock Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	...	109 to 111
Stock East Indian ...	100	...	111 to 112
20 Ditto L Extension ...	all	...	...
Stock G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	...	109½
20 Ditto (new) ...	10	...	1½ to 1½ pm.
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Stock Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	...	108 to 109
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	...	101 to 103
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	...	107 to 108
10 Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	...	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	...	107½
Stock Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	...	102½ to 103½
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20 Ditto ...	2	...	1½ pm.
Stock Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	...	107½
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10 Agra (Limited) B ...	10	...	4½
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	...	18 to 19
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	...	34
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	...	67
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	...	43 to 44
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5 Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	...	5½
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20 Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	...	4 dis.
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50 East India Land (Limited) ...	7	...	4½ dis.
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, October 9; Agra and Calcutta, October 5; Madras, October 4.

The financial question still occupies the mind of the Anglo-Indian public. In order to forestal further speculation as to its plans for meeting the deficit, the Government has taken the world into its confidence through the pages of the *Gazette*. It appears from this State-paper, a despatch to the Secretary for India, that Mr. Massey's projected surplus for 1868-9 has become a deficit of nearly two millions and a quarter. For 1869-70 the deficit is reckoned at over a million and three quarters. The Government avows itself determined to have no more deficits in the future. In the Public Works a reduction of eight hundred thousand pounds this year is to be followed by one of twelve hundred and fifty thousand the next. Large savings are to be made in the military and civil charges, but the strength of the British garrison will not be lowered by a single man. As soon as the Legislative Council meets in Calcutta—that is about the middle of November—it will have to consider a Bill for doubling the income-tax for the last half of the current year, so that the rate for the whole year will be raised to one and a half per cent. The Bill, we may add, is to run for six months only. Less excusable to our minds is the intended raising of the salt duties in Madras and Bombay by five annas, or sevenpence-halfpenny, a maund. The cash balances have fallen from nearly fourteen millions in 1866 to less than eleven millions in the present year, and the latter amount has been kept up only with the proceeds of the new loan. The Government however take a hopeful view of the financial position, and Mr. Strachey, Acting Finance Minister, looks forward to extinguishing the deficit by the end of the year.

EITHER Sir R. Temple failed to make due allowance for the probable effects of famine and trade depression, or else these effects have proved worse than anyone could reasonably foresee. The estimated yield of the one per cent. income-tax has already fallen from nine hundred thousand pounds to six hundred and

eighty thousand. There has been a marked falling off in the customs' duties in the five months from April to August, and the returns of April and May show a serious decline in the import trade of India as compared with the same months of last year. The land revenue is likely to fall short of Sir Richard's estimate by at least £183,000, if not by three times that amount. The loss in the Customs' revenue may be as much as £457,000, while the estimated receipts from opium are to be cut down by half a million. The salt duties on the other hand and the spirit duties have thus far exceeded the estimate by over a hundred thousand pounds; but we fear that the increased duty on salt will not add much, if anything, to so desirable an excess. The home charges for this year are not so largely in excess of the estimates as they were last year, when Mr. Massey somehow forgot to add in the price of stores for which the Indian Government had itself indented. Part of the saving on military charges will extend to the new barracks, a matter for small regret if, as we believe, the saving can be carried out without harm to the soldier's well-being. But the short and sound solution of the barrack problem, if all these new barracks are absolutely needed, lies in treating them as the reproductive works they virtually are.

COLONEL KEATINGE writes hopefully from Rajpootana, with regard to the mediate future. For the present however there is no real abatement of distress. Grain was scarcer than ever, and the damage done by the locusts to the young crops has no doubt been immense. Such flights as those which have now passed on from Rajpootana to Sind and Guzerat have never been seen before, it is said. Green trees are left bare in five minutes. Large branches break down under their weight. For two hundred miles between Pallee and Chobatan they were swarming "as thick as sand." One flight in the Mahikanta district was reckoned to be seven miles long, five broad, and more than three hundred feet deep. Owing to the ravages of these insects in Ahmedabad the price of grain rose fast, the telegraph was set to work, and in two or three days the Bombay and Baroda Railway was pouring in train after train full of supplies to the hungry district.

A LETTER from a high authority in Rajpootana received by the last mail says:—"We have a most curious and painful state of affairs here. There has been beautiful rain; the prospects of the harvest, which will ripen in a month, are excellent, though very considerable damage has been done by locusts. Such however is the scarcity of grain, that we have far higher prices than last year, when there was no harvest at all, and the people are suffering very greatly. In British territory we are feeding them *coûte que coûte*, but in the native States many die. In another month the grain should ripen, and there should be unusual demand for labour as the draught cattle are nearly all dead. We shall not recover this for many years. I hear the Agra Durbar is not to be. It must have caused much harm in such a season." We have learnt from another and most trustworthy source, that the Durbar is positively not to take place.

AT Seepree in Gwalior the distress is still very great. Just as the Relief Fund there was all but exhausted, some timely contributions from Sindhia, Holkar, the Rana of Jallawar, and the Indian Government, served to prolong the lives of hundreds of wretches who would die at once if the relief came to a premature stop.

BOMBAY is excited about the Cotton Frauds Bill, which in an amended shape is supported by a majority of the Council, but seems to run counter to the main drift of public opinion, both native and European. The Bill has not yet passed.

SEVERAL passengers by the *Carnatic* have made their depositions before the Bombay magistrates. These were afterwards forwarded home to the Board of Trade. The captain himself left Bombay for England by the last mail. There is a general demand throughout India for a strict inquiry into the whole matter.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay by the last mail were Messrs. Maine and Seton-Karr, both of whom have left India never to return. In the former India loses the ablest law member who has ever yet sat in the Viceroy's Council. The latter in twenty-five years of Indian service has filled a succession of prominent posts with undoubted ability of a high order, if sometimes, as in the matter of the *Nil Darpan*, with doubtful discretion.

READERS interested in the progress of education in India would do well to follow the series of instructive letters, the fourth of which appears in our present issue. They are the work of one who has often contributed to our columns the results of his long acquaintance with British India, and who writes from the fulness of a mind well stored with the requisite materials for informing others.

WE are glad to see that the India Office has allowed the claim of local lieutenant-colonels, who have elected to abide by the old furlough rules, to resume command of their regiments on returning to India. The claim was founded on the rule obtaining in the old Indian Army; but a difficulty had arisen from the changed conditions of the new organisation. His Grace however has very properly decided that local officers commanding regiments may retain their appointments during furlough taken under the old rules, even though they should thus seem to reap the benefits of both rules.

WE have received the second number of a new Indian monthly, called the *Indian Economist*, a well printed and ably written journal of economic and statistical researches bearing on India. Printed in Bombay, published in Calcutta, and edited by Mr. Knight, long known for his editorial labours in the Western capital, it seems from the beginning to aim at covering wide ground in its treatment of Indian topics. A pleasant combination of varied knowledge and tried ability with unusual freedom from local prejudices, would naturally be predicted of a journal thus brought into being. Nor is the promise belied by a closer inspection of the matter contained in these fifty-two pages. First among the leading articles comes a long and well-reasoned protest against the currency theories embodied in the English Bank Act of 1844, a measure which, even by its author's confession, has failed in times of crisis to prevent the evils consequent on a sudden contraction of the metallic currency. Another thoughtful article urges the necessity of an imperial guarantee for the State debt of India. A third argues with much force against drying up a fruitful source of revenue by extending the permanent settlement of Bengal to the North-West Provinces. Lord Lawrence is sharply assailed for his advocacy of a principle so obstructive to India's financial progress. In a fourth we have a powerful defence of India's financial credit against the aspersions of her English critics, aspersions for which Sir R. Temple is rather unfairly pronounced responsible. Other articles deal ably with the Indian Foreign Office, with Lancashire's demand for more cotton from India, and similar questions of the day. There is a long and instructive paper on Guzerat, a supplement full of agricultural details, besides many pages of interesting extracts culled from Indian and English papers. Altogether a goodly bill of fare for readers of a healthy digestion.

THE *Indian Economist* does good service in pointing the financial moral of six years in India, from 1861 to 1866. In three of those years there was a deficit, in the other three a surplus; but the aggregate surplus was £4,671,761, or nearly double the aggregate deficit. During that period nearly thirty-one millions sterling were laid out upon new public works. The new India Office absorbed half a million, the transport fleet three quarters of a million, new barracks and civil buildings

seven millions and a third. The same amount was spent on new roads, tanks, and canals. Nine millions and a half were consumed by railways, chiefly in the payment of guaranteed interest. Three hundred and ten thousand pounds went as guaranteed interest on irrigation works, while the balance was expended on miscellaneous works and office-charges on the whole of this outlay. And all these expenses were defrayed out of income, although anywhere else the greater part of them would have been covered by loans. Consider moreover that in the same six years ten millions were spent on repairs of existing works. In the face of these facts does it not seem absurd to talk of India as being in a pecuniary strait, and needing fresh loans to pay the interest on former ones? What motive can English capitalists have for running down the credit of a country, which devotes five millions a-year of ordinary income to works whose cost would, anywhere else, have been defrayed by loans, or spread over a much longer term of years?

A NEW instance of penny-wisdom has lately occurred in the War Department of this country. Henceforth the married soldier is to be charged a halfpenny a day for each set of bedding supplied to his family, so that a married private with several children will either have to bear a heavy monthly tax upon his very limited means, or to huddle his children together in a style more belittling beasts than human beings. This turning of an ostensible privilege into an actual mockery is surely an original way of improving the soldier's morals and encouraging a good class of men to serve in the army.

THE Indian Government appears to have acted somewhat rashly in respect of the order lately issued, forbidding all engineers in its service to take commissions on work contracted for. The order has given great offence in India, as being an apparent slur on a most reputable body, and it has already called forth a strong disclaimer from the civil engineers of England, the gist of which will be found elsewhere. We are glad to see that the Secretary of State for India accepts that disclaimer implicitly and without reserve, and has written out to India for full explanation of the circumstances leading to the issue of so strange an order.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Army and Navy Gazette* informs his readers that a favourable answer has already been given to the request of the Persian Government for the loan of British officers, to aid in organising and drilling the Persian Army. It is also asserted that officers for this purpose will be appointed by the Indian Government. These statements however are somewhat premature. Owing to the vacation and the absence of leading members of the Government, no definite arrangement has yet been concluded. The whole matter is still in suspense, but now that the Secretary for India and the Foreign Secretary have returned to town, we have little doubt but that some arrangement of the kind above mentioned will soon be carried into effect.

THERE is nothing like discipline as it is maintained in the British Army. It was fondly hoped that the new manœuvres lately carried out at Aldershot and the Curragh, in mild emulation of the Prussian system, would tend to discover in time of peace the strategic talent so often lacking to us in time of war. But apparently too much was expected of our military grandees. According to a writer in the *Times* it is deemed a gross breach of discipline for a junior officer to outwit his senior in the mimic battles of Aldershot. At the Curragh a cavalry officer received a sharp rebuke from his defeated antagonist for daring to capture some of the latter's guns by a well-planned movement. If these accounts be true, we must suppose that in the English army, as with certain wines, age is the only test of excellence, that the oldest officer is sure to make the best commander. Or is the game of strategy to be henceforth regulated by the usages of polite society? When a gentleman plays at chess with a lady, he is usually expected to let her win if she can. In the same way perhaps it is right for the junior officer to treat his senior as a lady whose very advanced age should secure her from the indignity of being out-manœuvred in the game of war. If all Europe would only accept this rule, what a world of trouble and expense might be saved! Standing armies might be cut down to any extent, and international quarrels summarily decided by a reference to the age and standing of rival commanders-in-chief.



WE regret to record the death on Monday of Lieut.-col. A. Allen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, at the early age of forty-six. He joined the 55th N.I. in 1842, and exchanging regimental for scientific work became Superintendent of the Roorkee Workshops in 1853. We believe he was the first man who fitted up a railway engine in India. In 1864 Colonel Allen was made Superintendent of Public Works at Jubbulpore, where he remained till his recent return to this country.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Gen. Robert Bartlett Coles, Colonel of H.M.'s 65th Foot, on the 27th ult.

BENGAL.—Rev. F. d'A. Willis, chaplain of Jubbulpore, of typhoid fever, Sept. 25; Lieut. col. Augustine Allen, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer 1st class Department of Public Works, Jubbulpore district, at Chapham, Nov. 1, aged 40.

MADRAS.—Capt. F. W. Dobree, Staff Corps, at Waltair, Sept. 11.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. M. D. Cockburn, late of the Madras Civil Service, at Kotaherry (Neigherries), Sept. 28, in his 51st year.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per str. Poonah, Oct. 29.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Terry, Mrs. Reynolds and two children. From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Bently, Mr. H. St. Maine, Miss McMurdo, Mrs. Bradford and two children, Gen. Wilson, Mrs. Galpin and infant, Mrs. Jones, Mr. W. Seton-Karr, Major F. D. Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shepherd, Capt. Brown, Mr. Banerman, Mr. Cumberland, Mrs. Collett, Capt. P. B. Jones, Mr. J. F. Ayford. From MADRAS.—Lieut. and Mrs. Whitlock, Lieut. Tobin. From HONG KONG.—Mrs. Wood, Mr. Mann, Mr. F. Howard, Mr. E. Chambers, Mr. C. Crawford, R.N., Don J. S. J. Cruz, Don J. M. Font, Don A. T. Sekis, Lieut. F. Wood, Staff commander Reed. From SUZ.—Dr. Juillape. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. de Bernardi.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Ripon.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Macintyre, Capt. Lamke, Mrs. Jewin and three children, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Seale, Mrs. Gastrell and child, Mrs. Kendall and four children, Mr. Barnard and three children. From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Glen and infant, Mr. Glyn, Mrs. Kinlock and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Madden, Mr. Traill, Mr. Masson, Col. Richard. From MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. McDonnell, Lieut. Kyle, Mr. Elwes. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Watam Kokunoski. From SHANGHAI.—Commander Stokes, Mr. Grace. From SINGAPORE.—Lieut. Baker. From CAYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. La Fane and infant, Mr. D. W. Williams, Rev. J. K. Clarke.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, November 3, 1869.

### COTTON VERSUS CEREALS.

WE have long been wont to rejoice over the benefits accruing to India from the great start which the American War secured her in the work of furnishing cotton for the Lancashire mills. It has become a well-worn theme of congratulation alike for English politicians and Anglo-Indian financiers, that India is yearly gaining a firmer hold on the cotton markets of Great Britain. The Indian Government has done its best, by means of Cotton Fraud Acts and Cotton Commissioners, to satisfy the hunger of Manchester and Liverpool with a steady supply of raw material, good enough to please the eye and pass through the machines of the British manufacturer. Last year no fewer than 2,181,174 acres of Indian soil were laid out with the wealth-diffusing plant, and the number of bales exported from Bombay, Carwar, and Kurrachee, amounted to 1,294,291. The whole amount exported from India was a million and a-half. During the present year the acreage sown with cotton is considerably larger, for the ill-wind of the famine has blown this much of good, that many fields unfitted by the long drought for bearing grain have since been devoted to cotton. But of the probable yield at the year's end it is still too early to form a sound estimate. In the Berars, where the cultivation is this year wider than ever, the plant is still backward, but likely under present conditions to develop into a full crop. "The rain," writes Mr. Rivett-Carnac, "has always fallen where it was wanted." In Khandeish and the country south of Khaugam and Oomrawuttee the plant is well forward, and promises a good yield. In the course of a year or so branch railways will connect the cotton-fields of Dharwar and the Deccan with the neighbouring port of Carwar, while Coconada may in time become the natural outlet for the cotton grown in the valley of the Godavary.

It is good therefore that India should persevere in growing a staple so necessary to Lancashire and so profitable on the whole to herself. A trade that brings her from twenty-five to thirty

millions a-year must add in many ways to the well-being of millions among her children, to say nothing of the new branches of industry it tends to bring forth. But India cannot live by cotton alone. Dear grain may have its compensations, but a chronic scarcity of home-raised grain is not a thing to desire for her under present circumstances. Abundant cotton and a steady market for it is a prospect pleasant to think of; but even in the midst of all that sweetness the "something bitter" will bubble up. While Manchester is calling on the Indian Government to spare no outlay that will help to bring more cotton into English looms, people in India are beginning to misdoubt the policy of extending the cotton culture at the cost of crops available for the food of man and beast. Already it seems that Guzerat is indebted to the traders of the Persian Gulf for a large proportion of the grain she once used to grow herself. The price of flour in that province has accordingly risen to a pitch unpleasantly high for the poorer millions, who reap small compensating benefit from the spread of cotton culture. From the Deccan we hear that Sir Salar Jung has resolved to handicap cotton in the rivalry with grain by exacting a higher rent from fields sown with the former. A clergyman, writing from Indapore, in the Poonah district, to a Bombay journal, complains that most of the peasantry about him are "carried away by the cotton speculation," and that more than half the soil has been devoted to the more attractive staple. Some persons even go so far as to ascribe the prevalence of famine prices throughout the country to the great breadth of land, which through the active countenance of so many Government officers has come to be sown with cotton. Whatever truth may be contained in this last assertion, we are not quite prepared to accept the meaning set upon it by these "disinterested observers." What seems to them an unequalled misfortune may just as reasonably be regarded as a sign of general progress in the right direction. If prices have risen, so have wages; and the level of general comfort may be actually higher with flour at 14 or 16 seers a rupee than it was when the rupee could purchase twice that amount. That it is higher in many parts of India, especially in the cotton districts, there is very good ground for believing. Nor is it by any means unlikely that the substitution of cotton for grain has in many cases brought new life into fields hitherto bearing unkindly crops. The soil and climate of Guzerat for instance may be better suited to cotton than to grain, in which case Guzerat ought with proper management to get grain cheaper from abroad than she could grow it at home. Still under present conditions there may be some reason to fear that the new kind of staple is in some places superseding the old at a rate not immediately conducive to the general good. It is not for Government however to meddle rashly with the inevitable course of things. But it can greatly shorten the time and lessen the weight of suffering by aiding every effort to bring one part of India into easy communication with another.

### FINANCIAL ECONOMY.

"A GENERAL OFFICER," in a recent letter to the *Times*, puts forth some noteworthy suggestions on the subject of financial economy in India. Of the three measures hitherto proposed for equalising income and expenditure one is immediately dismissed as unjust to the many, and another is pronounced of little consequence as a financial saving. To increase the salt-tax would be to increase a burden already lying heavily on the poor. As for a reduction of office establishments, the consequent saving will be "so small as to be barely deserving of consideration." On this point however the Indian Government seems to think otherwise.

The third measure to which he refers is an increase in the income-tax, which "will fall principally upon the wealthy traders and bankers," people who have flourished under our rule, but have hitherto "scarcely borne their fair share of the burden of the State." On the fact thus stated, few, except the traders themselves, would be inclined to take issue with the writer. For

many years past it has been the chief aim of Indian financiers to reach the trading classes with the fiscal plummet; but somehow the result of ever-varying experiments has been to fish up much less than a million a-year, no small proportion of which has been furnished by people who have nothing to do with trade, and many of whom can ill spare the percentage thus levied on their small incomes. Every attempt to distribute the burden upon the right backs has hitherto ended in comparative failure. Nobody in his heart likes direct taxation, and the mercantile classes of India have a deep-rooted dislike to those prying processes which frequently vex the souls even of the most upright Englishmen in their own country. Still it is quite right and necessary that native bankers and traders, and rich gentlemen of all professions should pay towards the maintenance of the common weal a share proportioned to their several interests in the maintenance of the common weal. How does the "General Officer" propose to secure this end?

In the place of an income-tax he would introduce "a graduated capitation tax"—in purer English a poll-tax—extending to all classes in receipt of 500 rupees or upwards a-year. The different grades, we are told, "should rise by suitable stages, the distinction between any two grades being sufficiently well defined to enable an honest man with very little thought to register his name in the class to which he fairly belonged." The Government should still retain the right of appointing assessors to see justice done in all doubtful cases. Such is the process recommended by the writer in question, and the only objection we have at first sight to offer is that the process has already to some extent been tried. The principle, at any rate, of the writer's proposed reform has been followed, we think, in Mr. Massey's and Sir R. Temple's recent modifications of the system introduced by Mr. Wilson. Further improvements in the same direction however are still to carry out. Would it not be as well for instance to use the machinery of local Panchayats or Committees for the purpose of adjusting the incidence of the tax on all concerned, so that the Government might be freed from all appearance of undue prying into the household affairs of its native subjects?

Instead of increasing the salt-tax, the same writer would extend the provisions of the Act for registering assurances to all modes of transferring real property, "whether by mortgage, purchase, bequest, or any other means of succession." The law in Dutch India might be made the model of an Act which would benefit the people at large without involving too heavy a cost for the collection of such a duty. Let the certificate of registration alone assure the title to all such property, and many forms of litigation would cease to fill lawyers' pockets at the public expense. With regard to curtailment of expenditure, he would secure it by a thorough reform of the Indian military system. At present India pays heavily for a machine which always breaks down in the hour of trial. The irregular system failed in the Bhotan and Umbeylea campaigns—when will English journals cease to confound Umbeylea with Umballa?—and only the want of serious opposition prevented its failure in Abyssinia. Officers on staff pay are doing regimental duty, while hundreds of regimental officers remain unemployed. The State, moreover, has to bribe officers, by the price of their commissions, into a service once eagerly sought after by a crowd of candidates. The General Officer proposes to turn thirty-seven of the Bengal regiments into regulars, with a proper compliment of officers gained by doubling up the cadres, and compelling every officer, not otherwise employed, to rejoin his regiment. There would still remain twenty-three regiments of irregular infantry, besides contingents. The weak point of this scheme would be the sight of staff-corps majors and lieutenant-colonels doing duty as regimental captains; but the writer would get over that by giving them staff pay and the usual command allowance. We fear, however, that officers thus remanded to their regiments would greatly murmur at so dire an invasion of their thrice-established rights for the mere convenience of their employers. Their pay at the time might not be affected, but how about their chances of promotion? That the

irregular system, as now worked, has proved a conspicuous failure, we do not care to deny, nor do we doubt that the reform in question would end in reducing the cost, while it largely improved the efficiency of the Indian army. But the first condition in all such efforts to retrieve the blunders committed during the last ten years must be a careful adherence to pledges deliberately made, however strong the temptation to override them. Too much cause has already been given the officers of the old Indian army to complain of the readiness with which their new masters contrive new glosses on the text of existing covenants. At the same time, the ever-growing need for reduced outlay and increased efficiency demands some sort of compromise between individual rights and the claims of the public service.

## Correspondence.

### EDUCATION FOR THE MILLION.—IV. INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—With such abundant elements of national education in village schools, it would not be difficult, I imagine, to make use of them to higher purposes than at present. Where endowments of land and other immunities on the part of the State exist, it has, I conceive, a right to exact a more complete fulfilment of the duties of the teachers than at present; and it might be promulgated that after a limited period for preparation village schoolmasters will be required to pass an examination, for which purpose the Normal Schools might be rendered available, as in Dublin, and if the candidates should be found deficient, the immunities of the State might justly be transferred to some other member of the family who may be qualified; the selection to be left to the village municipality, or to the head of the Normal School department, as may at the time be deemed expedient.

While secular education was progressing, the necessity for medical education forced itself on the consideration of Government, and the Council of General Education at each Presidency was requested to form a Medical College, to which should be attached a hospital to provide a class of native practitioners fit to aid, and, in case of necessity, to fulfil the duties of surgeons educated in Europe.

In order to effect this object, it became necessary that the students should have a competent knowledge of English, in which language the whole tuition was to be conducted.

Such a college in Calcutta was established in 1840, and the following is an abstract of the general result in the official report of 1854.

The Medical College consists entirely of professors of the English department, of which there are ten European and one native Assistant-Demonstrator of Anatomy. The Hospital Establishment consists of five physicians, five surgeons, and one apothecary. There were at the time of the report (1853-4) ninety-five students in the English Class and 112 in the Military and Bengali Class. The following tabular statement gives the number of students attending the several classes in Calcutta:—

Classes.	Number of Lectures.	Number Attending.	Daily Average.
Anatomy and Physiology ...	140	25	24
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy...	100	31	29.50
Medicine ...	100	50	47.26
Surgery ...	78	50	48.51
Midwifery ...	74	50	45.89
Botany ...	58	38	34.81
Materia Medica ...	90	38	35.42
Chemistry ...	87	52	48.39
Medical Jurisprudence — Toxicology	46	41	37.65
Ophthalmia, Medicine, and Surgery	24	51	49.83

The hospital is capable of containing 300 indoor patients, and possesses a library of 4,126 volumes. The following table shows the number of patients treated in 1853:—

	Remaining last June.	Admitted.	Total in 1853.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Indoor Patients ...	92	2,512	2,604	2,205	—	241	99
Outdoor Ditto ...	105	13,496	13,711	12,917	687	—	107
Surgical Operations ...	—	2,057	2,057	2,057	—	—	—
	197	18,205	18,402	17,269	687	241	205

When we consider the very imperfect state of the medical art in India among the natives themselves, the vast amount of as-

assistance required in military hospitals, in civil stations, and in jails, it is impossible to appreciate too highly the value of such institutions, founded on scientific acquirements. Other similar establishments were established elsewhere, and have been greatly increased since.

I am indebted to a friend holding a high office in one of the London hospitals for the following opinion on the medical education and examinations in India as compared with those in practice in London:—

"As far as can be collected from the report of 1854, it appears that more than four years' attendance is required on subjects much the same as are taught in English schools. The knowledge of the subjects taught is from time to time tested, and the final examination is, to a great extent, a practical one. This is far better than the system pursued in the College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries'-hall here, which is simply oral, and that for a very short time, and occurring but once, at the end of the period of study, which is only a year and a-half."

In the North-Western districts Sir James Thomason established free hospitals at the principal towns under his charge, wherein native educated practitioners were employed. The return of 1855-6 shows the following result:—

There were at that time 171 dispensaries in twenty-one principal towns, in which 145,766 patients were relieved at a public cost of Rs. 40,966, besides Rs. 1,924 contributed in five towns by private individuals. In the Bengal Provinces there were fifteen towns, besides Calcutta, having dispensaries, in which, during the six months between 1st October, 1852, and 31st March, 1853, of which only the report had been then received, 30,211 patients had entered, and Rs. 14,162 expended by the State.

A similar report had been received for the same period of the Punjab dispensaries, of which there were eleven in the same number of towns, maintained at a public expenditure of Rs. 9,329. A Charitable Hospital has been established at Rangoon on the same footing as Government dispensaries in the large towns in India.

On turning to Madras one finds there were in the year 1855-6 thirty-two towns having public dispensaries derived from the Medical College at the Presidency, into which 136,703 patients had been admitted, at a cost of Rs. 48,702. The only reports which had been received from Bombay in 1853-4 were for the same limited period of six months, and showed in two towns—Poona in the Deccan and Bandara in Guzerat—the admission of 2,695 patients in the former and 1,006 in the latter. At the same time I received the following interesting information from the East India House:—Government civil dispensaries were at this time authorised to be established in the principal towns throughout the British dominions in India wherever the inhabitants have been found willing to contribute towards the expense. At this time the general rule appears to be that the Government should provide medicines and instruments, pay the salaries of the superintending surgeon and native doctor. The cost of the rest of the establishment, as well as of the building, to be defrayed by private subscription.

A recent report on the subjection of education has been received up to 1866-7 from the Governor-general, of which I hope to be able to avail myself in a future article, exhibiting the great progress made during the administration of the Marquis Dalhousie, and subsequently since the Government has been transferred to the Crown.

I. B.

Oriental Club.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE "CARNATIC."

The *Bombay Gazette* regards it as a foregone conclusion that all the circumstances involved in the total wreck of the *Carnatic* will be subjected to the strictest scrutiny by a competent Court. That is a matter of course; public opinion in England will be scarcely less earnest in demanding it than Anglo-Indian opinion, and we may be sure that public duty will be performed. But that is no reason why the calamity should not form a legitimate subject for comment and question. Here is a well-found steamer, commanded by a man who must have been thought fully competent to perform the duty entrusted to him; she starts from Suez with many passengers, a valuable cargo, and her Majesty's mails. The course has been run hundreds of times; it has its dangers, but they are well known, and can be guarded against. Yet what happens? She had

been out of port for fifteen hours only when "breakers were suddenly seen on the starboard bow." How was that? The reef over which the breakers were rolling had not sprung up since the last P. and O. steamer started from Suez; on the contrary, its existence was laid down in the chart, and the sailing rules provided means for safely turning its flank. In short, the reef was a well known reef, and it will be desirable to find out what occasioned its sudden discovery on the starboard bow. Why did not the *Carnatic* evade its jaws, as scores of ships had done before, as the *Tigre* did that very night? We may fairly hope that the Court will elicit an answer to that question. At present no answer has been published, and the fact remains unexplained. Now there may be good and sufficient reasons for an aberration from the ordinary course of the mail steamer; but what can justify the course pursued after the ship had become jammed hard and fast on a ridge of rock whose submerged sides were washed by many fathoms of water? Seven hours after she struck the sea began to pour into the hold. She was aground from funnel to bows; from funnel to stern she was hanging over deep water. What hope could there be of getting her off in a condition to float? What reasonable hope of safety for passengers, crew, mails, cargo, except in getting them, or part of them, out of the ship, and on to the Isle of Shadwan close by? It was not the business of the passengers, indeed, they had no power to decide any question, but it was the business of the captain. Here was a ship laden with all sorts of things, precious human life, letters almost as precious, and a valuable cargo. The ship was gone, but the precious things we have mentioned were untouched, and a little way off was a safe refuge. Why did not the debarkation of passengers begin between eight and nine when the water made itself felt? Between that hour and sunset all the human beings not required for work might have been put ashore, and supplied with provisions, water, fuel, means of striking a light, and some sort of shelter; the mails might have been landed, and if there was time, the specie; the other cargo might have been exposed to the fate unhappily reserved for all. Nothing of this kind was done, or attempted to be done. The only approach towards it was the hoisting out of the boats. The consequence was that when the crash came everybody and every thing was at the mercy of the sea. It was almost by an accident that the womenkind were in a boat, and they would have been lost but for the presence of mind on the part of the brave man who cut the tackle. It was by a mere chance that means of striking a light were conveyed ashore, and without fire what would have been the fate of those who had the good luck to reach the land? All they had, by chance, was a box of lucifer matches and one rocket. Without these the forlorn wretches on the Isle of Shadwan would have seen the *Sumatra* go by, but the *Sumatra* would not have seen them—and what would have been their fate?

### THE INDIAN DEFICIT.

The *Englishman* complains that ever since the pressure of Mr. Wilson's iron grasp was taken off, the Budget system has failed to do its work in India. It neither estimates our wants with accuracy, nor does it maintain the equilibrium between our revenue and expenditure. But the fault in this case does not lie with the system. That system acts with perfect certainty in other countries, and with due allowance made for the delays incident to time and space in this vast empire, we have a right to demand an equal success from it here. We venture to say that no one who is acquainted with the Finance Ministers whom England has sent us since 1862 will be at a difficulty to find out the cause, and, thoroughly as we believe in the value of English supervision, we would rather a hundred times have a picked Civilian at the head of the Department than the class of men we have for seven years received from home. Fortunately for Sir Richard Temple, the discoveries have taken place at too early a period in his career for him to be held directly responsible. The whole department has been disorganised for the past seven years, and perhaps all that can be said of the present Finance Minister is that he suffered from one predecessor's age and incompetence, and from another's laziness and girlish anxiety about his health. But the truth being now known we hold it to be the imperative duty of the Government to tell the whole truth. There is nothing in such cases like facing the difficulty, and, at whatever sacrifice, setting it right. We noticed the other day that the *Friend* urged fresh taxation as the means of filling up the gap. But we protest, on behalf both of English capitalists in this country and of the native population, against any such bold and indiscriminating suggestions. The Government must do its share, and for every rupee that it lays on the tax-payer, it should retrench two from its own expenditure. The public must see a *bona fide* effort at economy on the part of the Government, and a *bona fide* determination to maintain a permanent equilibrium in the finances before it will submit to further taxation. Temporary imposts to meet temporary but ever recurring deficits are mere quack medicines—bread pills, with a little jalap in them, easy enough to swallow but utterly powerless to reach the root of the disease. Judging from the past three years, the revenues of British India are steadily and permanently three millions per annum below the cost of the administration; and even in this current year of anxious economy and personal letters from the Viceroy to the heads of provinces, the deficit cannot be reduced much below two

millions. If three millions a-year are required to produce a permanent equilibrium, we have a right to demand that two shall be obtained by retrenchment. Let the public see the Government curtailing its own expenses before they are called upon to curtail theirs. If the Government can do this, there is no fear but the remainder will be forthcoming.

## Bengal.

### THE HON. MR. MAINE.

It is but seven years that Mr. Maine has spent in India—including, we think, but one short visit home—but the labours and influence of a man of his attainments, coming to this country with his powers fully matured, are not in any way to be measured by the superficial test of length of service. Long before Mr. Maine looked to become an Indian legislator and lawgiver, he had, by his work on "Ancient Law," achieved his position as the first of literary jurists of the day. As Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge and Reader of Jurisprudence in London, he had attained proficiency in the gift of applying the principles of jurisprudence to the problems of modern legislation and to the practical administration of the law. Coming to India in 1862, in the prime of his power, and with, no doubt, an eager desire to cope with still more difficult tasks, he found work awaiting him more varied, if not more formidable, than he could have wished. Much of the rougher and foundational work had been done; but the transition stage from Company to Crown had scarcely been passed through. Codes and formal modern ordinances were taking the place of executive orders and temporary "regulations," while Legislative Councils, provincial and supreme, were beginning to pile up that heap of new laws and statutes for all of which Mr. Maine was in some sort compelled to stand sponsor, whilst his utmost efforts were necessarily ineffectual to restrict their number, or to reduce them to that harmony and unity which as an accomplished jurist he must have desired. India is exacting on all Englishmen within its borders who are willing and capable as workers, and she uses them without very scrupulous regard to that perfected division of labour which at home secures the utmost that can be got from each in his own speciality. Mr. Maine, though legal member, has, in his character of executive councillor, intermeddled with every branch of administration, not excepting the making of peace and war. During the brief tenure of the Viceroyalty by Lord Elgin, whose powers were then failing, Mr. Maine had much to do with the actual government of the country, aided of course by the local knowledge of his colleagues. It was after that period of unsettlement that Sir John Lawrence was chosen as pre-eminently fitted, alike by strength of character and experience, to guide the country through the financial and administrative difficulties that annexation and the Mutiny had left behind. Then Mr. Maine was left more free to prosecute his own onerous duties, of which the settling, applying, and to some extent the revisal of the codes formed the more prominent portion. But these were only a small part of the work pressing on the legal member who had to devise laws, as the Remarriage Act, and others affecting succession and inheritance, in which the wide toleration shown by the British Government in India had to be reconciled with the new reign of law and the claims of justice to individuals. The Acts needed to adapt the various courts and the subordinate judicial service to the altered conditions of modern procedure have been very numerous, all of them demanding the closest practical skill, and a firm grasp of principles. Then, again, the commercial law of India had to be adapted to the reforms at home and to the requirements of the age of joint-stockeries and the enormously increased foreign trade of India. In almost all these new paths Mr. Maine has, while taking due account of conditions to him anomalous and strange, succeeded in bringing his measures not only up to the level of what was already needed here, but in many respects beyond the still confused and conflicting state of English law. It has been said that Mr. Maine does not possess an exact knowledge of the country, or any close acquaintance with the people for whom he has been making the laws. Granting that some deference must be shown for these assertions, Mr. Maine has disarmed criticism of all importance, by the admirable discrimination with which he has chosen as guides in practical questions the men most worthily and safely to be trusted as representing the permanent interests of India and her people.—*Times of India*.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE AGRA DURBAR.**—The *Indian Volunteer Gazette*, a Simla print, professes to be in a position to state that nothing will be definitively settled concerning the durbar until the first meeting of the Viceroy's Council in October.

**PROPOSED COLLEGE.**—There is a proposal to establish a college at the capital of the North-Western Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor supports the project, and has himself contributed Rs. 2,000 to aid in furthering it. He is sanguine that the Supreme Government will aid.

**PIG-STICKING AT MEERUT.**—From a Meerut correspondent's letter in the *Mofussilite*, it appears that the Tent Club of that division expect to have the pleasure of Lord Mayo trying a spear with them at pig-sticking on his way to Raneehet.

**ACCIDENTS FROM LIGHTNING.**—Nineteen men were lately struck to the ground by lightning at the Cossipore gun foundry whilst casting a gun. A European overseer named Jack, for having saved them from being burnt by the molten metal, has been presented by the Government with a silver watch.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—Mr. Aitchison took charge of the Foreign Office from Mr. Seton-Karr at Simla on the 1st October. Mr. Seton-Karr, and the Hon. H. S. Maine, sailed for England from Bombay by the steamer of October 9. The Hon. B. H. Ellis has been allowed a furlough of six months from the date of departure of the mail steamer of 30th October.

**BURMAH.**—Mr. J. S. Manook, the Kullawoon of Mandalay, has been appointed by the Burmese Government to sit with the Political Agent for the trial of mixed suits, under Article V. of the late Treaty with Burmah.—It is said by a contemporary that Major McMahon may succeed Major Sladen as Resident at Mandalay, and that he will shortly take up the appointment.

**EUROPEAN ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—On receiving word from Bombay of the telegrams intimating that petitions to wind up the European Assurance Company had been presented to the Court of Chancery, Mr. J. L. Napier Hay, the Calcutta secretary, publicly notified, by order of the directors there, that the business of the branch was suspended for the time being.

**UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.**—The Government of India has, the *Indian Daily News* believes, re-solicited the orders of the Secretary of State, on the recommendation made in 1868, that uncovenanted servants, with salaries of less than Rs. 10,000 per annum, appointed before the 19th May, 1855, may be allowed to draw one-third or half pay pension irrespective of the limits laid down in the Pension Rules of 1864.

**ECCLESIASTICAL.**—We learn of the death at Jubbulpore, on the 25th September, of the Rev. Finch d'Anyers Willis, chaplain of that station; he was but thirty years of age, and had been only one season in the country; it was of typhoid fever he died. Mr. Willis's active ministrations among the sick in the military hospital at Jubbulpore during the late trying season are said to have induced the disease to which he at last succumbed.

**DEPARTURE OF THE HON. H. S. MAINE.**—At the meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla on Sept. 24, H.E. the Viceroy said, "I wish to give notice that, at the first meeting of the Council at Calcutta, I shall move a resolution expressive of the high sense which his colleagues entertain of the long, faithful, and valuable services of the Hon. Henry Sumner Maine; and I shall ask the Council to concur with me in expressing regret for his departure, and sincere wishes for his future welfare and happiness."

**CHOLERA AT PESHAWUR.**—We are glad to hear that the cholera is leaving Peshawur. On the 25th no fresh cases had occurred amongst the Europeans, and only some few in the native lines. In the city there were about thirty deaths. The cholera at Peshawur appears to have been of a most virulent type; in many cases the patient died in a few hours, even without all the usual symptoms of cholera. H.M.'s 36th has suffered severely, having lost more than seventy men. It is supposed that not fewer than one hundred and eighty Europeans have died, and about fifteen hundred natives.—*Delhi Gazette*, October 2.—According to the *Pioneer*, H.M.'s 104th are proceeding to Cherat, a hill about four thousand feet high, thirty miles from Peshawur. The deaths in the Artillery have been 41; in the 36th Foot, 103; and in the 104th Fusiliers over 60, making in all rather more than 200 Europeans, including women and children. The wife of the paymaster of the 104th died on the evening of the 26th ultimo. Amongst natives the mortality has been greater still. The deaths in the city are even now, though the disease has abated, from 32 to 35 daily, while the daily average, counting from the commencement of the disease, is no less than 70. The native regiments have suffered least—about 60 men; this does not, however, include camp followers. Altogether, the deaths from cholera, European and native, within less than a month fell just within two thousand.

**FOOD PROSPECTS IN THE PUNJAB.**—The prospects of the Punjab have altered very materially for the better since the publication of the memorandum of the 1st of September. The crops were then in many districts drying up from the continued drought, and an immediate fall of rain was necessary to save a portion of the Punjab from famine. The rain, so urgently needed, has at last fallen, and on Saturday, the 4th, and Sunday, the 5th of September, seems to have been very general in the Punjab from the Sutlej to the Jhelum, or even the Indus. The majority of the reports here published were despatched previous to the late fall of rain; but telegrams, private and other letters have been received from many districts, and all are to the effect that the rain has been of the utmost benefit, and has saved the kharif harvest, which in some districts will be much below the average, irretrievable harm having been already done by the drought; but in others will be average, or above the average. Nevertheless, the circular of the Central Committee, published on the 1st of September, and asking for subscriptions for the relief of distress, as much as ever deserves attention. The low rates of



labour and the high prices of food have created an immense amount of distress, upon which a fall of rain can have no effect for a considerable time. Prices will eventually fall, but while they continue, as at present, at famine height, there must be a large number of the population on the verge of starvation, never able to obtain a full meal, and in whose behalf the appeal of the Committee should meet with a generous response from the public.

Mr. SETON-KARR.—The Civil Service gave Mr. Seton Karr a farewell dinner at the United Service Club on the evening of Wednesday (Sept. 29), and besides all the civilians at present on duty, or on leave at Simla, there were as guests, Sir H. Durand, Dr. Murray Mitchell, Colonel James, of the Commissariat, General Norman, Major Burne, Colonel Hervey, Colonel Strachey, and Major Beynon. Mr. E. C. Bayley was in the chair. Mr. John Strachey proposed the health of Mr. Seton-Karr, who responded in his best style. He alluded to the family ties which called him home. His place in the social circle of his own family none could fill; his place in the Government of India had found another and a worthy occupant. He reviewed shortly the great events which had happened in India since his arrival, twenty-seven years ago. Then men's mouths were full of the splendid deeds of Nott and Pollock—Lord Ellenborough had just come out, and he was the first Governor General of whom he had had personal experience; Lord Hardinge associated his name with the valiant actions against the Sikhs; Lord Dalhousie, the master whom it was his pride and his honour to serve, had signalled himself by the consolidation of the newly-acquired province, and by various acts of annexation, which he, Mr. Seton-Karr, speaking now for the last time in India, contended were righteous and justifiable. Lord Channing saw the Empire in flames; he left it peaceful and in order. His great successor, the Viceroy who had risen from the ranks of the service to which so many who listened belonged, had consistently in his career proved his strong sense of duty, and posterity would form of him a juster estimate than those who now declaimed against him as narrow-minded and illiberal. If he might say a few words about himself, he would remark that he should prefer some active career to idleness on his return to England; though if he had to live his life over again he would hope to profit by experience and be more tolerant than in some cases he had been of the opinion of others; there were many public acts which he would most certainly under similar circumstances repeat. He felt strong attachment to the service which he was leaving, a service remarkable for its active competition and generous rivalry. In the course of his speech, Mr. Seton-Karr paid a touching tribute to Sir J. P. Grant, with whom, in the course of his service, he had had to work in more than one capacity. The speech was throughout enthusiastically received, and Mr. Seton-Karr sat down amid much cheering.—*Mofussilite*.

MILITARY.—The 11th Bengal Cavalry have been ordered to proceed without delay to Calcutta, so as to arrive there not later than the 15th November. It is conjectured that this order has connection with the reception of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.—Major-General Beatson, who was seriously ill, is now better, and has resumed command of the Sirhind Division.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Willes has been appointed to succeed Major-General Macpherson as Commissary-General of the Bengal Army. Colonel Willes is the officer at present officiating.—It is reported from Abbotabad that a garrison of 800 infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of Mountain Train Artillery, is to be stationed in Agror.—Major Glasse will be tried at the criminal sessions of the Chief Court of the Punjab, which opened on the 18th October.—It is reported that Colonel Haig has signified his willingness to accept the post of Chief Engineer Central Provinces, which had been offered to and declined by him in the first instance.—Major Saunders, at present aide-de-camp to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor N.W.P., is likely, the *Englishman* states, to vacate his present appointment for one in which his high qualities as a soldier will have more scope; rumour says he will be succeeded on the staff of Sir William Muir by Lieutenant B. Wemyss, Adjutant 41st Native Infantry, at present on leave at Nynce Tal.—The contest which has gone on for years between the civil authorities and successive Commanders-in-Chief as to the management of the Punjab Frontier Force, is, according to the *Friend*, likely to be decided in favour of the latter; General Wilde, the staunch supporter of the Punjab Government, has gone over to the enemy; the arguments on both sides almost balance each other, or a decision would have been come to long ago. If the change is made, the first result will probably be, the appointment of an outsider to the command; Colonel Wilson is spoken of, who was Sir Henry Lawrence's right-hand man at Lucknow, but the force would prefer one of its own number.—From Cawnpore it is reported that the band and six companies of the 14th Regiment and the division of Royal Artillery have all returned to cantonments from the cholera camp, where they had been for two months.—The Government of India has, says the *Indian Daily News*, declined to sanction the proposition of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to substitute native troops of the Bengal Army for those of the Madras Army in the garrisons of the Burman Province.—Though (says the *Pioneer*) in deference to "The Senior" and the Horse Guards, the promotion of Indian colonels is stopped, until the Commission have settled the knotty point of equalisation, and redressed the balance of the East by calling generals into existence in the West, still the promotion of captains and majors of the Indian lists to majorities

and lieutenant-colonels will go on as of yore.—The *Pioneer* hears that, owing to the sickly state of the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers at Morar, it is determined to remove them in this relief to Delhi and Roorkee; the 1st Battalion 11th Foot from Fyzabad will, we believe, take their place at Gwalior. From the same cause alterations will be made in the destination of several batteries of the A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, in order to relieve the two batteries at Peshawur—A and D going to Peshawur, and B and E to Rawul Pindce and Sealkote respectively.—We are glad to learn from Subathoo that the 41st Regiment has been free from cholera for the last twenty days; one of the detachments is under orders to return to barracks on the 5th, and the remainder on the 10th inst.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 1.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28. Str. Rangoon, Starratt, Singapore; str. Candia, Weston, Suez; Cholula, Cox, London; Francis Thorpe, Outridge, Melbourne; str. Hindostan, De Smidt, Hong Kong.—30. Amedee, Nacoda, Judda; John Stuart, Nacoda, Judda.—Oct. 1. Whittier, Swap, —; Mohussar, Hussain, Jeddah; Lady Rawlinson, Daniels, Moulmain.—3. Arabia, Sanders, Moulmain; King Arthur, Shiell, London; Gilbert Thomson, Blake, Liverpool; Walter Baine, Scurr, London; Nile, Owen, Lizard.—4. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; Koladyne, Willis, Akyab; Star of Erin, Simpson, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Arabia.—Col. Stoddart, Major Shaden, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Dr. Brademeyer, Mr. Philan, Mr. W. Carr, Mr. G. M. Moolah.  
Per Nile.—Col. and Mrs. Ripley, Miss Robinson, Miss Beah, Miss Badham, Miss E. Badham, Miss Castello, Mrs. Gay, Mrs. Reed and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Stanbury and three children, Capt. Martin, Capt. Gardner, Lieut. Lewin, Mr. L. Lewin, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Baily, Mr. and Mrs. Keys and three children, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Moulton and child, Mrs. Barber, Mr. Weekie, Mr. and Mrs. Niron, Miss Thornycroft, Mr. Pratt, Miss A. Wilson.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—From Southampton.—Miss Gibling, Mrs. Smith, Miss Huttelman, Mrs. Dixon and infant, Mr. J. Kelleper, Mrs. Gladwell and infant, Messrs. R. Hunn, J. Christer, J. Bashford, J. Darby, J. B. Baker, Mr. C. Tracey, Dr. Dawson, Mrs. M. Ross, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Bullock, Messrs. Warcher, C. H. Nilson, J. Gott, J. Donaldson. From Madras.—Mr. C. Belli. From Suez.—Mr. C. J. Shaw, Mr. Bullock. From Galle.—Mr. J. Sturmer. From Madras.—Miss Low, Capt. Biscoe, Mr. P. Jones, Mr. Seville, Mr. Ennis, Mr. E. Bull.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28. Carricks.—30. Arima, Chrysolite, Mysore, Kenilworth Castle, Forest Rights.—Oct. 1. Strs. Maharratta, Moulmein; Rookwood, Bussora.—3. Str. India; Stanhope, Sir Henry Lawrence, Lady Palmerston, Chanticleer, Horsa, Merchant.—4. Latona, Merchant, Peter Stuart, Derwent.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 4, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 93 14 to —
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	93 14 to 94 0
4 per Cent. ... ..	Co's Rs. 91 ...	93 14 to 94 0
5 per Cent. P.W. ... ..	Co's Rs. 108 ...	102 8 to —
5½ per Cent. ... ..	Co's Rs. 114 ...	112 12 to —
5 per Cent., 56-57 ... ..	Co's Rs. 104 ...	108 0 to —

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ... ..	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d.
Bills with Docs. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 13-16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	Nominal.
Assam Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	160 to 165cxdv.
Bank of Bengal ... ..	1000 ...	1550 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ... ..	50 ...	58 to 60cxdv.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ... ..	445 ...	50 to —
Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	50 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ... ..	700 ...	350 to 360
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ... ..	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ... ..	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ... ..	250 ...	175 to 180
E. B. Indigo Company ... ..	100 ...	35 to 38
East Indian Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218 ...	212 to —
East India Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	25 to 28
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	80 ...	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	30 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218 ...	235 to 238
Equitable Coal Company ... ..	250 ...	182½ to 185
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ... ..	50 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ... ..	250 ...	145 to 150
Howrah Docking Company ... ..	50 ...	200 to 250
India General Steam Navigation Company ... ..	100 ...	530 to 565
National Bank of India (Limited) ... ..	125 ...	140 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ... ..	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ... ..	10 ...	13½ to 14
Peoples Bank of India ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ... ..	1400 ...	380 to —
Punjab Bank ... ..	100 ...	80 to 85cxdv.
Screwing Company (Limited) ... ..	20 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ... ..	50 ...	500 to 570cxdv.
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ... ..	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ... ..	200 ...	45 to 48
Union Steam Tug Company ... ..	250 ...	6 to 4dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ... ..	£10 ...	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ... ..	0 10 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar ... ..	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ... ..	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds ... ..	2 10 0 to 2 17 6	2 2 6 to 2 5 0
Jute ... ..	2 12 6 to 2 15 0	2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ... ..	2 15 0 to 0 0 0	2 12 6 to 2 15 0

## Madras.

**JUDICIAL.**—It is said that Sir Adam Bittleston has sent in his resignation of the office of Puisne Justice of Madras, and that in all probability he would be leaving India about October.

**MILITARY.**—The Madras Government has had under consideration the question of reducing the detachment of native infantry at Trichore from two companies to one company, and has come to the conclusion that, as the efficiency of the troops of his Highness the Rajah of Cochin has not much improved, it is not desirable for the present to make any reduction in the strength of the detachment.

**RETRENCHMENT.**—A Madras contemporary says:—"In pursuance of the recent stringent orders of the Secretary of State to effect a reduction in military expenditure, the Government have, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, abolished the Quarter-master-general's Departments of the Southern Division and Ceded districts. This is but the precursor of further great and important reductions that are at present in contemplation."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27.—Str. Oriental, Turner, Southern Ports.—28. Cornwallis, —, London.—29. Str. Asia, Patterson, Northern Ports; str. Simla, Woolcott, Calcutta.—30. Rip-sana Anna Maria, Porter, Cuddalore; Bordelas, Cluzeau, Cocanada.—Oct. 1. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Pondicherry; str. Punjaub, Parker, Northern Ports.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Oriental.—Messrs. F. Lidde, R. Dickson, G. Fox, H. and H. Buttner, A. Koppo, and C. Donaldson.

Per str. Asia.—For Madras.—Mr. F. G. V. Minchin, Mr. J. W. Minchin. For Pondicherry.—Mr. P. Pernon, Mrs. A. L. Lancher, Mr. A. G. Moutburn, Mr. G. Sico and Lady.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From CALCUTTA.—For GALLE.—Messrs. Irwin, J. G. Morton, H. Brown, J. Moore, Broughton, G. Gibson, and Morris. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Hartigan. For SYDNEY.—Mr. W. W. Burt. For SUEZ.—Mrs. W. Woolcott. For MARSAILLES.—Mr. W. Terry, Mrs. Reynolds and two children. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Martin, Mr. L. MacIntyre, Captain Lainke, Mrs. Irwin and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Staddon, Mr. Hill, Mr. Seale, Mrs. Gastrell and child, Mrs. B. Kendall and four children, Mrs. Barnard and three children, Mr. A. Bushell, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. A. Paul, Mr. McCullum. For MADRAS.—Mr. H. H. Locke, Hon. Justice J. B. Phear, Lady, and infant, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Miss Webb, Sir Barnes Peacock, Mr. Meletus, Lieut. col. Pester, Cornet G. Money, Mr. Vauchope, Mr. and Mrs. Marnden and infant, Hon. Mr. Jackson.

Per str. Meinam.—From MARSAILLES.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Jattard. For GALLE.—Mr. Grant, Rev. Bouquet, Mr. Mayne, Mrs. Brewster. For PONDICHERRY.—Revs. Lequex, de Gelis, Fricand, Mr. Sutherland.

Per str. Punjaub.—Col. Elwin, Lieut. Law, Mr. H. Harding, Dr. Miller, Mr. Douse and child.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27. Pembrokehire, —, London.—28. York, —, Penticotta; str. Oriental, Turner, Calcutta.—30. Lincelles, —, Galle; Repisania Guna Maria, —, Ennore; Str. Simla, Woolcott, Galle.—Oct. 1. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta.—2. Star of India, —, London.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Oriental.—For COCONADA.—Mr. Boileau, Mrs. Dennison and three children, Mr. Strange, Mr. and Mrs. Barrow, Mr. Stalberg. For GOSPAULPORE.—Mr. G. W. M. Thompson. For BIMPATAM.—Mr. J. Hope.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Brookes and child.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. S. R. Elwin, Capt. and Mrs. McDonnell, Lieut. col. H. Lacy, Lieut. E. Kylei. For MARSAILLES.—Lieut. and Mrs. Whitlock, Lieut. T. R. Tabuteau, Mr. J. W. Ouchterlony, Miss S. Abeltchause. For SYDNEY.—Mr. E. J. Lecot.

## Commercial.

Madras, Sept. 28, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	2 0 7-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0 1
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	1 1 1/2

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	55 to 55 1/2
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	14 to 14 1/2 pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	1856-57	8 1/2 pm.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1851-55	

### PRICE OF BULLION.\*

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-8-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo, £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

## Bombay.

**THE DECCAN.**—The whole of the Deccan has enjoyed a most abundant monsoon, and a fine rice harvest is expected.

**LADY MANSFIELD.**—It has almost been settled that Lady Mansfield is to start for Bombay at the beginning of November, and that she will leave for England by the mail steamer of the 20th November.

**MARWAR.**—Large numbers of starving Marwarces are again compelled to leave their own country, and to flock to Sind for sustenance.

**A QUERY.**—Referring to the loss of the *Carnatic*, the *Bombay Guardian* puts a curious question:—"The waters of the Gulf of Suez have lately been let into the Suez Canal. Has this lowered the water in the Gulf?"

**THE LOSS OF THE "CARNATIC."**—The depositions of several of the passengers by the steam-ship *Carnatic* have been taken by the Chief Magistrate, by order of the Bombay Government, for transmission to the Board of Trade in London. There are very few discrepancies in the statements of the different gentlemen, and those only of the merest detail.

**TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.**—A Bombay telegram of October 21 says that H.M.'s *Fort* ran aground near Cape Guardafui, while cruising in quest of slave dhows. She sustained considerable damage. It is stated that the Arabs have fired upon H.M.'s gunboat *Clyde*, near Muscat. It is expected that H.M.'s *Daphne* will shortly proceed to the Persian Gulf.

**LOCUSTS IN WESTERN INDIA.**—Locusts swarm like the dust of the earth throughout Marwar, Jodhpore, Ajmere, and the Mahi-Kanta. Clouds of them have also visited Guzerat. In all these districts great injury has been done by them. An extraordinary flight of locusts—seven miles long, five miles broad, and 300 to 400 feet in depth—visited the Mahi-Kanta last week, doing great mischief. Enormous quantities of grain have been imported into Guzerat from Bombay during the first week of October in consequence of the province being overrun with locusts.

**COTTON FRAUDS BILL.**—A meeting of native merchants was held on Wednesday, October 6, at Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co.'s, Bombay, to consider what action should be taken with reference to the Cotton Frauds Bill at present before the Legislative Council. The meeting appointed a committee with instructions to have a petition prepared for presentation to his Excellency the Governor in Council, praying that the further progress of the Bill may be deferred for the present, and that certain amendments (to be specified in the petition) may be made in the Bill.

**SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.**—The latest reports we have from the Southern Mahratta Country are up to the 28th September. The weather had been all that could be desired for the crops, and the cotton plants were from four to six inches above ground, continuing to look well. It was the general opinion that the stock of cotton remaining in those districts to go forward from last season's crop was much less than has been usual at the end of the monsoon. It was estimated that of saw-ginned Dharwar and Compta together some 55,000 bales remained to be shipped. Cotton has, therefore, been going to the coast much later this season than it did last, and some of it may have been damaged by the rains on the way.

**DEPARTURE OF THE TROOP SHIP "MALABAR."**—The following officers and troops proceeded to Suez for England in H.M.'s troop-ship *Malabar*, on October 8:—Col. Pratt, C.B., 23rd Regt., wife and child; Col. Moore, 108th Regt.; Lieutenant-Colonel Elgee, 23rd Regt., wife and children; Surgs. Reade, V.C., and wife, and Webb; Major Twentymann, 18th Hussars, and wife; Capt. Hutton, 59th Regt.; Cumming, 59th Regt., and wife; Tilley, 23rd Regt.; Graham, 23rd Regt.; Holroyd, 23rd Regt.; Harcourt, R.A., and Winstanley, 23rd Regt.; Assist.-Surg. McCarthy, 23rd Regt.; Capt. Tulloch and Liddell, 23rd Regt.; Assist.-Surg. Parr, R.A.; Capt. Warne, 24th Foot, and Fenn, 49th; Lieuts. Seagram, Leslie, and Hutchinson, 23rd Regt.; Assist.-Surg. West, 23rd Regt.; Lieuts. Bradshaw, ditto, Goodall, 59th Foot, Knox, and Norman, 23rd Foot; Quarter-Master Knighley, 23rd Foot; Ensigns Griffiths, Anderson, Boddam, Mayhew, 23rd Foot; Lieut. Yates, 3rd Bombay, N.I. Troops:—270 invalids and time-expired men, 17 women, 30 children from general depot; 22 invalids, 4 women, 2 children from Kurrachee depot; 10 invalids, 1 woman, 4 children, Madras Presidency from Kamptee. 560 staff sergeants, and non-commissioned rank and file, &c.; 35 wives of soldiers, 75 children of soldiers.

**MILITARY.**—It is understood that there is every probability that the move of the 8th (King's) Regiment and 3rd Cavalry into Guzerat will be postponed until next year on account of the famine there. —Owing to the prevailing scarcity in Marwar and part of Rajpootana the movements in relief of the 11th, 20th, and 28th Regiments N.I. have been postponed until the marching season of 1870-71.—The left wing of the 2nd Queen's has taken the place of the Royal Welch Fusiliers at Bombay, but about the end of March it will be relieved by a wing of the 88th Regiment (Connaught Rangers) from Nowshera, and will return to Poona.—The Bays are to leave Mhow for Bombay about the 15th December, marching to Khundwah, from whence they will proceed on by rail, leaving their camp equipage for the 15th Hussars to take over on arrival at Khundwah, and the horses on arrival at Mhow. Major Fawcett exchanges with Major Burnell to the 16th Lancers at Bangalore.—Captain A. W. Macnaughten, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police during the absence of Lieut. S. Babington, or until further orders.—Lieut. Seton, Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted thirty days' preparatory leave to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to England.

**CHANDA COAL.**—It is said that another trial has been made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway of the suitability or otherwise of Chanda coal for the use of railway locomotives, but the result has not proved quite satisfactory.

**REPORTED MASSACRE ON THE HIGH SEAS.**—The ship *Princess Dagmar*, Captain Lewis, belonging to D. Corsar, Esq., Arbroath, Scotland, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday, Oct. 8, with a cargo of coals from Newcastle, N.S.W., which port she left on the 1st of August last. Captain Lewis reports that he came by the North-east Channel, and while in the Torres Straits was boarded by the captain of a cutter from Sydney, who had been sent out in search of a vessel (supposed to be the *Catherine Seymour*) which left Sydney for the pearl fishing about Wednesday Island. There had been twenty-two men on board the vessel, and the natives had boarded her, murdered the men, killing the captain also, by throwing a spear in at the skylight whilst he was asleep in the cabin, and then set fire to the ship. The captain's wife (Mrs. Gascoigne) and son had also been on board the vessel, and are supposed to have been carried off by the natives as a revenge for the loss of some of the women of the island who had been carried off on a previous occasion by European sailors. The captain and his wife were Europeans, but no exact information can be obtained as to whether the men who are supposed to have been massacred were Europeans or not. The ship had been picked up, and the information which the captain of the *Princess Dagmar* brought to Bombay had been got from her log by the master of the cutter who hailed him in the Straits, and asked that the tidings should be conveyed to the people at home.

**A TIGER.**—A correspondent at Bhewndy sends the *Times of India* the following account of an adventure with a tiger:—"A rather tragical occurrence took place near here this morning, September 27. A fucker and two of the Tanna police were travelling hither from the eastward on the Agra Trunk-road, and at about two miles from this they halted to drink at a nullah, when a tiger made his appearance, apparently on the same errand. The fucker begged the sepoys to remain quiet, as he had a charm which would defend him against any animal, and enable him to destroy the tiger single-handed, but on his going towards the beast he sprang on him, and in spite of his charm the poor fucker was instantly killed, on which the sepoys immediately loaded and fired at the brute, wounding him severely, and finished him off with a second shot. The dead tiger and the body of the fucker have been brought in. The poor man appears to have been dreadfully mauled and torn, especially about the head; and his body presents an awful spectacle, considering how instantaneously the deadly injuries were inflicted. The tiger was an old male, but in poor condition; he measured 7 feet 6 inches in length, and 3 feet 6 inches in height; his foreleg just above the foot was 10½ inches in circumference; his teeth and claws appeared very much worn. It is current here that there are more tigers in this neighbourhood. It is only a few days back when on the road that one of my peons came running back to me in a great fright, and stammered out, 'Sahib! Sahib! blot burra burra bang udhar!' I looked in the direction pointed out, and saw him plainly enough, but as I was totally unarmed I thought discretion the better part of valour, so walked off quietly."

**THE INDIAN LOCUST.**—What the Indian locust is and what it does may be seen from the following account by a Rajpoot of Marwar given by a contemporary:—"The female chooses sandy soil, still moist with rain, in which to lay her eggs. She pushes her abdomen about 1½ inch into the sand; and drawing it out, leaves behind the sheath. In that is deposited the spawn, which looks like spittle, and consists of 108 eggs. If the ground be hard and the eggs are not buried, they come to nothing. The eggs are hatched in about fourteen days. In favourable ground they have great vitality, and neither rain nor ploughing them in has any effect in destroying them. The young issue from the ground like white ants from their nest, and follow one another in a direct line, never turning to the right or left. As they are always in dense masses when they lay their eggs, the young are in masses still more dense, and cover the ground to the depth, in places, of three or four inches. As soon as born they take a decidedly easterly direction, and crawl in that direction, covering the ground in dense masses for a breadth of four or five miles, and a length of perhaps ten to twenty miles in great phalanxes. They destroy all living vegetation in their path so completely as to give the idea that no green plant had ever grown there. Till they get their wings they usually crawl along the ground, unless disturbed, when they hurry on by very diminutive hops when young, and larger ones as they increase in size. A range of hills will deflect their course to the north or south, as will a crowd of villagers beating tom-toms; and the latter frequently gives rise to fights between these driving them out of their lands, and the other party preventing them from entering theirs. No other obstacle seems to stay their course. If a piece of water lies in their path they swim over it—if a wall they climb over it—if a well, they fall into it, till it is choked up. Myriads are destroyed in this way, by falling into ditches and pits, and inequalities in the ground, out of which they cannot escape. Myriads more may be washed away by heavy rains whilst they are still very young, and myriads are destroyed by a bird, the "Bayah," a little larger than a sparrow, which is said to pierce a hundred locusts for each one that it eats, and which follows the young swarms in flocks. Locusts

change their skins seven times. They are first a blackish colour, next brown, then brown with green, then green with red, and last of all green with yellow. There is an interval of seven days between each change. They get their wings only after the last change, or when they are forty-nine days old. They take three days in undergoing this change, and before their wings are strong enough to bear them. When they can once fly they are blown along by the wind from place to place during the day, and rest during the night. At this stage of their existence they prefer alighting on trees and shrubs, which they completely bare to the ground. They travel in this way from twenty to twenty-four miles a day, till they reach the neighbourhood of the sea. When they taste the salt they die, and the people on the sea coast collect their dry bodies, pound and eat them. They lay their eggs only once during their life time. Their visits afflict the country once in twelve years, and they continue for three years. On this occasion they have come after only seven years' interval."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee; Paulliac, Docteur, Mauritius.—4. Nelson, Bands, Liverpool; True Briton, Jones, Cardiff.—5. Mary and Emma, Thompson, Mauritius.—6. Str. The Douglas, Sams, Melbourne; Princess Dagmar, Lewis, Newcastle.—7. Sir John Lawrence, Stubb, London; Langstone, Shurtrell, Sunderland; Mabel, Right, London.—8. Str. Abyssinian, Templeton, Bussorah.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6. Waterloo, Kelly, Rangoon.—2. Str. Bengal, Hector, Aden and Suez; Magnificent, Thomas, Calcutta; Mary Mildred, Fine, Rangoon; Twilight, Angel, London, via Cochin.—4. Str. Barmah, Lewis, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Shaftesbury, Atkinson, Singapore and Hong Kong; Balkannah, Poole, Calcutta; Challenge, Craigie, Rangoon.—5. Mail str. Sumatra, White, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal.—For Southampton.—Mr. B. T. Knight, Mr. W. Somerville, Mr. Higgins. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Batty.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For Marseilles.—Hon. H. S. Maine, Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beatty, Mrs. Bradford and two infants, Miss McMurdo, Gen. Wilson, Mrs. Galpin and infant, Mr. J. Shipson, Mr. J. T. Oxford, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shepherd. For Southampton.—Mrs. Glen and infant, Colonel Richards, Mr. A. Dunbar, Mrs. W. Kibbich and infant, Captain and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Massey, Mr. J. McKean, Mr. C. H. Glyn. For Suez.—Mr. A. Macdonald.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Oct. 8, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 11-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 13-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 15-16d. Debits.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	50 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	6500 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	par
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 30 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	1850 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-1-1)	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	1100
Freer Land Company	...	70 per cent. pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	50 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	Rs. 17½ per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	650 per share
Port Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Freer Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000)	...	...
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 600 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1020 per share old
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	par
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	8 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sican Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. 98
" " Sican Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	" 98
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	" 94
" " " " 1842-43	...	" 106½
" " " " 1854-55	...	" 113
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10½
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	107
Silver	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	per Tola. 16½
Gold Bars, English	...	163
Ditto Pekin	...	16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 15s. to £1. 17s. 6d.; Seeds, £1.  
To London—Cotton, £1. 13s. to — nominal; Seeds, £1. 2s. 6d. to — nominal.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ANGELO.—With reference to G.O. No. 4,080, dated Sept. 11, Capt. R. F. Angelo, asst. engr., 1st grade, was posted by the suptdg. engr., 3rd circle, to the 1st Allahabad div., P.W., as a tempy. arrangement. No. 4,153, dated Allahabad, Sept. 21.

BARROW, Lieut. col., dist. supt. 1st grade, to offic. as inspector gen. of police in Oude, during leave of Aitken. No. 672.

BAYLY, W. G., asst. controller, 1st class, joined the central office of accounts, Bengal, Sept. 6. No. 324.

BEAMES, H. B., dep. mag. and dep. coll., is posted to Jamtarrah, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is vested with powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class, to try railway cases, &c.

BLAIR, C., exec. engr., 4th grade, employed on special irrigation works in Lullulpore, left that station Sept. 6, and resumed charge of 3rd div., Grand Trunk Road on the 14th idem, and having transfd. the div. to Mr. exec. engr. Parry, proceeded on privilege leave granted him in notification No. 1,150A, dated Aug. 23. No. 4,174.

BRIGGS—MEAD.—Lieut. col. Briggs, suptg. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, British Burmah, and Major Mead, suptg. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, are prom. to 1st grade of that class, with effect from September 1. No. 267.

CAMPBELL, C. J., officg. suptg. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, is confd. in that grade, with effect from Aug. 14.

COLVIN, A., received charge of office of dep. comr. of paper currency at Allahabad, from Mr. Robertson, on Sept. 13. No. 3,672.

COSSERAT, J., officg. principal asst. to opium agent of Behar, to be in charge of Patna sub dep. agency, in add. to his present duties. Sept. 23.

CROFTON, Lieut. col., chief engr., 3rd class, is prom. to rank of chief engr., 2nd class, from Aug. 11, to fill a vacancy. No. 266.

CURRIE, C., officg. financial comr. in Oude, to offic. as judicial comr., v. Sir G. Couper, Bart., c.b., on leave. No. 1,425.

EWING, C., is appd. to P.W.D. as an acct., 2nd grade, on prob., and posted to Bengal, with effect from June 1. No. 270.

FLOYD, J. A., to offic. as district supt. of police, Rungpore, during absence of Mr. Bailey. Sept. 28.

HIDE, T. C., has been appd. to be chief engr. of the Kidderpore dockyard, and surveyor of steam vessels at the port of Calcutta. Sept. 23.

IRELAND, W. De C., asst. comr. of the 1st grade in the British Burmah commission, to offic. as a dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, v. Strover, appd. asst. political agent at Bhamo. No. 1,907, Sept. 16.

JONES, W. B., dep. comr., 2nd class, returned from furl., and assumed charge of Jubbulpore district from Capt. Ward, officg. dep. comr., on Sept. 21. No. 451.

KELLY, M. A., asst. engr., 1st grade, returned on Sept. 11 from priv. leave of abs. for 3 months granted him on June 30 last. No. 4,135, Sept. 20.

LANE, W., dep. supt. of revenue survey, 3rd grade (doing duty in headqr.'s office, Calcutta), to charge of the revenue survey estab. at Akhyab, in British Burmah. No. 65.

LARYMORE, A. D., to offic. as district supt. of police, Hooghly, during abs., on deputation, of Mr. Rochfort. Sept. 27.

LA TOUCHE.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officer with powers:—J. J. D. La Touche, asst. mag. and coll., Bareilly. No. 833A, dated Sept. 18.

LEA, B., recently appd. to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in Assam, is posted to Kamroop. Sept. 23. [No. 265, Sept. 18.]

LEDGER, J. C., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transferred from Bengal to Oude.

MEARES, G. K., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Rungpore, from date on which Larymore may make over charge, and till arrival of Floyd. Sept. 28.

MILLER, A. B., to offic. as a mag. of police, Calcutta, during leave of Miller. No. 593J, Sept. 16. Mr. Miller to be a justice of the peace for the town of Calcutta, and to be also a justice of the peace within the territories under the lieut. gov.'s control. [No. 1,932, Sept. 24.]

MUIR, J. F., Bombay civ. serv., is appd. an asst. comr. in Central provs.

NELSON, J. F., supvr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from British Burmah to Bengal. No. 268, Sept. 21.

NICHOLS—HARRIS.—The officg. chief comr. is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers described in Sec. 132 of the Criminal Procedure Code:—G. J. Nichols, asst. comr., Jubbulpore dist. A. G. W. Harris, asst. comr., Saugor dist. Dated Nagpore, Sept. 20.

O'CONNOR, R. S., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Gawalparah, during absence, on deputation, of Floyd. Sept. 28.

OLDFIELD, R. C., officg. judge of Bareilly, is apptd. to offic. temp. as civil and sess. judge of Azimghur, with effect from Sept. 6. No. 94A.

PEPPE, T. F., sub. dep. opium agent of Tehta, to have charge of sub dep. opium agency recently estab. in Chota Nagpore. No. 1,245R, Sept. 23.

PHAIRE, Capt., asst. comr. in Oudh, to offic. as cantonment mag. of Fyzabad, v. Noble, apptd. to offic. as dep. comr. of Fyzabad.

ROCHFORD, M. B., to offic. as asst. ins. gen. of police in that portion of the E.I. Railway which lies within the jurisdiction of the lieut. gov. of Bengal, during the absence of Parsons. Sept. 28.

ROGERS, Capt., apptd. to offic. as supt. of Govt. School of Industry and Thuggee gaol at Jubbulpore, assumed charge of his duties on Sept. 16, from Lugard. No. 447, Sept. 22.

ROSS.—JONES.—Lieut. Ross, R.E., made over, and Capt. Jones, R.E., received exec. charge of the Futtegarh branch div., Ganges Canal, on Aug. 18. No. 1,226 i-c.

TAYLOR, Hon. G. N., reported his return to India on Sept. 17, from the leave granted to him on March 18 last. No. 4,332.

THOMSON, Dr. A., 90th L.I., made over charge of the Chindwara jail to Major Playfair, dep. comr., on Sept. 9. No. 450.

TREVOR, Capt., officg. suptg. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, assu. charge of the Assam Circle on Aug. 27. No. 323.

TUCKER, W. T., civil and sess. judge of Bancoorah, reported his arrival at Bombay on Sept. 17, from the special leave which was granted to him under orders of Feb. 22 last.

VYALL, H. E., is app. a clerk, 3rd class 2nd grade, and posted to the office of suptg. engr., Sirhind Canal, with effect from Aug. 31. No. 3,459 x-i.

WHISK, Lieut., S.C., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transf. from Rajpootana to Bengal. No. 269, Sept. 16.

WHITE, J. D., extra asst. comr., to have charge of the sub dist. of Rajmehal, until the arrival of Mr. E. Stewart. Sept. 24.

WILKINSON, Major, cantonment mag., Fyzabad, in Oude, officd. as city mag. of Lucknow during abs. of Lieut. col. Chamberlain. No. 1,418.

WOOD, C. C., officg. extra asst. comr., Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Rajmehal. Sept. 28.

#### ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT (PUNJAB).

Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to 2nd Grade.  
Lieut. J. Browne, R.E., exec. engr., Dalhousie div.  
Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to 3rd Grade.  
Mr. J. W. Wright, exec. engr., Kangra roads div.  
To be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.  
Mr. E. B. Modley, asst. engr., 1st div., Lahore and Peshawur road.  
Lieut. J. A. Armstrong, R.E., officg. exec. engr., Kohat div. (on special duty).  
Conductor M. Duncan, sub engr. 1st grade, officg. exec. engr., Kurnal div., Western Jumna Canals.

#### UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

Supervisor 1st Grade, to Sub Engineer 3rd Grade.  
Dep. asst. comy. Q. S. Griffiths, Upper Sirhind div.  
Supervisor 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.  
Sub Conductor J. Walsh, R.A., Jullunder div.  
Overseer 1st Grade, to be Supervisor 2nd Grade.  
Sergeant C. Atkinson, special works div., Barce Doab Canal.

#### MILITARY.

BAYLIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 28, appg. Capt. Baylis, 1st wing subalt., to continue to offic. as qrmr. 39th N.I. in addition to his other duties, v. Baldwin, there being no other qualified officer available.

BEATTY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 30, appg. Lieut. Beatty, 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 9th idem, v. Barton, proc. on leave.

BRACKEN—TORKINGTON.—Lieut. Bracken, 41st foot, to be capt., without purch., v. Peddie, dec.; dated Sept. 12. Ens. Torkington, 41st foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Bracken, prom.; dated Sept. 12.

CLARKE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 22, appg. Lieut. Clarke to act as adjt. 2nd batt. 60th foot, v. Cramer.

CRAGIE—MOLYNEUX—HALLETT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 27, making the following appts., with effect from 26th idem, v. Lieut. col. Nedham, proc. on leave:—Major Cragie, wing officer 1st N.I., and officg. 2nd in cmd., to offic. as comdt.; Lieut. Molyneux, qrmr. and officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in cmd., in addition to his duty as qrmr.; Lieut. Hallett, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

CUMBERLEGE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 28, appg. Capt. Cumberlege, attached, to offic. as adjt. to 40th N.I., v. Prendergast, with effect from 11th idem.

DUNLOP, Lieut., 23rd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, services placed at disposal of the public works dept. No. 983.

FISHER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 29, apptg. Lieut. Fisher to be interpreter to 7th hussars, v. Porter.

FRANCE.—In G.O. dated Sept. 6, the date of Ensign France's retirement from the service should be Sept. 2, not Aug. 2, as therein stated.

HILLS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 30, apptg. Capt. Hills to officiate as adjt. 28th N.I.

HOLCOMBE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 30, apptg. Ensign Holcombe to be interpreter in 6th foot (1st battalion) with effect from Sept. 10, v. Wallerstein, resigned.

MONEY, Lieut., 105th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to officiate as 2nd squad subalt., on probation, in 4th cav., Punjab frontier force, during period Lieut. Banister may officiate as adjt. No. 981.

NICHOLS.—With reference to Punjab Govt. notification No. 1,955 E-1, dated July 23, Lieut. Nichols, asst. engr., Indus Canals, returned from the leave therein granted on Sept. 2. No. 3,492 E-1.

ROSS, Lieut., wing officer of 1st Sikh infantry, to officiate as staff officer in Punjab frontier force during furlough of Capt. Mackenzie. No. 975.

STORY, Lieut., general list, infantry, services placed at disposal of public works dept. No. 974, Sept. 24.

TURNER, Lieut., 1st wing subalt. and officg. qrmr., to be qrmr. of 2nd Punjab inf., v. Jones, who vacates on prom. to rank of captain. Lieut. Leves, of 3rd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 1st wing subaltern, on probation, v. Lieut. Turner. No. 988.



WEMYSS, Lieut., adjt. 41st (the Gwalior) regt. N.I., servs. placed at disposal of Govt. of N.W.P. No. 982.

WILLIAMS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 31, apptg. Lieut. and Qrmr. Williams to officiate as adjt. to 2nd N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Cowie, appointed to another situation.

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 978.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of major from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—

Capt. W. H. J. Lance, Sept. 18, and Captains J. P. Martin and T. N. Baker, Sept. 20.

No. 979.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866:—

Lieuts. J. F. FitzGerald Cologan and N. Lewis, Sept. 20.

#### MEDICAL.

ANNESLEY, Surg., in civil medical charge of Gujerat, is placed in exec. charge of jail at that station, and is vested with powers of a mag. within the jail. No. 1,336.

COMPIGNE.—The services of asst. surg. Compigné, M.D., civil surg. of Beawar, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in foreign dept. No. 1,695A, dated Sept. 20. He is also apptd. to offic. in medical charge of Erinpoorah irregular force, v. Eddowes. No. 297, Sept. 24.

FLEMING—BOULT.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Aug. 27, making the following medical arrangements:—Staff asst. surg. Fleming (on m.c. at Landour), to do duty with the convalescent depot at Landour, as a temporary measure, v. Asst. surg. Maunsell, R.H.A. Staff asst. surg. Boulton on m.c. at Mussoorie, to take medical charge of time-expired men or invalids of the division.

HEFFERNAN.—The undermentioned officer has reported his departure on the date specified:—Asst. surg. Heffernan, per Mongolia, Sept. 13.

HICKSON.—Peshawar dist. order confd., dated July 30 last, apptg. Staff asst. surg. Hickson, attached to R.A., Peshawar, to do duty to port of embarkation with the invalids and time-expired men of the Peshawar Circle, at the ensuing invaliding season.

LEACH, Hon. asst. surg., of the subord. med. dept., having been declared by a medical committee to be unfit for further service, is, under the provisions of G.O. No. 550 of 1868, transfd. to the invalid pension estab. on a pension of Rs. 175 per mensem, payable in India. No. 907.

MACKENZIE.—Presidency division order confd., dated July 28 last, apptg. Asst. surg. Mackenzie, acting as 2nd asst. surg. to Presy. gen. hospital, to relieve Johnstone, on 29th idem, in the appt. of officg. house surg. to the Medical College Hospital.

MARSHALL.—Oudh div. order confd., dated Aug. 31, apptg. Vet. surg. Marshall, R.A., to take charge of horses of 5th lancers, C baty. A brig. R.H.A., and 8th brig. R.A., at Lucknow, as a temp. measure.

MAUNSELL.—Landour station order confd., dated Aug. 19, directing Asst. surg. Maunsell, M.D., C baty. F brig. R.H.A., doing duty at the convalescent depot, Landour, to proceed and rejoin his baty. at Morar.

MILLER, Staff surg., att. to 103rd foot, is directed, on the expiration of his leave, to proceed and assume med. charge of 55th foot, at Chukrata. Sept. 28.

POWELL.—Order dated July 31 last confd., apptg. Surg. Powell, M.B., 14th N.I., to offic. as 2nd asst. surg. at gen. hospital, in addition to his other duties (temp.), pending arrival of Mackenzie.

ROSE, Surg. major, 22nd regt. Bengal N.I., is apptd. to med. charge of Gwalior agency of H.H. Maharajah Scindiah's dispensary, in addition to his other duties, v. Amesbury, transfd. to Umballa. No. 1,897, dated Sept. 21.

SMITH.—Muttra station order confd., dated Aug. 18, directing Asst. surg. Smith, M.D., 11th hussars, to proceed to Morar, for temp. duty.

STEVENS—HATCHELL.—Agra station order confd., dated Aug. 27, making the following med. arrangements:—Asst. surg. Stevens, M.B., to take med. charge of 1st N.I. Asst. surg. Hatchell, 1st N.I., on being relieved, to proc. to Delhi and take med. charge of the 17th N.I., v. Baye.

THOM, Superny. surg. Thom, of the Indian med. dept., is brought on the estab. of surgeons to fill an existing vacancy. No. 980, Sept.

THOMSON, Dr., 90th light inf., made over charge of the civil med. duties of Chindwara dist. to A. Ali, on Sept. 10. No. 449.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—The despatch of your Excellency's predecessor in Council, dated Nov. 6, 1868, relative to the introduction in India of the metric system in connection with weights, has been considered by me in council. I forward herewith copy of a letter dated March 27, 1869, from the Board of Trade, to which department a reference was made upon the subject, and also copy of a memorandum by the Warden of the Standards.

I consider that your lordship's predecessor in Council acted with due judgment in limiting the reform for the present to weights, and I approve of the adoption of the kilogramme as the new unit of weight, in preference to the English pound.

The propositions submitted in the 11th paragraph of the despatch under reply have my approval, and I accord my assent to them.

I desire to be furnished with a report on the operation of the new system, after a fair period has been allowed for the experiment.—I have, &c., London, June 10, 1869.

ARCYLL.

##### RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Simla, Sept. 17.—The expansion of the business of this department, consequent on the determination of the Government to carry out railways

directly under its own officers, and to control more effectually the operations of the old companies, and the extension of irrigation works, and the necessity for watching more closely their financial results, has made it essential to modify, in some degree, the system under which the business has, till now, been conducted.

The Governor-general in Council, at this early stage of the proceedings, is unable to determine precisely the system which will be most suitable for permanent adoption; but, so far as it can be foreseen, an effort should be made to place the conduct of business at once, and as closely as possible, on the footing on which it will hereafter have to be carried out.

The Government of India is disposed to consider that the integrity of the Public Works Department should at least so far be maintained that the whole of the business should continue to be carried on in one department of the Government, and that, to such an extent as is practicable, the several branches of duty should be conducted on the same general principles, and under the same system. As regards the financial control of the operations of the department, it is also thought that a certain unity of management and system is desirable. Moreover, great practical inconvenience would arise if any complete severance of the various branches of the department were made, particularly at the moment when there is a prospect of a large development of actual work.

At present the system under which the department is managed is generally as follows:—The business is divided into the following branches:—

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Military Works. | 5. Establishment. |
| 2. Civil Works.    | 6. Account.       |
| 3. Irrigation.     | 7. Forests.       |
| 4. Railway.        |                   |

The work in each branch is superintended by an officer—the Inspectors general of military works and irrigation works and forests, the Under-Secretary and two assistant secretaries, having charge each of one branch. The Accountant general, with two assistants, manages the accounts. There is an extra assistant secretary, who had charge of the office at the Presidency during the absence of the Government, and who helps generally where he is needed. Within the last few weeks an extra assistant has also been obtained to help in the railway branch, where the work is exceedingly heavy. This arrangement is for the present temporary, but some permanent measure of the kind will be necessary, and will shortly be brought forward.

The Secretary is expected to exercise a complete control over all the separate branches.

To meet the requirements of the department in its present condition, the Governor general in Council is of opinion that it may most conveniently be divided into the following main branches:—

1. Buildings and roads—to include the present military and civil works branches. 2. Irrigation. 3. Railway. 4. Accounts. The above to be placed under officers, to be termed "Deputy Secretary;" the Inspectors general of military works and irrigation, and the Accountant general, being the deputy secretaries in their several branches.

Besides the above, the forest business will remain under the Inspector general of Forests, and the establishment branch will be continued with a little modification, the assistant secretary in charge of it being designated "Under Secretary."

The Deputy Secretaries will have placed on them the complete responsibility for all the business done in their branches, in the same sense that the responsibility has, till now, rested on the secretary. They will also ordinarily sign letters containing the orders of the Government of India relating to their several branches.

The Secretary will exercise a general control over all the business, and will sign all very important letters, or resolutions, &c. He will be expected to watch all the operations of the branches generally, and be cognisant of all important matters dealt with.

To give effect to the above resolution the following appointments are made:—

Col. W. A. Crommelin, C.B., R.E., inspector-general of military works, to be also deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Buildings and Roads Branch.

Col. J. C. Anderson, R.E., officiating inspector-general, irrigation works, to officiate also as deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Irrigation Branch.

Major E. C. S. Williams, R.E., under secretary in the public works department, to be deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Branch.

Lieut. col. G. Chesney, R.E., accountant-general, to be also deputy secretary to the Government of India in the public works department in the Accounts Branch.

Mr. A. B. Sampson, B.A., assistant secretary, to be under secretary to the Government of India in the public works department.

Mr. J. S. Thorpe to be assistant secretary to the Government of India in the public works department, as a temporary arrangement.

The whole of the above appointments are to be regarded as provisional and temporary only, and to be subject to any modification which the Government of India may hereafter think necessary.

##### THE EX-NAWAB OF TONK.

Sept. 15.—No. 1,308.—The undermentioned despatch from the Secy. of State for India, No. 165, dated Aug. 10 last, containing the decision of H.M.'s Govt. in the case of the ex-Nawab of Tonk, is published for general information:—

##### No. 165—Political.

India Office, London, Aug. 10, 1869.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—H.M.'s Govt. have had under their consideration the memorial of the ex-Nawab of Tonk, with the documentary evidence appended to it, which your Excellency has forwarded with your letter, No. 83, of March 13 last, in the Foreign Department.

2. After a careful examination of all the evidence advanced upon both

sides, I cannot discern any sufficient grounds for departing from the opinion which your Excellency's Govt. has expressed with respect to the guilty complicity of the Nawab in the murderous outrage which resulted in his banishment to Benares.—I have, &c., (Signed) ARGYLL.

#### RESUMPTION OF COMMAND AFTER FURLOUGH.

*Simla, Sept. 16.*—No. 967.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published for general information: Military.—No. 210.

India Office, London, Aug. 10.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have had under my consideration in Council your Lordship's letter dated June 3 last, No. 171, requesting a decision on the question raised by the Government of Madras, whether lieutenant-colonels of the local service, who have elected the furlough rules of 1796, are entitled to resume the command of their regiments on their return to India from leave of absence.

2. According to the custom in the Indian army under the former organisation, a lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment, when going on furlough under the regulations of 1796, resigned his command; but, as a matter of course, on his return he was appointed to the command either of that corps or of another to which he had been transferred in his absence.

3. By the new organisation, however, if he were to resign the command of his regiment, another officer would be appointed thereto; and, on the return of the lieutenant-colonel, it might probably happen that there would be no vacancy to which he could be appointed.

4. To permit a local officer, under the furlough rules of 1796, to retain his command as if he were an officer of the staff corps, is no doubt open to the objection raised by the Commander-in-Chief, that it is giving him the benefit of both sets of furlough rules. It must, however, be borne in mind that two different matters are bound up in the choice of furlough rules, namely, the mode of computing furlough and pay while on leave, and the mode of reckoning service for pension. An officer who has elected the rules of 1796 might be willing to come under the regulations of 1868, so far as his furlough is concerned, and yet might be loath to do so, on account of the benefits as regards his service for pension, which he would forfeit by giving up the rules of 1796.

5. Bearing in mind the difficulty in which such officers may thus be placed, and considering the comparatively small number to whom the rules of 1796 are now applicable, I have no objection to permit an exception to be made, so far as to permit officers of the local service, appointed to be commandants of regiments, who have chosen to abide by the furlough rules of 1796, to retain their appointments during the period of furlough, and on the rates of pay sanctioned by those rules.—I have, &c., (Signed) ARGYLL.

#### OFFICERS ON DUTY WITH INVALIDS.

*Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 14.*—No. 263.—The C. in C. has been pleased to promulgate the following rules for the guidance of general officers in detailing officers for duty with detachments proceeding to the ports of embarkation and to England:—

I. On every occasion of a party of invalids proceeding from a division to the port of embarkation, an officer who is ordered to England, and who is entitled to a passage at the public expense, is to be placed in immediate charge of the party, the documents ordered to accompany the men being handed over to him. This officer will retain possession of all necessary papers, including those he receives at the embarkation depots, during the entire transit, and until he gives over charge of the detachment at Netley Hospital. On no account is he to hand over the custody of the papers, or be removed from the immediate charge of his party *en route*. It will be understood that the above rule is not to interfere with the regulations of the service, which require the senior officer of the entire detachment to assume command and be responsible for discipline.

II. Officers ordered to England for duty at the regimental depots will be detailed for duty with detachments proceeding by the overland route, whether consisting of invalids or men in health.

III. Officers of the British service (see G.O. No. 187 of 1866 [Bombay G.G.O. No. 518 Sept. 11, 1866] not employed upon the staff), invalided to England are entitled to passages at the public expense, and their services are to be utilised for duty with troops either by the overland or Cape route, when required, and when the certificate of the medical board does not declare them to be unfit for such duty. Other officers entitled to public passages (as detailed in G.G.O. No. 471 [Bombay G.G.O. No. 305, May 30, 1865] May 11, 1865, page 73 S.O.) are also available for duty when required.

IV. If a sufficient number of officers entitled to public passages are not available, officers proceeding home on their private affairs are to be attached to the parties; but these officers must understand that they will have no claim to embark with the troops, unless there shall be no officers at the ports of embarkation with claims to free passages available to relieve them.

V. The following is the scale of officers to be employed with detachments of troops embarking for England *via* the Cape:—

For troops attached to the Cape.					
For detachments of	20 and under	60	...	1 officer.	
"	60	"	90	...	2 officers.
"	90	"	150	...	3 "
"	150	"	300	...	4 "
"	300	"	400	...	5 "
"	400	"	500	...	6 "

For the overland route the proportion is never to be less than two officers per 100 men.

The above scales are exclusive of medical officers.

In cases of emergency, and when regiments and detachments embark together, officers belonging to the former may be attached to the latter for duty during the voyage.

VI. When there is an insufficiency of officers entitled to free passages

at the ports of embarkation to make up the required complement, officers of the British service proceeding home on their private affairs shall be next detailed for the duty.

VII. When no officers proceeding on leave are available, a special report must be at once made for the orders of the C. in C. of the Presidency (by telegraph if necessary), who will give such instructions as the exigencies of the case may require.

VIII. The scales laid down in para V. will be adhered to as far as possible by general officers of divisions in despatching the parties down-country for embarkation.

#### LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*Sept. 20.*—No. 3,535.—Read office memorandum from the home department, No. 602, dated the 25th ult., and enclosures, proposing that a military officer on the invalid establishment who holds a civil appointment should be allowed leave of absence under the rules for uncovenanted servants.

Resolution.—The proposal of the home department is sanctioned, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, on the understanding that the invalid pay of the officer concerned will merge in his absentee allowance as an uncovenanted servant, and that only his service in the civil department will be taken into consideration in granting him leave.

No. 3,538A.—Extract from a letter addressed by the Under Secretary to the Government of India in the financial department to the senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, No. 3,538, dated Simla, Sept. 20:—

Para. 1.—Referring to letter No. 417, from the Government of India in the home department to your address, dated the 25th ult., I am desired to state—

1. That the orders of the financial department, No. 101, dated April 24 last, on the subject of privilege leave, are applicable to chaplains.

2. That the words "any other leave" in the above orders refer to every description of leave other than privilege leave, as well as to retirement from the service. [See orders No. 2,053, dated July 16, 1869, published at page 122 of the *Gazette of India* of the 17th idem.]

3. That although an officer is bound, when applying for privilege leave, to declare that he has no present intention of taking any other leave, or of retiring from the service within six months from the expiry of the leave applied for, yet he is not absolutely debarred either from taking sick leave should his health render it necessary, or from retiring within that period. But in such cases a chaplain or other officer would be liable to be called upon to reconcile his previous declaration with his subsequent application for leave, or for permission to retire.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. H. Rattray to be a member of, and secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Burrisaul.

MUNICIPAL.—The following gentlemen to be municipal commissioners for the town of Patna:—Dr. J. B. Allen, Mr. J. W. McCrindle. For the town of Burdwan, viz.:—Lieut. col. J. J. Hume, Mr. H. Unwin, C.E.

DONATIONS TO POLICE OFFICERS.—Examination.—Notification No. 2,640 of Sept. 25, 1868, sanctioning a donation of Rs. 500 to police officers passing in Punjabee, is hereby cancelled.

BANDS.—NATIVE OFFICERS.—It having come to the notice of the C. in C. that instances have occurred of native officers being employed in the bands of regiments, the C. in C. begs to point out that this is contrary to the regulations of the service, and must be discontinued.

A SENSIBLE SANITARY PROVISION.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the cancellation of that portion of para. 1 of G.O.C.C., dated June 21, 1864, of standing orders, permitting the issue of two drams of rum during the prevalence of epidemics, or in special individual cases when deemed advisable by the medical and commanding officers.

FINAL MEDICAL BOARDS.—Committees.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the discontinuance of final medical boards at ports of embarkation, in the case of officers of the British service recommended for change of climate beyond Indian limits by a medical board presided over by the inspector general of hospitals.

POLITICAL.—The following appointments have been made, Sept.:—Mr. A. B. Sampson, B.A., assistant secretary, to be under secretary to the Government of India in the public works department. Mr. J. S. Thorpe to be assistant secretary to the Government of India in the public works department, as a temporary arrangement. The above appointments are to be regarded as provisional and temporary only.

SALARIES OF COMMANDANTS OF CONVALESCENT DEPOTS.—The following is to be substituted in lieu of the G.O. No. 623, dated Sept. 1, which is cancelled:—"As the staff salaries of commandants of convalescent depots and hill sanatoria are held to include allowance for one charger, horse allowance must be deducted in the charge for the military pay of a regimental officer of the rank of field officer appointed to any of those commands."

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—Under the authority of the Government of India, military officers serving in any branch of the survey department, either trigonometrical, topographical, or revenue, are understood to be, in every respect, in civil employ. Accordingly an officer serving in the survey department would, on taking furlough under the Rules of 1868, be entitled, under Clause 5 of these rules, to calculate his furlough at 50 per cent. of his average receipts for the past three years.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on Sept. 6:—Lieut. F. Bigg, R.A.; Privates J. Shannon and H. Sinclair, 5th lancers; Ensign N. C. Martelli, 1st battalion 11th foot; Ensign H. M. Carter, 62nd foot; Ensigns W. F. Vetch and A. H. Hornsby, Lance corporal R. Brunker, and Private J. Wilson, 102nd foot; Assistant apothecary J. Forsyth, Passed Hospital apprentices G. Garstin, H. A. Davis, and J. Farrelly, sub medical department. Lieut. H. A. D. Hawes, 4th Punjab infantry, passed the prescribed examination in Pushtoo, before a special committee assembled at Peshawur, on Sept. 7.

**CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.**—The following civil servants have obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, under rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. Miller, magistrate of police, Calcutta, for one month, from Sept. 26, under paragraph 16 of the uncovenanted service absentee rules. Mr. J. Pickard, surveyor, second grade, fifth division, Lower Provinces, for two months, from Sept. 20, under orders of Nov. 8, 1865. Dr. J. Davies, medical officer of Balasore, reported his departure from India on board the ship *Roman Empire*, which was left by the pilot at sea on Sept. 15. In supersession of notification No. 35A, dated June 17 last, three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. C. A. Elliott, settlement officer at Furruckabad, with effect from Sept. 1. One month's leave on medical certificate is granted to Major W. B. Thomson, deputy commissioner, Upper Godavery district, in extension. Mr. L. Griffin, officiating deputy commissioner, Lahore, has obtained one month's privilege leave, with effect from Oct. 15. Lieut. col. E. D. R. Ross, executive engineer, Saharunpore division, public works, availed himself of his privilege leave on Sept. 5, on which date he made over charge of the division to Lieut. T. Gracey, R.E., assistant engineer. Two months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. J. H. Twigg, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Agra, with effect from Sept. 3. Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. A. Campbell, superintendent of Roorkee workshops, with effect from Sept. 17. Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, secretary to the Government of India in the foreign department, is granted furlough for one year, with twelve days' subsidiary leave to reach Bombay, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The following officers obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate, and leave of absence in Sept., under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Vet. surg. Oliver, C battery A brigade R.H.A., to Calcutta, from Sept. 1 to 30. Lieut. Andrews, 18th hussars, to England, via the Cape, from date of departure. Lieut. Williams, H battery 8th brigade R.A., to Nynee Tal, from Aug. 31 to Oct. 31. Col. Willis, C.B., 38th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from Oct. 15, and thence to England, for 12 months, on private affairs. Lieut. Forster, 60th foot, to Nynee Tal, from Sept. 3 to Nov. 30. Ens. Fotherstonhaugh, to Nynee Tal, from Sept. 3 to Nov. 30. Capt. Jennings, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Ens. Vincent, 95th foot, to remain at Poona, where he now is, from Sept. 1, 1869, to Feb. 28, 1870, on urgent private affairs. Capt. Wolseley, 103rd foot, to remain at Murree, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15. Lieut. and adjt. Golwin, to England, for 15 months, from date of departure from Bombay, on private affairs, doing duty with troops. Lieut. Robertson, 107th foot, to remain at Shillong, from Aug. 15 to 27, on private affairs, in extension. Staff-assistant surgeon Painter, to England, via Egypt, from date of departure. Lieut. Horsburgh, adjutant of the 2nd regiment of the Central India horse, is granted thirty days' leave, from such date as he may avail himself thereof, subsequent to Nov. 19, to enable him to proceed to Bombay preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe. The privilege leave for ninety days granted to Assistant surgeon Harvey, in medical charge of the political agency, Eastern States, Rajpootana, dated April 15, is, at that officer's request, hereby cancelled. Ensign Anson, 2nd wing subaltern, 2nd Sikh infantry (on probation), is granted leave of absence under the operation of G.G.O. No. 1,009 of 1866, from Oct. 1, 1869, to April 1, 1870, to proceed to Calcutta to study the native languages. Capt. Freeman, 3rd squadron officer, 4th Bengal cavalry, to Europe, on furlough, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. colonel Pester, of infantry, commandant, 9th regiment native infantry, having been recommended for leave to Europe on medical certificate for fifteen months, is granted furlough for that period, embarking at Bombay. No. 973.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BLAIR, J. H., coll. of sea customs, Madras, resumed charge of the office from MacGregor, the acting coll., on Sept. 20.  
 CROSTON, H. F., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura, during the abs. of McWatters on leave. To join immediately. Sept. 28.  
 DREVER, Major, offic. pres. of the municipal commission for the town of Madras, assumed charge of the office from Denison on Sept. 25.  
 GROSSE, sub sec. to the board of revenue, resumed charge of the office from Crole, acting sub sec., on Sept. 20.  
 MACGREGOR, A., acting sec. to the board of revenue, resumed charge of the office from Grosse on Sept. 20. [his office on Sept. 18th.  
 NORTON, B. T., British consular agent at Pondicherry, resumed charge of READE, J. H., to be a town comr. for carrying out in the town of Coonoor on the Nilgherry Hills. Sept. 26.  
 ROBINSON, W., to be a member and the pres. of the central committee for the examination of assistants, in succession to the Hon. T. Clarke, retired.  
 ROSS, H. T., acting asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, in the Nelhore dist., to institute prosecutions for offences committed in that dist. Sept. 28.  
 SULLIVAN, H. E., coll. and mag. of Bellary, delivered over charge of the dist. to Kelsall, the acting sub. coll., on Sept. 16.  
 TURNER, H. G., jun. asst. agent to the gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, resumed charge of his office Sept. 13.

### MILITARY.

BLAKE.—The following alteration of rank is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Col. (major gen.) Blake, inf., to take rank from Aug. 23, in succession to Fraser, dec. No. 312.  
 BRIGGS—Houghton.—The underment. officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—Capt. Briggs, staff corps, cantonment mag. of Cannanore, and Capt. Houghton, staff corps, supt. of police, British Burmah—arrived at Madras on Sept. 25.

CAMPBELL, Lieut., 90th foot, has passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language.

HAMILTON, Major gen., Madras staff corps, is permitted to reside and draw his pay within the limits of the Madras Pres. Sept. 23.

WHITLOCK—O'GRADY.—The following promotions are made in the Madras staff corps:—Capt. W. H. Whitlock, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from Sept. 20; Lieut. H. K. O'Grady, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt., from Sept. 20.

WILLIAMS, Major, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as wing officer, v. Lieut. col. Coode, apptd. to 35th N.I., with effect from Aug. 6, the date of Col. Pollard's embarkation to Europe.

### MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 20.—No. 303.—The following movements of corps are ordered:—

19th regiment N.I., from Kurnool to Bellary.

31st regiment L.I., from Bellary to Secunderabad.

### MEDICAL.

DOOLEY, Staff asst. surg., proceeding to England, is apptd. to medical charge of troops to Jollapett, where he will report himself to Staff surgeon Reade, v.c.

RANKING, Surg. major, sanitary comr. for Madras, resumed charge of the office from Capt. Talloch, R.E., on Sept. 21. [under Staff surg. Reade.

WATTS, Staff asst. surg., proceeding to England, will do duty with troops

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### ACTING ALLOWANCES ON JOINING NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 10.—No. 3,349.—The following letter to the address of the Accountant-general, Madras, dated September, 1869, is published for general information:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3,010, dated the 9th ult., and in reply to state that the rule contained in the order of this department, No. 3,129, dated Dec. 8, 1868, "that when an officer, holding an acting appointment, is transferred to another appointment of not inferior emoluments, he shall continue to draw his acting allowances during the time spent in joining the new appointment," is applicable to every case of transfer to another appointment, whether substantive or acting, of not inferior emolument.

2. I am desired, however, to take this opportunity of observing, with reference to the order of December, 1868, mentioned above, and to the subsequent order of this department, No. 743, dated May 23, 1869, that no officer should draw acting allowances for any office after the substantive incumbent of that office has resumed charge.

**HORSE ALLOWANCE.**—The Governor in Council notifies that horse allowance is inadmissible to regimental officers of the rank of field officer holding the command of depots and sanitarium.

**NEW CHAPLAINS.**—The Revs. J. B. Trend and A. H. Seymour to be junior chaplains on the Madras establishment. Mr. Trend will fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Rev. A. W. Pearson; and Mr. Seymour is appointed in the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Rev. C. D. Gibson.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following civil servants have obtained leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868:—Mr. B. C. Lezatt, deputy collector of Salem, for four months. Mr. G. D. Irvine, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, two months' privilege leave. Lieut. Whitlock, assistant superintendent of police, Godavery district, has preparatory leave for one month, to proceed to Madras, for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate. Mr. W. J. H. LeFann, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tinnevely, has two years' furlough. Mr. G. McWatters, head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Madura, has three months' privilege leave.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe, on medical certificate and leave of absence (September).—Lieut. col. Dixon, doing general duty at Bangalore, from Sept. 27, for one month, to Bombay, preparatory to embarking for Europe. Capt. Atkinson, 1st battalion 1st foot, from Sept. 27 or date of departure, for four months, to Nilgherries. Capt. Brock, 1st battalion 1st foot, to Bombay. Lieut. Kyle, 45th foot, to England, via the overland route, from date of embarkation, unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. (local lieut. col.) Lacy, 76th foot, to England, via the overland route, from date of embarkation, unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. Chambers, attached 20th N.I., from Aug. 16 or date of departure, for one month, to Bombay. Capt. Stoddart, 2nd wing subaltern 19th N.I., from Oct. 1 or date of departure, for one month, to Madras. Capt. McDonnell, cadre 6th regt. L.C., and attached to 2nd regt. L.C., to Europe, and to embark from Madras.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

CORGRAVE, T. M., to act as 3rd class asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, v. E. Pratt. Sept. 26.  
 DOUG, S., asst. engr., is apptd. to offic. for Lieut. Cruikshank, exec. engr., Lower Narra, during latter officer's absence on priv. leave.  
 FORTKATH, Capt., cantonment mag. at Aden, is invested with the powers of a mag. within the limits of military cantonment at Aden. Sept. 25.  
 HAMICK, S., assumed charge of his duties as acting asst. educational inspector, C.D., on Sept. 4. Sept. 18.  
 HAMILTON, W. R., to be asst. to the revenue and police commissioner Northern div. Oct. 4.  
 JOHNSTONE, Rev. C. F. H., B.A., is apptd. to act as joint chaplain of Kurachee. Sept. 4.

KEILY, Ens. J., received charge of the office of Kurrachee Collectorate Canal div., from Mr. Beatty, on Sept. 4.  
 LAMBERT, G. N. B., received charge of the office of Roree Canal div., from Capt. LeMesurier, on Sept. 3.  
 LYON, A., is appd. to act as judge and sess. judge of Rutnagherry during absence on priv. leave of R. W. Hunter. Sept. 30.  
 PRATT, E., to act as 2nd class asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, v. H. L. Wright. Sept. 26.  
 WRIGHT, H. L., to act as 1st class asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, during time A. Faulkner continues to act as dep. comr. N. div. Aug. 25.

## MILITARY.

EDEN, Capt., staff corps, returned to duty on Oct. 1. No. 900.  
 GUERIN.—The name of the underment. officer, who retired from the service under Annuity Scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.:—Guerin, Lieut. col. (col. retired list) E. A., by the death of Col. (Gen.) G. Moore, on Aug. 18 last. [No. 890.  
 HORE, Lieut., gon. list, 2nd wing subalt. 10th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt.  
 HUME.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 24, directing Lieut. Hume, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, and those of qrmr. 11th N.I., v. Newton, deceased.  
 HUNTER, Lieut., R.A., 2nd wing subalt. 21st regt. N.I., on prob., to be 2nd wing subalt. 12th N.I.; Sept. 22. Lieut. Hunter will remain attached to the 21st N.I. until Nov. 15 next. No. 824.  
 JACOB, Lieut., services placed at disposal of the Govt. of India for employment in Great Trigonometrical Survey. Oct. 4.  
 JONES, Capt., staff corps, will be attached for duty to the 26th and not to the 18th regt. N.I., as announced on Sept. 4. No. 819.  
 KEAYS, Lieut., staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. from Sept. 20 last, subject to H.M.'s approval.  
 LOCH, Lieut., probation commenced on May 28, the date on which he joined the Sind horse. No. 823.  
 LYONS.—CAHILL.—Regtl. order, dated Sept. 13, confd., directing Capt. Lyons, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. 21st N.I., and Lieut. Cahill, wing subalt., as wing officer, in succ. to Moyle, proceeding on other duty.  
 MORAY, Capt., qrmr. 28th N.I., is attached to 20th N.I., as a temp. measure, until arrival at Deesa of his own corps. No. 784.  
 NIXON.—JONES.—The undermentd. officers ret. to duty, by perm. of the Secy. of State for India, on Aug. 27:—Lieut. col. Nixon, staff corps, polit. agent, Meywar; Capt. Jones, staff corps. No. 785.  
 POLLOCK.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 1, apptg. Lieut. Pollock interpreter to 1st bat. 21st foot.  
 SETON, Lieut., R.E., is confd. in appt. of exec. engr., Sattara. Oct. 4.  
 STACK, Capt., is apptd. Persian interpreter to H.E. the C. in C., with effect from Aug. 27, and will offic. as A.D.C., in addition to his own duties.  
 STEVENS, Capt., 2nd Sind horse, officg. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd., in add. to his own duties, v. Capt. Forbes.  
 STOCK, Capt., appt. to have effect from Aug. 27. No. 818.

## MEDICAL.

COWELL, Asst. surg., 22nd regt. N.I., has been ordered to proceed to Scinde on special duty. Sept. 26.  
 LEGGATT, Asst. surg., is apptd. to med. charge of 28th regt. N.I., v. Bain.  
 MCALISTER, Asst. surg., at present attached to 2nd regt. N.I., is placed on gen. duty, northern div., and will proceed to join forthwith.  
 MARTIN, Staff Asst. surg., M.D., to the med. charge Kurrachee depot, v. Surg. Semple.  
 PLUMTRE, Surg., to resume med. charge of 2nd regt. N.I. (gren.). Sept.  
 SEMPLE, Staff Surg., M.D., to the med. charge of the 82nd regt., v. Surg. Miles. No. 844.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## BOMBAY MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

*Bombay Castle, Sept. 15.—No. 658.*—The following despatch from her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, in the financial department, dated July 29, No. 111, is published:—

Sir,—I have had under consideration in Council your military letters—dated Nov. 3, 1862, No. 88; Sept. 23, 1865, No. 67; Dec. 10, 1867, No. 115; Sept. 17, 1868, No. 101—with their several enclosures, from the late committee of management of the Bombay medical retiring fund, on the subject of the state of the fund, and the claims of the subscribers.

2. I have also had before me in Council the report of Mr. S. Brown on the fund, and I have now to inform your Government that I have sanctioned the following grants to the members of the fund from the dates specified, viz.:—

1st. The restoration, with effect from April 3, 1867, of the annuities of present incumbents in Class I. to £300, the amount at which they stood in the year 1857.

2nd. The restoration, with effect from April 30, 1867, of present and prospective annuities of Classes II., III., and IV., to the amounts at which they stood in 1857, viz., Class II. to £240, Class III. to £200, Class IV. to £160.

3rd. The addition of 5 per cent. to present and prospective annuities of £240, £200, and £160, with effect from May 1, 1869, from which date the annuities of present incumbents will be as follow:—Class II. at £252, Class III. at £210, Class IV. at £168.

Three annuities of £252, £210, and £168 being allotted annually for the future, in accordance with the existing regulations of the fund, the annuities of £300 being continued only to the present incumbents in Class I.

4th. The grant of three extra annuities, in the present year, of £252, taking effect from May 1, 1869.

I have to request that you will take the necessary measures for making the secretary to the fund and the subscribers in India aware of the grants which have now been made by her Majesty's Government.—I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to their duties:—Messrs. J. E. Andre (covenanted), on expiration of leave; C. Denton (uncovenanted), in charge of treasure chest at Mhow, on expiration of leave; and F. T. Willaume (uncovenanted), assistant superintendent, revenue survey, Hyderabad Assigned District, on Sept. 11, overland.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The undermentioned gentlemen passed, on Sept. 2, an examination in the Marathi language, as prescribed in the Public Works Code:—Mr. R. W. Woodhouse, exec. engr., Rutnagherry, Mr. P. T. Large, assistant engineer, 3rd grade. The undermentioned officers have passed the required examination in the Hindustani, higher standard:—Brevet Major Geary, R.A., Lieut. Hore, 10th N.I.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civil servants have obtained leave of absence, viz.:—Mr. W. Turnbull, assistant settlement officer, Right Bank Indus; the privilege leave for two months granted to this gentleman, under date Aug. 20, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. W. Walton, assistant superintendent in charge, Dharwar factory, is allowed privilege leave for two months, from Oct. 1. Mr. R. E. Candy, acting second assistant collector and magistrate of Canara, is allowed special leave for one month, previous to appearing before examining commissioners in January next, to undergo an examination for high proficiency in Canarese.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard (September):—Capt. Stuart, Ensign Ireland, and Private Booley, 2nd battalion 1st foot; Ensign Creagh, 95th foot. Mr. Woodhouse, executive engineer, Rutnagherry, and Mr. Large, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, passed an examination in the Marathi language, as prescribed in the public works code, on Sept. 2. Lieut. Campbell, R.H.A., Brevet major Le Geary, R.A., and Lieut. Hore, 10th regt. N.I., are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the higher standard; and Private Brown, 1st battalion 21st regiment, according to the lower standard in Hindustani. Ensign Harrison, 49th foot, has passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the higher standard. Lieut. Pope (local capt.), 49th foot, has passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard.

TRANSPORT AND PASSAGE.—The following arrangements for the medical charge of troops proceeding to England, overland and via the Cape, during the ensuing season, are published, subject to modification hereafter as circumstances may occasion:—Oct. 1, 90th foot, invalids, &c., Surgeon N. Norris, Assistant surgeons A. Thompson and A. Minty. Oct. 8, 1st battalion 23rd foot, &c., Surgeon S. M. Webb, Assistant surgeons F. T. McCarthy and G. B. West. Nov. 16, A, B, C, D, E and G batteries 14th brigade R.A., Surgeon D. Woods, Assistant surgeons W. C. Boyd, W. B. Ramsbottom, W. Ashton, and J. R. Greenhill. Nov. 23, F battery 14th brigade R.A., invalids, Assistant surgeon R. Tobin, Staff surgeon H. T. Reade, and Staff assistant surgeon A. N. Watts. Jan. 1, 1870, 2nd dragoon guards, invalids, Surgeon T. W. Moore, Assistant surgeon J. J. Chappell, and Staff assistant surgeon H. Sherlock. Jan. 8, 82nd regiment, Staff assistant surgeons W. Hilman and G. F. Dooley. Feb. 21, 93rd regiment, Surgeon T. Wright, and Assistant surgeons B. J. Jazdowski and J. Murray. Feb. 28, 102nd regiment, Surgeon R. B. Smyth, and Assistant surgeons W. J. Tyrrell and T. M. Kirkwood. Cape route, Staff assistant surgeons R. C. C. Hickson, T. G. Bolster, and E. Footner.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from Nov. 20 next:—Major Pierce, staff corps, wing officer 10th regt. N.I. The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate:—Lieut. col. Sandwith, staff corps, commandant H.M.'s 8th regt. N.I.; Capt. Haig, royal (Bombay) engineers, deputy superintendent of survey, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India; Major Battersby, H.M.'s 60th regt. of foot, assistant adjutant general, Hyderabad subsidiary force; Capt. Flint, Madras staff corps; Lieut. Stoton, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. Cookson, Madras cavalry, unattached; Lieut. Sartorius, staff corps, assistant superintendent of revenue survey and assessment, S.M. country. Capt. Dane, 59th foot, from Sept. 27, 1869, to June 27, 1870, to Australia, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Seton, sub asst. coms. gen., for thirty days, to Bombay, on medical certificate. Lieut. Andrews, 18th hussars, and Lieut. Athorpe, 108th foot, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant general, Horse Guards. Lieut. McG. Skinner, R.A., for thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Surg. Bain, M.D., 28th regiment N.I., from Sept. 20 to Oct. 20, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to the Cape of Good Hope. The leave granted to Capt. Daubeney in G.G.O. No. 490, June 30 last, is extended for two months, from Nov. 6 next. The undermentioned officers have been detailed for duty with their regimental posts, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—Capt. Young, 49th foot, Lieut. Smith, staff corps, 49th foot, Capt. Cuming, 59th foot, Capt. Hulton 59th foot, and Lieuts. Goodhall, Bruce, and Moore, 59th foot. The Rev. F. L. Sharpin, B.A., acting joint chaplain of Kurrachee, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, from Sept. 8. Mr. A. Wolfe, schoolmaster, Lawrence School, Mount Abbo, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed by overland route. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from Nov. 20:—Major T. W. W. Pierce, staff corps, wing officer 10th N.I. Major Gostling, 49th foot, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, to England, private affairs. Lieut. Crauford, R.A., from Sept. 27, for thirty days, and Col. Richards, 6th N.I., for thirty days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Capt. Davis, R.A., from Aug. 17 to Sept. 30, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate. Lieut. Knox, 23rd foot, from Sept. 18 to Oct. 7,



remain at the general depot, Poona. Capt. Powys, 59th foot, from date of embarkation, for six months, to England, on urgent private affairs. Capt. Dane, 59th foot, from date of departure, for nine months, to proceed to Australia, on urgent private affairs.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Oct. 19.

11th Hussars.—Charles V. Verelst, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Lord C. G. A. Hamilton, who retires; Oct. 20.

Royal Art.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. A. T. Cadell (late Madras) to be colonel, v. W. A. Orr, c.b., dec.; Capt. R. G. F. Henegan (late Madras) to be lieut. col., v. Cadell; 2nd Capt. J. C. Tayler (late Madras) to be capt., v. Henegan; Lieut. G. B. Macdonell (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. Tayler; Sept. 12. Lieut. col. and brevet col. D. Gaye (late Bombay) to be col., v. H. Foster, c.b., removed as a general officer; Capt. W. H. Saulez (late Bombay) to be lieut. col., v. Gaye; 2nd Capt. C. E. Newport (late Bombay) to be capt., v. Saulez; Lieut. H. Stevenson (late Bombay) to be 2nd capt., v. Newport; Lieut. C. E. Reid (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. Wyndham, placed upon temp. half-pay; Sept. 14. Lieut. A. T. Wodehouse to be 2nd capt., v. B. J. Bonnor, dec.; Aug. 8. 2nd Capt. W. F. Grey (late Madras) to be capt., v. R. Pope, dec.; Lieut. T. W. Roberts (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. W. F. Grey, prom.; Sept. 15.

The undermentioned surgeons, having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be surgeons-major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of April 1, 1867; W. Perry; A. Rudge; Sept. 13. E. J. Franklyn, m.b.; Sept. 18. Staff surg. A. R. Kilroy to be surg., v. Surg. major H. Briccoe, m.d., who retires upon half-pay; Oct. 20.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and Brev. col. W. C. Menzies to be col., v. R. S. Beatson, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. col. A. C. Cooke, c.b., from the supern. list, to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Menzies; Capt. A. R. V. Crease to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. E. W. Ward seconded on appointment as Deputy Master of the Mint and Chief Officer of the Branch Mint about to be established at Melbourne; Second Capt. P. G. L. Smith to be capt., v. Crease; Lieut. C. Warren, on the seconded list, to be second capt.; Lieut. E. N. Peters to be second capt., v. Smith; Qrmr. J. Mutch has been permitted to retire upon half-pay; Oct. 20.

6th Foot.—Lieut. W. D. Osborne, from half-pay, late 4th West India regt., to be lieut., v. J. T. Bowers, promoted half-pay capt., without purch.; Oct. 20.

14th Foot.—Capt. the Hon. J. D. Drummond, from 90th foot, to be capt., v. J. Lawrence, who exchanges; Oct. 20.

21st Foot.—Ens. A. S. Justice, from 64th foot, to be ensign, v. Budd, whose transfer from the 94th foot has been cancelled; Oct. 20.

24th Foot.—Ens. A. H. L. Strong, from 28th foot, to be ensign, v. Gaitskill, transferred to 10th foot; Oct. 20.

25th Foot.—Ens. A. de la P. Beresford-Peirse, from 29th foot, to be ensign, v. Turpin, transferred to the 31st foot; Oct. 20.

37th Foot.—Lieut. H. B. Bethune to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. H. E. Gaultier, who has resigned that appt.; April 16.

38th Foot.—Ens. A. R. Porter, from the 100th foot, to be ensign, v. E. F. Cuppage, dec.; Oct. 20.

41st Foot.—Ens. D. G. Mackenzie, from 24th foot, to be ensign, v. W. M. Meacham, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Oct. 20. Lieut. B. N. Anley to be adjt., v. Lieut. M. T. B. Michell, dec.; Aug. 20.

79th Foot.—Staff surg. S. A. Lithgow to be surg., v. A. K. Drysdale, deceased; Oct. 20.

88th Foot.—Lieut. H. G. Bowen to be capt., by purch., v. J. Baird, who retires; Ens. A. T. Boyle to be lieut., by purch., v. Bowen; T. St. John Lavie, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Boyle; Oct. 20.

90th Foot.—Capt. J. Lawrence, from 14th foot, to be capt., v. the Hon. J. D. Drummond, who exchanges; Oct. 20.

93rd Foot.—W. B. M. Brand, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. MacDonald, transferred to 91st foot; Oct. 20. The appointment of Mr. MacDonald, v. Ord, prom., in the Gazette of 8th inst., should have been as ensign, and not as then stated.

103rd Foot.—Staff asst. surg. E. F. Boulton to be asst. surg., v. A. E. Hale, deceased; Oct. 20.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—At Simla, Sept. 22, wife of Lieut. col. H. Cortlandt Anderson, staff corps, commanding 13th regt. N.I., son. [son.]

BATTYE.—At Lucknow, Sept. 26, wife of L. R. Battye, Bengal Staff Corps, son. [son.]

BROOKES.—At Samialapooram, near Cuddapah, Sept. 26, wife of W. Brookes, Madras Railway, daughter.

CAMPBELL.—At Berhampore, Gaujam, wife of Lieut. C. C. Campbell, qrmr. 31st regt. L.I., son. [regt. N.I., daughter.]

CHRISTIE.—At Kolapore, Sept. 18, wife of Capt. H. T. Christie, adjt. 17th regt. N.I., daughter.

CLAY.—At Deolie, Rajpootana, Sept. 14, wife of Capt. C. H. Clay, commanding Deolie irregular force, son.

COLLEY.—At Tardeo, Oct. 6, wife of R. Colley, engineer of Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company, daughter. [daughter.]

DREWITZ.—At Bombay, wife of Capt. N. Drewitz, commanding str. *Taplee*, son. [son.]

FIRTH.—At Bangalore, Sept. 29, wife of Lieut. col. H. H. Firth, 39th regt. N.I., daughter. [Giles, son.]

GILES.—At No. 4, South Colinga-street, Calcutta, Sept. 30, wife of Capt. GLASSON.—At Madras, Sept. 28, wife of J. St. Clair Glasson, daughter.

GREEN.—At Nuggur, Sept. 20, wife of Major E. A. Green, brig. major, son.

HARRIS.—At Camp Deesa, Oct. 1, wife of Capt. Harris, 1st Bombay L.C., daughter.

HARRISON.—At Rawul Pindee, wife of E. H. Harrison, C.S., son.

HICKIE.—At Calcutta, Sept. 20, wife of E. G. Hickie, son.

HOLLAND.—At 11, Telkul Ghat, Howrah, Oct. 2, wife of W. A. Holland, E.I.R., daughter.

HOWARD-VISE.—At Ahmednuggur, Oct. 18, wife of Lieut. col. Howard-Vise, 3rd Hussars, daughter. [son.]

KINLOCH.—At Dinapore, Sept. 29, wife of A. A. Kinloch, rifle brigade, son.

LITTLEWOOD.—At Barrackpore, Sept. 12, wife of H. R. Littlewood, son.

MIDDLECOAT.—At Trichinopoly, Sept. 8, wife of Lieut. F. Middlecoat, Madras staff corps, quartermaster 26th regt. N.I., son.

MOON.—At Bombay, Sept. 17, wife of J. Moon, deputy assistant commissary, daughter.

MONTEATH.—At Simla, Sept. 13, wife of A. McLaurin Monteath, son.

NEWMAN.—At No. 8, Chowringhee-road, Calcutta, Sept. 26, wife of B. Newman, son.

POOLE.—At Peshawar, Sept. 25, wife of Surgeon G. Poole, m.d., 18th Bengal Cavalry, son.

PURMIAH.—At Bolarum, Sept. 15, wife of P. Purmiah, postmaster of Lingasooogoor, Madras postal circle, son.

RAWLINS.—At Dhurmsala, Sept. 19, wife of Lieut. colonel Rawlins, 1st Goorkha L.I., daughter.

REILLY.—At Meeran Meer, Sept. 15, wife of Conductor Reilly, P.W.D., son.

RIDGES.—At Calcutta, Sept. 19, wife of E. B. Ridges, son.

RIVETT-CARNAC.—At Ghazeeopore, Sept. 29, wife of C. F. Rivett-Carnac, C.S., daughter.

ROSS.—At Kilpauk, Madras, Oct. 2, wife of G. H. Ross, daughter.

SEVENOAKS.—At Calcutta, Sept. 13, wife of William F. Sevenoaks, Esq., supt. Bauparah Tea Estates Company of Assam (Limited), daughter.

SHERMAN.—At Madras, Sept. 15, wife of F. O. Sherman, son.

SMITH.—At Sattara, Sept. 7, wife of J. B. Smith, son.

STEEL.—At Dalhousie, Sept. 28, wife of H. W. Steel, C.S., daughter, still-born.

STERDALE.—At 6, Camac-street, Calcutta, Sept. 17, wife of R. C. Sterndale, daughter.

STRACEY.—At Chittoor, Sept. 6, wife of T. E. Stracey, Huzar treasurer and money-order agent, North-Arcot district, son.

STUART.—At Colaba, Sept. 13, wife of C. A. Stuart, son.

THOMSON.—At 2, Park-street, Calcutta, Sept. 17, wife of Rev. J. Macalister Thompson, chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, son.

TOOMEY.—At Contai, Tirhoot, Sept. 22, wife of George Toomey, Esq., son.

TWEEDIE.—At Pubna, Sept. 22, wife of J. Tweedie, Esq., B.C.S., son.

WHITLOCK.—At Secunderabad, Sept. 15, wife of Major Whitlock, Madras staff corps, daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BROOKES.—STUART.—At St. John's Church, St. John's Hill, Bangalore, Sept. 25, R. T. Brookes, H.M.'s Calcutta Mint, to Miss L. Stuart.

D'CRUZ.—HOFF.—At Christ Church, Simla, Sept. 13, A. D'Cruz (Home office) to Adeline C., youngest daughter of the late J. J. L. Hoff. No cards.

GOLDINGHAM.—STANDLEY.—At Ootacamund, Sept. 22, J. D. Goldingham, C.S., to Elianna P., eldest daughter of H. J. Standley.

HEWSON.—BEDFORD.—At St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Sept. 21, J. Hewson, second son of J. Hewson, of Bitterne, Hants, to Catherine C., second daughter of the late R. Bedford, Bombay med. establishment.

HIME.—GREGG.—At Comilla, Sept. 6, R. D. Hime, B.C.S., to Henrietta A., daughter of the late J. Gregg, of Caithness.

MAGREGOR.—DURAND.—At Christ Church, Simla, Sept. 23, Major C. M. Macgregor, Bengal staff corps, to Frances M., daughter of Maj. gen. Sir H. M. Durand, R.E.

MARTIN.—SMART.—At Calcutta, Sept. 23, O. C. Martin to Frances C. E., daughter of Capt. Smart, senior branch pilot.

### DEATHS.

COCKBURN.—At Kotagberry, Neilgherries, Sept. 28, M. D. Cockburn, late of the Madras Civil Service. [Purneah, aged 26.]

DESOUZA.—At Purneah, Sept. 25, H. N. Desouza, of Durracore factory, son.

DOBREE.—At Madras, Sept. 11, Capt. F. W. Dobree, deputy assistant quartermaster general, N. district, aged 38.

DRUMM.—At Manora, Sept. 14, Margaret, wife of Mr. Drumm, daughter.

DWYER.—At Chukrata, Sept. 23, P. Dwyer, staff sergt., sappers and miners, son.

FISHER.—At Ahmedabad, Sept. 26, of apoplexy, J. Fisher, engine-driver Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, aged 36.

GILES.—At Calcutta, Oct. 2, infant son of Capt. R. Giles, son.

GOODENOUGH.—On board the steamer *Mooltan*, between Galle and Aden, Sept. 13, F. A. Goodenough, son.

LECKY.—At Palamcottah, Sept. 22, second and infant son of Lieut. G. Lecky, 22nd regiment N.I., son.

McFARLANE.—At Morar, Sept. 9, the infant daughter of Mess-sergeant and Mrs. McFarlane, daughter.

MALCOLM.—At Bushire, Sept. 20, J. A. Malcolm, Armenian merchant, son.

ROBINSON.—At Bangalore, Sept. 27, wife of 2nd class schoolmaster Robinson, 2-10th regiment. [Sam, aged 22.]

SAM.—At Madras, Sept. 29, A. Sam, youngest son of the late E. Seth Tate, of Madras, Sept. 27, Charles Henry, the youngest and infant son of Conductor J. Tate, Ordnance Department.

WILLIS.—At Jubbalpore, Sept. 25, Rev. F. A. Willis, chaplain of Jubbalpore, aged 30.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The following telegram has been received in London:—"Cable Ship, Oct. 29, 11.55 P.M.—Friday, midnight, off Gay's Island. First half of cable laid and buoyed. Tests perfect. Commence second half on Monday. The *Tweed* leaves for Bombay immediately. All well."

## Home.

### BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

A report by Mr. Samuel Brown, the actuary of this institution, has for some time been under consideration by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with a view to deciding whether certain concessions requested by the directors of the fund can safely be granted. Mr. Brown enters into a series of elaborate arguments supported by statistics, and concludes as follows:—

Although the estimates do not show that the time is fully arrived when if new members had continually been admitted at the present high rates of subscription the liabilities would be balanced by the assets, yet it is evident it would have been very nearly attained, say in about three years from the present time.

It is for the Government of India to consider whether, under these circumstances, the concessions may not be forthwith granted on the following grounds:—

First. The proposal to reduce the pensions of the widows previous to 1856 by 10 per cent., though a hardship upon them, was only fair to the members in the service whose widows were to suffer loss to that extent, although they themselves were paying 25 per cent. extra on all their contributions to make up the arrears of which the deceased members ought to have borne their share to make the fund safe for the payment of pensions to their own widows. The reductions of the pensions, as proposed, was the only way in which they could be made to contribute something towards the deficiency, and it would probably by this time have made the fund wholly solvent, as shown by the valuation. For not only would the whole value of all the existing pensions granted before 1856, and amounting in 1865 to 53,46,304 rupees, be reduced by 10 per cent., but 10 per cent. upon all the payments made since 1856 would have accumulated in the fund, at compound interest at 8 per cent., till 1865.

Upon these accumulations the Government would have allowed, and would continue to allow, according to regulation, the extra interest of 4 per cent., thus constituting a fair claim for favourable consideration.

Secondly. The non-admission of new members, caused by questions of public policy, has deferred the period at which the sacrifices to which the contributors since 1858, and the present members have submitted, would have restored their own widows to the enjoyment of equal benefits with those before 1856. These are circumstances over which the officers could have no control, and yet have rendered ineffectual the heavy calls to which they have submitted.

Thirdly. The great increase in the subscriptions payable in Europe indicate that a large source of accumulation has been stopped, since the contributions whilst on service are double those of retired members, and though the increase in the pensions on promotion is arrested, it is not equal to the permanent loss of half the subscriptions, and the whole of the donations which would have been paid on promotion. The greater part of this excess of retirement is, no doubt, to be attributed to changes in the army, caused by the policy of Government on the transfer of the Indian power, and not to the natural rate of retirement which would prevail under ordinary circumstances.

Fourthly. Whatever may be thought of the justice of the claim to the arrears in consequence of errors in adjusting the exchanges, there can be no doubt that the liberal intentions of the Honourable Court of Directors were not fully carried out in these respects previous to 1853, and that the large sums which would have accumulated in the fund would have caused the Government heavy charges for the extra interest of 4 per cent., which have been saved at the expense of the members who have been so overcharged for their corresponding benefits since 1853.

For all these reasons, the claim for the restoration of the present widows since 1856, and future incumbents from this time, to the full pension of the widows previous to 1856, so strongly urged in the appeal of the committee, deserves the favourable consideration of the Government, and appears to be justified, to a great extent at least, by the results of the present investigation into the financial progress of the fund.

The cost of such a concession may be estimated at 31st December, 1865, assuming that the same regulation is to apply to the pensions of widows brought on by the mutiny in 1857-1858, as to the proportion borne by the Government.

			Rs.	Value. Rs.
India Pensions since 1856	...	268	4,11,834	35,40,810
Europe " "	...	16	21,457	1,73,729
			384	4,33,291
India Mutiny, 1857-58...	...	94	1,27,932	11,13,871
Europe " "	...	4	5,665	49,310
			482	5,66,888
			482	48,77,720

The total liability would at that period have been increased by one-ninth part, or 5,41,969 rupees, and the annual payments by about 62,988 rupees, which cannot but be considered a moderate compromise for the larger claims which have been at different times put forward since the state of the fund was investigated in 1853.

I have thus endeavoured conscientiously to discharge the duty entrusted to me, and endeavoured to give as clear and impartial a view as possible of the state of the fund when it was closed to the admission of new members, and of the progress which had then been made towards placing it in a sound condition, and its possible improvement thereafter.

The difficulties were greater than usual, since events and changes had occurred, during the period under review, which disturbed the usual rates of mortality, marriage and retirement, on which such calculations have

to be based, and which require more than usual discretion in judging of the results.

But I hope this report will enable the members to see that the vigorous measures they took in 1853 were being crowned with complete, though gradual success, and the Government to take a liberal view of the concessions requested, seeing that these costly remedies would not have been required if the expressed intentions of the Honourable Court had been fully carried out at the time, or the members had been allowed greater freedom in requiring all the annuitants to bear their due share of the burden.

Acting upon these considerations we believe it has been decided to restore the pensions to the amounts paid prior to 1856, and the only question open is the date from which the same are to take effect. This will probably be fixed as the 1st April, 1869; but should the exigencies of the case require a later date, the boon is not likely to be deferred beyond the 1st January next; and although the arrears, if granted, will undoubtedly afford relief, yet the fact that the pensions are increased will be highly satisfactory, and we congratulate the Bengal Military Service that their long personal sacrifice is now about to be rewarded.

### THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

On Saturday, in Vice-Chancellor James's Chambers, before Mr. Bloxam, Chief Clerk, Mr. Hooke applied on behalf of Mr. Edward Butler, a policy-holder in the Medical, Invalid, and General Medical Society, to be allowed to file a bill for the purpose of separating the interests of this society from those of the Albert. In March, 1861, the whole of the business of the former company was transferred to the latter, that company however having no power over it until the expiration of ten years. As this term was now coming to a conclusion, this bill was filed for the purpose of protecting the interests of the shareholders and policy-holders of the Medical Society. Mr. Paddigan, on behalf of a shareholder, presented a summons to the effect that the Albert should be made a party to the suit. The solicitor to the Albert said it might have an interest in the matter. The Chief Clerk said that he should make both orders; and if it were found that the insertion of the Albert in the bill was not necessary, it should have its costs.

Messrs. Holt and Pike's Committee of Policy-holders and Annuitants in the Albert Company have issued a report, in which they give reasons for believing that there is little probability of any scheme of general reconstruction being carried, and that there is little hope that an advantageous transfer of the company's business will be effected. This committee are of opinion that with men of known ability and energy, who have no personal or pecuniary objects to subserve as directors and trustees, the policy-holders should form a mutual society, and undertake, in the first instance, the assurance of eligible lives from their own body at rates of premium based upon the English tables of mortality, which, while affording an immediate average reduction of 10 per cent., would still leave a loading of 12½ per cent. to cover the expense of management and other contingencies. If the premiums received were invested at 4½ instead of 3 per cent. (which is the sum generally assumed by actuaries) healthy lives at the age of thirty-five could be assured by the new society at £2.4s. 8d. per cent., whereas the rate charged by the Alliance Company is £2.16s. 8d.

## Miscellaneous.

MISS CARPENTER embarked on board the P. and O. steamer *Delhi* on Saturday, October 23, bound for India.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.—A meeting was held on October 27 of the Delhi and London Bank, and a dividend, at the rate of 2½ per cent. for the past half-year, was declared.

FINANCIAL.—Mr. Charles Turner, who rendered valuable service at Bombay on account of the Abyssinian Expedition, has been appointed to be the assistant-accountant at the Treasury, Whitehall.

MEDICAL.—The Duke of Argyll has appointed Surgeon-major F. Broughton, Bombay Army, to be a member of the Indian Medical Board, in the room of Surgeon A. H. Hilson, Bengal Army, who is about to return to India.

SINGAPORE GAS COMPANY.—At the meeting on October 26 of the Singapore Gas Company (Limited), the profits for the half-year were stated at £1,419, and dividends were declared at the rate of 7½ and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively, on the preference and original capitals, free of income-tax.

MYSORE COFFEE COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Mysore Coffee Company (Limited) is called for the 3rd of November, "for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the directors, the balance-sheet, and other statements of accounts, and also for the election of an auditor."

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following exports were effected in P. and O. steamers during October (from Southampton, &c.):—Per *Delta*, Oct. 9, Southampton to Bombay, gold £5,000; per *Ripon*, Oct. 17, Marseilles to Bombay, silver £5,640; per *Pera*, Oct. 16, Southampton to Bombay, gold £25,000; ditto, Madras, gold £4,450; per *Poonah*, Oct. 10, Marseilles to Calcutta, gold £1,000, silver £39,544.

**THE LE BAS PRIZE.**—This prize, founded in *memoriam* of the late Rev. C. W. Le Bas, is given annually for the best English essay on the subject of general literature, such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian Empire. The Rev. Mr. Le Bas was a former Fellow of Trinity, and for thirty years was connected with Haileybury College. The prize for the present year has been adjudged to Henry Trueman Wright Wood, B.A., of Clare College, Cambridge.

**FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR, AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—The report of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company, presented on the 2nd of November, states that the manufacture of their cable has commenced, and also that the cable for the British Indian Company is rapidly approaching completion. The *Great Eastern* steamship left Sheerness for Bombay on the 23rd October with upwards of 2,200 miles of cable on board, and the remainder will follow very shortly in two other steamships. The laying is expected to be finished in March next. The Falmouth cable is expected to be laid within a few weeks afterwards, so that the whole line of submarine communication between England and India will be completed sooner than had been originally announced.

**CAPTAIN T. N. WALKER.**—At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, October 27, an unusually large number of cases in which persons had risked their own lives in saving others from drowning were brought under the cognisance of the society and rewarded. The bronze medallion was awarded to Captain T. N. Walker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for saving four persons under the following circumstances:—On a dark night in January last, at Alipones, near Buxa Bhootan and Coocbehah, a native boat was taking to the military station a cart with mess things and a native sentry and mess servants. Through the fault of the boatman the boat began to sink in about nine or ten feet of water, the current being very strong at the time, and the men tumbled into the water; not being able to swim, they were in great danger, but Captain Walker jumped in and succeeded in saving them all, one after the other.

**THE SUPERSESSION COMMITTEE.**—The Committee, under the presidency of Vice-Chancellor James, to whom the consideration of the Supersession of Colonels' question was referred, met at the War-office on Monday, and after a short sitting adjourned till Monday next. It is understood that no more evidence will be taken, and that the report may very shortly be expected. We fail, however, to learn that they have arrived at any satisfactory solution of the difficulties which have arisen. It is to be feared, indeed, that the result of their deliberations and investigations may prove but of a negative character. Little else could be expected, seeing that the Committee commenced their labours upon the distinct understanding that any course they might recommend for adoption was not to involve an increase of expenditure of British or Indian money. The members of the Committee were thus placed in a similar position to that occupied by the Israelites in Egypt, when they had "to make bricks without straw."—*Broad Arrow*.

**HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF JOONUGHUR** has promised an annual donation of 1,000 rupees, for the purpose of defraying the expense of translating the Journal of the East India Association into Guzerathi, thus assisting in a great measure to promote one of the main objects of the East India Association, which is, to teach the people of India, through their Journal, what the Home Government is doing for them, and to help the Government and the people of this country to understand better what are the wants and feelings of the people of India. Not only the higher but the lower classes in India take a warm interest in the work of the association, which is being evinced by the numerous small as well as large donations for the establishing of a permanent fund. Sixteen native gentlemen have also offered their services gratuitously for the translation of the Journal into Guzerathi, thereby greatly lessening the expense. The Council of the East India Association has elected the Nawab of Joonughur to be one of the vice-presidents of the association.

**BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA BY THE ITALIAN COMPANY'S ADRIATIC ORIENTAL STEAMER, WEEKLY.**—This route, considering its comparative cheapness, and the shortness of its sea passage, promises to rival—it has already been very detrimental to—the old Marseilles route. We have been informed that for the next two months the cabins, first class, are nearly all engaged; the steamer which left Brindisi on the 5th instant was crowded. Several passengers, many of them ladies, arriving by the trains on the 4th, who—expecting to find berths—had neglected to secure them previously, were compelled to put up with whatever accommodation could be provided for them. Passengers taking tickets the whole route from Paris to Alexandria, who can spare the time, have now the privilege of breaking off from the main line, either at Bologna, to visit Florence, Rome, and Naples, or at Falcouara lower down the line, for Rome and Naples only, and joining the main line again at Foggia; whence on to Brindisi, the whole of which can be done, spending two days at Florence, three days at Rome, and four at Naples, within the fortnight, seeing the most interesting cities of Italy in the best time of the year. Among the passengers by this route from Brindisi on the 5th were:—Colonel Sir W. W. Turner, K.C.S.I., to resume command of the Saugor Brigade, Bengal, and lady; Colonel Carey, Bengal Army, and lady; Colonel Raines, C.B., 95th, and lady, for Bombay.

**STAFF COLLEGE.**—The following is a list of the successful candidates at the late competitive examination of officers for admission to the Staff College in February, 1870:—

	Marks.
Lieut. F. Roberts, Royal Artillery, Madras ...	2,979
Lieut. J. L. Needham, Royal Marine Artillery ...	2,956
Capt. G. S. Schwabe, 6th Dragoon Guards ...	2,911
Lieut. H. B. Moffatt, 1st battalion 24th Foot, Malta ...	2,876
Capt. H. T. Jones, 81st Regiment ...	2,865
Lieut. E. H. H. Collen, Royal Artillery, Bengal ...	2,857
Lieut. D. L. Brain, 1st battalion 4th Foot ...	2,604
Lieut. W. E. Montague, 91th Regiment ...	2,402
Capt. W. R. Lascelles, 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade ...	2,312
Lieut. H. Atkinson, 99th Regiment ...	2,248
Capt. F. Cardew, 82nd Regiment ...	2,234
Lieut. H. L. Dundas, 2nd battalion 15th Foot ...	2,188
Capt. L. H. Bruce, 91st Regiment ...	2,156
Lieut. H. P. Walmsley, 56th Regiment ...	2,046
Brevet major C. R. Johnson, 50th Regiment ...	2,031
Capt. the Hon. H. Legge, Coldstream Guards ...	2,001

**THE INTERNAL TRAFFIC OF INDIA.**—On Friday evening a paper was read at the Westminster Palace Hotel, before the East India Association, General Sir A. Cotton, K.C.S.I., in the chair, by Mr. Hyde Clarke, late cotton commissioner in Turkey, on Transport in India, with reference to the interests of India and England. In a general examination of the various modes of transport by railway, road, and water, Mr. Clarke mentioned that the accelerated communications by the first means could alone develop the moral and industrial resources of India for the benefit of its population, and our own. He referred to the large sums lately raised in England for railways in Russia, of which only a small portion was spent on English rails and engines, but most on those of France, Belgium, North Prussia, and Austria, paid for with our capital. Our Indian Government might have obtained these funds for the necessary extension of railways in India, when engines and rails would have been brought here, and a large quantity of manufactured goods would also have been purchased for India, that in a time of great financial suffering and distress we should have obtained relief for all our manufacturing interests, and Manchester and other districts would have become better customers for the cotton and products of India. Mr. Clarke referred to the connection of the subject with the through railway to India, the progress of English settlement in the hill regions, and generally with the welfare of India.

**MILITARY.**—The following exchanges of brigades by officers of the Royal Artillery have been sanctioned by the Horse Guards:—Between Colonel J. R. Anderson, C.B., 9th brigade, lately embarked for India, and Colonel R. C. Romer, 13th brigade, at Plymouth; between Lieut. colonel N. M. Mackay, 9th brigade, and Lieut. col. M. A. Biddulph, 14th brigade, deputy adjutant general, India; between Captain W. C. Nangle, 7th battery 12th brigade, A.D.C. to the Commandant of Woolwich garrison, and Captain J. L. Clarke, 6th battery 15th brigade, at Gibraltar; between Captain and brevet lieut. colonel C. E. Oldershaw, E battery 14th brigade, at Deal, and Captain J. K. Holdsworth, 6th battery 5th brigade, at St. Thomas Mount; between Captain E. Harrison, C. battery 19th brigade, at Meerut, and Captain F. H. M'Leod, of the 25th brigade, at Allahabad; between Second Captain C. H. Pickering, F battery 4th brigade, at Kilkenny, and Second Captain S. C. Kyle, G battery 8th brigade, at Cawnpore; between Second Captain A. S. Hunter, F battery 14th brigade, at Nusseerabad, and Second Captain E. H. Ryan, E battery 19th brigade, at Rawul Pindee.—A good service pension has been conferred on Colonel Edward Kaye, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, now commanding H.M.'s Forces at Mooltan. The pension had previously been drawn by Major-general McPherson, late military secretary to the Punjab Government, who now succeeds to colonel's allowances. Brigadier-general Kaye served in the war in Afghanistan, the Sutlej campaigns, and the war in the Punjab, and was all through the siege of Delhi. Few officers indeed have seen more or harder service.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**—A general meeting of this Corporation was held on Oct. 28, at the offices in Threadneedle-street, for the declaration of an interim dividend. Mr. James Blyth presided, and said it was proposed to declare an interim dividend of 30s. a share, free of income-tax, or at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The net profit of the half-year was £93,012. 17s. 9d., which, added to the balance brought forward of £7,635. 17s. 4d., gave a total of £100,648. 15s. 1d., from which £90,000, the amount of the dividend now declared, was deducted, leaving a balance to be carried forward to the credit of the current half-year of £10,648. The bank was going on prosperously; the reports from the agents abroad being of the most satisfactory character. In the most prosperous times there were, however, some drawbacks, but it would be satisfactory to the shareholders to know that at the present time everything was provided for. As they were all aware, the bank was engaged in a contest with the Bank of Bombay in reference to a claim of £25,000 made by that bank, arising out of the affairs of Premchand Roychund. £5,328 of that amount had been received back from certain securities, but a considerable sum, £19,600, was still outstanding. The question as to liability was before the courts, and must,

he believed, be decided in favour of the Oriental Bank; but having regard to the uncertainty of the law, the board had thought it right to make provision for it as a bad debt; although they had every reason to believe it would prove a good asset. The dividend was agreed to.

**THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY.**—In speaking of the signature of the final protocol relating to the St. Gothard Railway, the *Times* of Oct. 29 says:—"Thus is this most momentous matter settled at last. The work is to be entrusted to a company, which must engage to complete it in nine years, and to receive a subvention of 85,000,000*fr.*, to which Italy is to contribute 45,000,000*fr.*, and Switzerland 20,000,000*fr.*, the rest being subscribed by the various German States. Had the petty communities of Lugano, Coire, Zurich, and other places been at all reasonable, the work might have been accomplished ten years ago instead of the period at which we may now hope to see it done. Once done, however, the advantages likely to accrue to Continental traffic from the St. Gothard line may eventually exceed all that we at this moment look forward to. Besides opening the only direct communication between the Ticino and the Rhine—*i.e.*, between Central Lombardy and Central Germany, between the Mediterranean and the North Sea, between Genoa and Antwerp or Rotterdam—the St. Gothard line will render England and Italy independent of France, as regards the transmission of the overland mail to India through Brindisi. From Ostend to Cologne, to Bâle and Lucerne, across the St. Gothard and down to Bologna and Brindisi, the route will not be many miles longer than from Calais to Paris, Macon, the Mont Cenis, Bologna, and Brindisi. It is to be hoped, however, that before this formidable competition is organised the French companies will forego a partial advantage which may cause them a total loss. Till the Euphrates line is constructed the highway to India lies through Brindisi. The French might just as well hope to sink the Italian peninsula as to deprive it of its position as the great 'Mediterranean pier'—that pier by means of which mails and passengers can get half way to the East by land, avoiding the delays and discomforts of a tedious circuitous navigation."

**COMMISSIONS ON PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.**—Some important correspondence was received on Saturday, from which it appears that at a meeting of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, held on the 21st Oct., a notification of the Public Works Department, India, dated the 31st August last, was considered. The circular notifies that as it is a recognised practice in the civil engineering profession in England to receive commission on contracts given out, and on stores and materials, in addition to the stated salary, all persons in the service of the Indian Government must consider that the receipt of any commission or consideration on account of any business in which he shall be concerned on behalf of the Government is prohibited. The council having considered the notification, passed a series of resolutions emphatically protesting against the allegations contained in it. On Wednesday last a deputation had an interview with the Secretary of State for India, and submitted in writing:—1. That the profession does not recognise the acceptance by civil engineers of commissions, or other payments, except openly and directly from their immediate employers. 2. That the profession distinctly discountenances, repudiates, and condemns the practice implied in the notification No. 242, recently issued by the Public Works Department of the Government of India. 3. That it is a rule of the institution not to receive into membership any person tainted, or believed to be tainted, by any of the improper and corrupt practices alleged in such notification. 4. That if it be possible to cite instances of misconduct by persons calling themselves civil engineers, yet that any such instances are entirely exceptional, and amount to flagrant departures from the well understood and well recognised practice of the profession, and therefore cannot justify the broad accusation contained in the notification in question. On Friday Mr. Grant Duff, in reply, wrote from the India-office:—"I am directed to state that the Duke of Argyll will immediately communicate with the Governor-general of India on the subject of which these letters relate, desiring to be informed of the circumstances which led to the issue of the notification in question. His Grace considers it almost superfluous for me to add that he regards with implicit confidence the indignant repudiation by the institution of any recognition of the practice referred to in the notification."

**EXTENSIVE FRAUDS IN INDIA.**—Thomas Nash Turnbull, an overseer in the Forest Department at Wynad, in the Presidency of Madras, apprehended on two warrants, charging him with embezzling various sums of money, entrusted to him, amounting to £3,431. 5*s.*, the property of the Indian Government, was brought before the sitting magistrate, at Bow-street, on Oct. 27. Mr. Poland, instructed by the solicitor to the India-office, prosecuted. Mr. Poland said that he had to apply under the provisions of the Act 6 and 7 Vic., chapter 34, in order that the prisoner might be committed to prison and sent back to take his trial in India on the warrants issued from that country for his apprehension. He did not propose to read on this occasion the whole of the depositions that had been taken, as they were very voluminous; but he would give the substance of them, and read over the principal parts relative to the embezzlement. The prisoner was what was termed the first class overseer in the Forest Department, Wynad, in the Presidency of Madras. He had held the position for some time, and was supposed to

have absconded in the January of the present year. The depositions were then carefully taken and the warrant issued, signed by Mr. William Logan, joint magistrate and justice of the peace, and addressed to Mr. Underwood, magistrate. Communication was made to the authorities in England, and the prisoner was ultimately apprehended at Batt's Hotel, Piccadilly. The substance of the depositions was that the prisoner had entered, while in his office, into several contracts for timber with the deponents, and received various sums, amounting in all to £3,431. 5*s.* English money, for the goods. It was his duty to pay this into the Treasury office. The prisoner, instead, left with the key of the iron safe, which was afterwards broken open, and the money was not found to be there. He paid into a branch of the Madras Bank a sum of about 15,000 rupees. He purchased with a portion of the money some English sovereigns. Soon after he presented a withdrawal cheque to the branch, and they telegraphed to Madras and received a reply to pay the amount. The prisoner withdrew the money and left for France, from which he recently left for England. The warrant was made out under the Acts of the Indian Penal Code, and sent to the Home Secretary in England. James Forster, police-sergeant A 2, deposed that he apprehended the prisoner in his bed-room at the hotel. He acknowledged that he was the man, and pointed out a paragraph in an Indian newspaper, headed "The Extensive Frauds in India," and said that it referred to himself. He said there was no necessity to read the warrant, as he knew what it was about. He was then taken to the station. Mr. Wm. Elphinstone Underwood, justice of the peace in India, and deputy magistrate of Wynad, Malabar district, proved that the warrant was addressed to him by Mr. W. Logan, joint magistrate. He (witness) could swear that the copies produced were correct copies of the original depositions taken by Mr. Logan. There were also produced perfect copies of the original exhibits. He could identify the prisoner at the bar. Knew him and his handwriting well. Had come over to England for the purpose of identifying him and bringing the depositions. After a technical discussion of some length between Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Poland, the prisoner was remanded.

**ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE INDIA-OFFICE.**—At the Central Criminal Court, on Oct. 27, before Mr. Justice Lush, William Bird, a ship steward, aged 26, was indicted for having personated John Campbell, who served under Major-General Whitlock at Banda, with a view to obtaining £75, John Campbell's share of the Banda and Kirwee prize money; and Charles Lake, a clerk, aged 34, was indicted for having incited Bird to the act. It appeared that nothing had been heard of Campbell at the India-office from the time he returned from India in 1859 by the ship *Conflict* until an application was made on the 9th of July last by a letter signed "T. Miller," stating that the correspondent had purchased Campbell's right to the prize money for £30. In reply to this letter, since proved to be in Lake's handwriting, the Military Secretary wrote that Campbell must make application in his own name, and enclosed forms for the purpose, which should be returned properly filled up and accompanied with a certificate of his identity, signed by the clergyman of his parish. The papers were returned, accompanied by a certificate of identity, signed by the Rev. T. W. Nowell, of Poplar parish, but it did not appear that Mr. Nowell had any reason for believing the person who applied to him was John Campbell, and his lordship, remarking upon this point, described Mr. Nowell's act as rash and improper. These papers were accompanied by a request that the money should be sent to the address from which all the letters had come, No. 23, Ellerthorpe-street, Poplar, where Lake had arranged with a Mrs. Collins to receive his letters. To this the Military Secretary replied requiring Campbell to apply for the money personally. Up to this time Lake only had appeared in the matter; all the letters were in his handwriting, and he only had communicated with Mrs. Collins; but as Lake had already appeared at the India-office and obtained £75 as his own share of the prize money, to which he was justly entitled, it was suggested by the prosecution that he was obliged to get an accomplice, and induced Bird to apply for the money. Bird and he went to the India-office. Bird made the application while Lake walked in a corridor outside with his head muffled in a large wrapper. After a little conversation with a messenger Lake left the office. In the meantime Bird was being questioned in the office as to when he went out to India, when he returned, &c.; his answers were all accurately given until it came to the name of the ship in which Campbell returned from India, and this he gave as the *Great Tasmania*, instead of the *Conflict*. This excited suspicion, and led to further inquiries. Bird then admitted he was not Campbell, but said he had been asked by a man in the park, who said he was Campbell, to make the application. Bird was detained, and Lake was soon afterwards taken into custody in the park, where he was walking without the wrapper on his head. In reply to the charge, he said he had been induced to do this because he was starving, and in an elaborate narration of his grievances, which he offered in his defence, he stated that all his friends and relations were in India, and that the Government would not send him out there, although he had no chance of employment here and was starving. On Bird were found papers containing statements in Lake's handwriting respecting Campbell. The jury returned a



verdict of "Guilty" against both prisoners, and his lordship sentenced them each to five years' penal servitude, the minimum sentence, but promised in the case of Bird to represent in the proper quarter that if the act had given him any discretion in the matter he would have exercised it in clemency towards him. He had evidently been the dupe, still he must have known he did wrong when he distinctly represented himself as Campbell.

## India Office.

Oct. 30, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Asst. surg. P. J. Heffernan.  
**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. col. J. G. Cookson, Cav.; Lieut. col. W. C. Phillips, Staff Corps; Capt. E. W. Flint, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. A. Sim, Engrs.; Lieut. C. E. L. Eastall, Inf.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. W. Scott, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. P. W. Cockell; Lieut. T. A. Buchanan, Staff Corps; Lieut. S. G. D. Turner, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. A. Cook, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major W. Barclay, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. P. D. Malden, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Ensign J. Blair, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. E. Grant, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Surg. W. H. Hayes; Major R. Davidson, Staff Corps; Major H. F. Waddington, Staff Corps; Capt. R. De Bourbel, Engrs.; Major W. M. Lees, Staff Corps; Major J. A. Brereton, Staff Corps; Col. R. J. Meade, c.s.i., Staff Corps; Major gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain, k.c.b., k.c.s.i.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. col. G. McB. B. Farquharson, Staff Corps; Col. J. A. Ballard, Eng.; Major gen. Sir E. L. Russell, k.c.s.i.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**MALCOLMSON**—The wife of Major Malcolmson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, stillborn, at The Firs, East Sheen, Surrey, Oct. 29.  
**PEPPE**—The wife of T. F. Peppe, Esq., of Gyah, India, of a son, at Richmond, Surrey, Oct. 27.  
**SHAW**—The wife of Major D. Shaw, Assistant Adjutant-general, Pegu Division, Burmah, of a daughter, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Oct. 24.

### MARRIAGES.

**BROOKE—DE WINDT**—Charles Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, to Margaret L. A., daughter of the late Clayton de Windt, Esq., of Blunsden-hall, at St. Michael's, Highworth, Wilts, Oct. 28.  
**FAIRLIE—DAVIE**—Major John R. Fairlie, of the Madras Staff Corps, to Jane H., daughter of William Davie, Esq., at 10, Clairmont-terrace, Glasgow, Oct. 27.  
**HENDERSON—GARTHORNE**—Michael Henderson, of Calcutta, to Lucy G., daughter of John Garthorne, Kingston-upon-Hull, at St. Paul's Church, Hull, Oct. 28.  
**MCCAUSLAND—MITCHELL**—Lieut. Marcus F. McCausland, R.A., to Laura, daughter of the late Col. Hugh Mitchell, Royal Marines, at the Parish Church of St. Pancras, Oct. 26.  
**MASTER—CREASY**—Robert P. Master, Esq., to Amy, daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward Creasy, Lord Chief Justice of Ceylon, at Colombo, Sept. 15.  
**MONCKTON—SMITH**—Major John E. Monckton, late of 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, to Lucy H., daughter of Lieut. col. Smith, Ellingham-hall, at St. John's Church, Kenilworth, Oct. 27.  
**NEAVE—CORMACK**—Francis S. D. Neave, son of the late W. A. Neave, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to E. M. (Nina), daughter of the late Henry Cormack, and stepdaughter of Baron O. G. v. Rosenberg, at the British Legation, Dresden, Oct. 21.

### DEATHS.

**ALLEN**—Lieut. col. Augustine Allen, Bengal Staff Corps, at Clapham, aged 46, Nov. 1.  
**AXFORD**—Maria, relict of Major Axford, of the Indian Army, at 1, Ventnor-villas, Cliftonville, Brighton, Oct. 24.  
**COUSSENS**—Mary Ann, relict of the late Capt. Cousens, H.E.I.C.S., and only surviving daughter of the late Robert Leech, Esq., Member of Council of the Island of St. Helena, at 5, Dartmouth-terrace, Lewisham-hill, Kent, aged 81, Oct. 21.  
**EDENBOROUGH**—Margaret, widow of Henry Edenborough, Esq., formerly of the H.E.I.C. Marine, and late of Wollgorang, New South Wales, at 5, Sheffield-gardens, Kensington, Oct. 26.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 23. **Weathersfield**, Bombay; **Taeping**, Foochowfoo; **Hermione**, Bombay.  
 —24. **Elaine**, Cape of Good Hope; **Ocean Spray**, Bankok; **Lizzy**, Bankok; **Fox-**

**glove**, Singapore; **Marghala**, Rangoon; **South America**, Bassin; **Severa**, Rangoon; —25. **Arldberg**, Coconada; **Helen**, Cochin; **Cassandra**, Bassin; **Hochelaga**, Penang; **Gloucester**, Rangoon; **Sydney Eggers**, Tutucoin; —26. **Isidore**, B. Greene, Bimlipatam; **Marion**, Manila; **Asteron**, Singapore; —27. **Minalto**, Natal; —30. **Leopold**, Rangoon; **British Banner**, Akaby.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23. **Bessie Morris**, Tientsin; **Ungenie**, Natal; **Mahilda**, Hong Kong; **City of Athens**, Calcutta; —24. **Str. Briton**, Cape of Good Hope; **Melbourne**, Calcutta; **Roselle**, Calcutta; **Annot Lyle**, Bombay; —25. **Mornington**, Bombay; **Aztec**, Nagasaki; —26. **Parsee**, Calcutta; —29. **Tahisman**, Calcutta; **Pontue**, Bombay; **Star of Denmark**, Calcutta; **Kheirsonese**, Calcutta; **Queen of the West**, Colombo; —30. **Sparkler**, Madras; **Derwentwater**, Madras.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. **Nyanza**, Oct. 30.—From **SOUTHAMPTON**.—For **BOMBAY**.—Major and Mrs. Boyd, Mr. O'Selly, Mrs. Starling, Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. C. Griffiths and infant, Mr. Dyke. For **Calcutta**.—Capt. and Mrs. H. Noble, Mrs. C. A. Crawford and infant, Miss Taylor, Mr. J. C. Karlandt, Miss Wyley, Mr. Heath, Mrs. A. Princep and infant, Mr. J. D. Mansel, Miss Smill, Mr. F. Laws, Mr. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robertson, Mrs. Roberts, two Misses Roberts, Mr. R. W. Buller, Mrs. Carden, Miss J. Crausston, Surg. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. F. A. Holborne, Miss Abercrombie, Mr. Cowley, For **Madras**.—Messrs. G. Duncan, F. A. Nicholson, J. K. Hume, W. F. Potter, T. J. McKelzie, H. Graham. For **Hong Kong**.—Mr. E. J. Scott, Mr. C. Huhmann, Mrs. Dale and infant, Mr. W. Henderson. For **Singapore**.—Mr. P. W. McMaster, For **Ceylon**.—Mr. Carson, Mr. R. A. Dobree, Mr. E. Layard, Mr. and Mrs. Jessop, Mr. E. Kelly and infant, Mr. G. W. Whitten. For **Alexandria**.—Mr. A. Russell, the Mayor of Manchester, Mr. J. M. Bennett, Mr. Harper, Crewe, Dr. Workman, Mr. Armitage, Mr. W. Blood, Mr. J. M. McClean, Mr. F. Lyon, Mr. J. Bute, Mr. B. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hartley, Hon. Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Carson, Mr. W. R. Prentice, Mr. Corkling, Mr. McNichten, Mr. Ioudes, Mr. Black, Miss Black, Mr. Sullivan. For **Malta**.—Mrs. Spunkie, Miss Tate, Mrs. Smill and four daughters, Mrs. Maldon, Col. Eagar, Capt. Wood, Capt. Jobb, Mr. Turpin. From **Suez**.—For **Hong Kong**.—Mr. C. Weber. For **Calcutta**.—Mr. and Mrs. Dreckmann, Mr. P. Koop. For **Bombay**.—Mr. C. J. Hogg, Mr. P. de Saone, Mr. and Mrs. Westlake, Mr. Eisenlope, General Sir Neville Chamberlain, Capt. Clerk.

Per str. **Poonah**, Nov. 7.—From **MARSEILLES**.—For **Calcutta**.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Tucker, Miss Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Norman, two Misses Norman, Mrs. Green and child, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Chevers, Dr. and Mrs. Bensey and infant, Mr. H. and Miss Kenn, Mr. L. Savi, Mr. T. B. Savi, Mr. J. O. B. Sanders, Mrs. F. M. Halliday and infant, Mr. W. C. Fyfe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Whitten, Mr. J. F. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Macdonald, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. P. Hall, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. C. Holford, Mr. Hurley, Mrs. Inglis, Mr. L. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Halls, Mr. P. Nicholl, Mr. W. Nicholl, Mr. Smith, Mr. F. Collingridge, Capt. J. Campbell Daunt, v.c., Mrs. de Crettes, Mr. W. Spink, Miss Spink, Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, Miss Hartwell. For **Madras**.—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Col. Walpole, Mr. A. Daly, Col. A. M. Rich, Col. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. Willesley, Mr. Johnson. For **Hong Kong**.—Mrs. Pouncefoot, Mr. A. Bazley, Mr. P. Byrie, Mrs. Ray and friend. For **Singapore**.—Mr. Meily, For **Penang**.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Sandilands, Miss H. Glass. For **Bombay**.—Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Keen, Capt. H. Fellowes, Miss Rotherham, Mrs. E. Palmer, Col. J. Daniell, Sir Seymour Blane, Mr. H. H. G. Tippet, Dr. and Mrs. Hilson, Mr. G. M. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, Miss Hartwell, Miss G. Cousinmaker, Mr. Macfie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Preston, Mr. J. Ker, Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. C. A. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hill and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kellner, Mr. Sugfried, Mr. and Mrs. Vix, Major Wallace, Mr. Banerman, Capt. Cruikshank.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

**LONDON**, Oct. 30.—The Princess Dagnar, which sailed from Newcastle, New South Wales, Aug. 1, and arrived at Bombay Oct. 8, reported that in Torres Straits she was boarded by a cutter from Sydney, which had been sent in search of a vessel, supposed to be the Catherine Seymour, which left Sydney for the pearl fishery near Wednesday Island; the natives massacred her master, Gascoigne, and the crew of twenty-two men, and carried off, it was supposed, the master's wife and son; the vessel had been picked up.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### NOVEMBER 6.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY**.—Mr. F. Morrison, Dr. G. R. Playfair, Mr. Nalby, Mr. Curtis and son, Mr. Gough, Mrs. Holms, Mr. Thorold, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Edwards, Capt. E. James, Mr. B. Gaine, and Mr. and Mrs. Seely.

**MARSEILLES to BOMBAY**.—Mr. and Mrs. Lalor, Mr. Goodvee, Major Longmore, Lady Spencer and Misses Spencer (four), Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Capt. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Bonns and two children, Miss Bonns, Mr. Hayea, Capt. and Mrs. Hobson, Mr. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. C. Taylor, Mr. C. Pele, Mrs. J. B. Pele and infant, Mr. Whitworth, Capt. Chapman, Major G. M. Martin, Mr. G. K. Martin, Mr. C. H. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane and infant, Mr. P. Buckland, Mr. Cutbill, Mr. R. C. Walker, Mr. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. G. F. Pim, and Mr. Little.

**Suez to BOMBAY**.—Mr. and Mrs. Henfrey, Mr. Negroponte, Mr. Blascheek, Mr. Stephens, Miss Muller, Rev. J. Meek, Capt. J. H. Drummond, Capt. P. Story, and Major R. Davidson.

#### SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mrs. F. Forteach.

#### MARSEILLES to ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Bassam.

#### MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. D. Maclean.

**MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA**.—Mr. A. Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mr. Gelatley, Dr. Wootton, Mr. Dunbar, and Lord Lucan.

#### SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Jennings.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR**.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Wallis and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Vardon, Capt. P. Pontueux, and Capt. F. Pontueux.

#### NOVEMBER 13.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA**.—Mrs. C. Herbert and child, Mrs. O'Keefe and three children, Mrs. H. Kenny, Mrs. H. L. Campbell and two children, Mrs. Craddock and child, Miss Guy, Mrs. Petter and two children, Miss Jamieson, Mrs. H. Morris, Col. Willows, Miss Goodday, Dr. and Mrs. Dickson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt, Mr. S. Hare, Mr. W. Haynes, Miss Whish, and Mrs. Ward and infant.

**MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA**.—Mr. T. A. Apear, Major and Mrs. Currie, Major and Mrs. Lees, Miss White, Mr. Collis, Mr. S. Elliott, Mr. F. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Mar, Mr. A. Thordike, Mr. J. F. Hewson, Mr. Pope, and Mrs. Watt.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS**.—Mrs. Haultain, Mr. E. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. Toulmin and two children, Mr. H. Sweet, Mrs. Claridge and infant, Miss Claridge, Capt. E. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Heimes, and Mr. C. A. Brooks.

**MARSEILLES to MADRAS**.—Capt. and Mrs. C. Sergeant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ainslie, Mr. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Cotton, and Mr. F. Hanna.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY**.—Mr. D. Macpherson, Miss Hunter, Mr. A. Wild, Mr. E. M. Moir, Capt. A. D. Parsons, Capt. and Mrs. Hyron and infant, Mr. A. Pengelly and Mr. Hemman.

**MARSEILLES to BOMBAY**.—Capt. E. A. C. Lambert, Mr. Gavin, Mr. O. Ferry, Mr. Mr. R. J. Clarke, Mrs. W. Clarke, Mr. Angus, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhall, Mr. Nash, Sir Henry Pelly, Major Horsford, Mr. and Mrs. Estell and infant, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Anderson.

**Suez to BOMBAY**.—Mr. F. D. Melville, Mr. and Mrs. S. Melville, Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. McKintosh, and Mr. R. Maxwell.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON**.—Mr. H. L. Forbes, Mr. Vandepar, and Misses Vandepar (two).

**MARSEILLES to CEYLON**.—Mr. and Mrs. Cheape, Mr. D. Hambrough, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Shipster, Capt. and Mrs. Irvine, Capt. and Mrs. Ballantyne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas, and Mr. and Mrs. Newman and three children.

#### SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. J. A. Drought.

#### SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. D. Forbes.

**MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE**.—Mr. A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Weir and two children, and Mr. A. Dare.

#### Suez to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Otto Puttfarcken, and Mr. J. Hulez.

SOUTHAMPTON TO RANGOON.—Mr. D. G. McLeod.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Col. and Mrs. Daniell, and Misses Daniell (two).  
NOVEMBER 20.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Holroyd, Misses Holroyd (two), Mr. and Mrs. Golding and two children, Lieut. Col. Dickson, and Capt. and Mrs. Stewart.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Woodcock, Capt. D. Welsh, Mr. H. L. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. Prestage, Mr. L. H. Bayley, Mr. M'Kean, Miss M'Kean, Mrs. E. Morris, Mrs. Stiffe and infant, Miss Stiffe, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. White and infant, Capt. H. Beville, Capt. N. P. Dickens, Mr. A. C. Cator, Mr. H. Berthoud, and Mrs. Forbes.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Dangar and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Major and Mrs. Bainbridge, and Sir R. and Lady Airey.

## Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 2, 18, and 30, November 6 and 20, and December 4 and 18.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 8 and 22, November 5 and 19, and December 3, 17, and 31.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 0s. 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d.  
each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s.  
each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of December the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings, September 30th, October 28th, November 25th, and December 23rd, and by Supplementary Mails on the morning following.

Supplementary Mails will also be made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday morning, via France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by Italian packet to Alexandria, but should they not reach the latter place in time, the departure of the regular Mails for Suez will not be delayed. The postage of letters will be at the rate of 1s. 4d. for each half-ounce, and of newspapers 4d. for each four ounces.

**A REALLY MODEL STATE.**—The lady who at present sits on the throne of Bhopal bids fair to rival her mother's fame as an administrator. During a reign of more than twenty years the late Begum had materially improved the conditions of the State by encouraging education, by bringing waste land under cultivation to the benefit of her subjects as well as of her treasury, by abolishing monopolies, by organising an efficient police, and by reducing the public debt. But for some time past, owing to failing health, her pilgrimage to Mecca, and other causes, she had not been able to make a tour through her dominions, and the consequence was that misrule on the part of local officials was not unfrequent. It has been the first care of the present Begum, after the days of mourning for her parents were ended, personally to investigate all abuses. For three months during the hottest season of the year she has been in camp, moving from district to district, so that every one who had a grievance might have full opportunity of getting it remedied. Before starting she issued a proclamation to the effect that she had reason to believe there had been oppression in various quarters, and that therefore she summoned every one who had any complaint against any of her officers, high or low, whether then in office or already retired, to attend and represent his case. The invitation has been generally accepted, and the inquiry has ended in much good, both to the State and to individuals. Public servants who were found to be old or infirm have been pensioned; those who were convicted of fraudulent transactions, of receiving bribes, of exaction, or of selling justice, have been dismissed and punished, and, wherever it was possible, any sum which had been taken over and above what was due has been refunded. The weights of shopkeepers have been examined, and such as were proved to be deficient were set straight, the owners of them at the same time being fined. Dilapidated buildings belonging to the State have been repaired; encamping grounds have been planted round with trees; tanks have been deepened and wells have been dug. In short, whatever a patient hearing of petitions and a judicious expenditure of money could do has been done. The example of such devotion, energy and loyalty as characterise the past and present Begums of Bhopal is as rare as it is praiseworthy.—*Pioneer*.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	96½ 97
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ... ..	96½ 97	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ... ..	96½ 97	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..	96½ 97	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	92 92½	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	92 92½	
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	92 92½	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	92 92½	
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ... ..	100 100½	
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ... ..	105½ 106	
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ... ..	110½ 110½	
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..		

## India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ... ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Singapore ... ..	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Madras ... ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Hong Kong ... ..	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Bombay ... ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Shanghai ... ..	—	—
Colombo ... ..	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... ..				5s. 0½d.	
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... ..				4s. 11d.	
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... ..				4s. 11½d.	

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ... ..	212		
India 5 per cent. ... ..	114½		
India 4 per cent. ... ..	100½		
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ... ..	92½		
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ... ..	106		
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ... ..	110½		
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ... ..			
" " " 1859 ... ..			
" " " 1863 ... ..			
" " " 1864 ... ..			
" " " 1864 or 1866 ... ..			
India Debentures, 1873 ... ..	104		
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ... ..	100		
India 5 per cent. for account ... ..			
India 5 per cent., 1870 ... ..	104½		
India 4 per cent., 1893 ... ..	99½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ... ..	104½		
India Bonds (£1,000) ... ..			25s. to 30s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) ... ..			24s. to 25s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	107 to 108	
Stock Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	109 to 110	
Stock East Indian ... ..	100	111 to 112	
20 Ditto L Extension ... ..	all		
Stock G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	109½	
20 Ditto (new) ... ..	10	11 to 11½ pm.	
20 Ditto ... ..	4	11 to 11½ pm.	
Stock Great S. of India (Limited) ... ..	100	104½ to 107½	
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	98 to 100	
Stock Ditto 5 per cent. ... ..	100	108½ to 109½	
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	102 to 103	
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	107 to 108	
10 Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ... ..	2½	107½ to 110½ pm.	
Stock Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	107½ to 108½	
Stock Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	107 to 108	
Stock Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	2	1½ pm.	
20 Ditto ... ..	all		
Stock Punjab (5 per cent.) ... ..	100	108	
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited) B ... ..	10	4½	
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	18 to 19	
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	32 to 34	
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India ... ..	all	87	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	43 to 44	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5 Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	5	
5 New ... ..	4	½ dis. to par.	
10 Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) 1st iss. ... ..	all	12½ to 12½	
20 Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	10	4 to 3½ dis.	
50 East India Land (Limited) ... ..	7	4½ dis.	
25 Indo-European Telegraph (Limited) ... ..	all	23 to 24	
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	110	
20 Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ... ..	6	8 to 1½ dis.	
10 North Assam Tea (Limited) ... ..	5½	7 to 5 dis.	
10 Ditto B ... ..	all	9 to 8 dis.	
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ... ..	all	49 to 51	
50 Ditto New, 1867 ... ..	10	2 to 1½ dis.	

**SEED GARDENERS FOR INDIA.**—Mr. Rivett Carnac, Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and Berar, lately pointed out the advantage of having seed-gardeners to assist in the improvement of the cotton grown in those provinces; he also suggested the advisability of getting these men from England. The Governor-General in Council has acceded to his proposal, and an application is about to be made to the Secretary of State for three experienced seed-gardeners, viz., one for Nagpore and two for the Berars.

## Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That FORTY APPOINTMENTS in the ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in INDIA will shortly be OPEN to PUBLIC COMPETITION.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will accordingly be HELD at this Office in the month of JULY next.

Full Printed Particulars of the Conditions on which Candidates will be admitted to the Examination, and likewise information respecting the nature of the Appointments to be competed for, may be obtained at this Office on application, either personally or by letter, addressed to the undersigned.

W. T. THORNTON, Secretary,  
Public Works Department.

India-office, August 10, 1869.

INDIA OFFICE, 27th October, 1869.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That, in conformity with the intention announced of sending to India annually a certain number of YOUNG MEN, Trained and Educated for ultimate Employment in the Higher Branches of the Department for the Conservation and Management of the FORESTS under the Government of India, ELEVEN Young Men will be selected in DECEMBER next to go to India at the end of 1872, if so many are found duly qualified.

The salary will be at first £300 a-year, and the salaries of the appointments in the three Presidencies range between that sum and £1,500 a-year. Promotions will depend upon efficiency, and the occurrence of vacancies in the higher grades.

Applicants must be British subjects, above seventeen and under twenty-five years of age, and unmarried.

As active habits and a strong constitution are most important, Candidates will have to undergo a strict medical examination.

They must send to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 25th of November next, a statement of their names and parentage, with a certificate of birth, and of being possessed of a competent knowledge of the following subjects, and they must be prepared to undergo an examination in the same:—

1. English writing from dictation and English composition.
2. Arithmetic in all its branches.
3. Algebra, elementary principles, simple and quadratic equations, ratios and proportions, logarithms, arithmetical and geometrical progression.
4. Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid and plane trigonometry).
5. Free hand-drawing.
6. A good colloquial knowledge of either French or German, with the facility to read and translate the works of some classical writer in the language.

A preference will be given to those Candidates who show proficiency in—

1. Surveying and land measuring.  
Geology and mineralogy.
2. The elements of any of the following subjects:—  
Plan-drawing.  
Botany.  
Mechanical and natural philosophy.  
Chemistry.

If selected, they will be further required to go through a course of training and instruction in Forestry and cognate Sciences for two years and a-half, in France or Germany, previous to their departure for India, and the Secretary of State will contribute £50 at the end of each half-year, towards the expenses of their training, in the case of such Candidates as are favourably reported on by their instructors. In addition to this, the young men will be required to pass some weeks under one or more approved Foresters in Scotland before they go out to India.

More detailed information as to these appointments may be had on application to the Assistant Secretary, Revenue (Forests) Department, India Office, Westminster.

(Signed) HERMAN MERIVALE.

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Moderate Premiums at rates suited to each climate.

Immediate Reduction to Home Rates on return to Europe, or other temperate climate.

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**THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING, 12th May, 1869.**

Fifty per Cent. Reduction of Premium upon Bonus Policies in force six years. Policies, English or Indian, upon which the Premium was originally £100, will thus be charged only £50 for the year, May, 1869-70.

New Policies issued in 1868 for £343,970, at an annual Premium of £15,172. Policies in force, £2,981,505. Accumulated Funds, £543,775. Annual Income, £156,279.

Very moderate rates of Premium are charged, but this Society has, nevertheless, been enabled to return in cash a total sum of upwards of £600,000, applied either to Reductions of the Original Premium, or to annual Bonus Additions to the Policies.

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Nov. 2, 1869.

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<b>SAUSAGES</b> Real Oxford Sausages, in square tins ... 1 9 Ditto in 4 tins ... 1 0 4 Real German Sausages 1 5 4 <b>SARDINES, in Original Cases</b> per doz. 4 tins Sardines ... 4 6 4 tins ditto ... 7 10	<b>VEGETABLES</b> 1 lb. tins. Gros Pois ... per lb. 0 5 4 Petite Pois fins ... 0 8 4 Macedoine ... 0 9 Haricots Verts ... 0 6 Carrots ... Beetroot ... 0 4 4 Onions ... Mushrooms ... per tin 0 6 Sage and Onions ... 0 4 4 Asparagus, in long flat tins ... 1 3 Edwards' Preserved Po- tatoe ... per cwt. 27 3 Chollet's Compressed Mixed Vegetables— 18 lb. tins ... per lb. 0 10 4	<b>PICKLES—</b> Imperial pints. Mixed Pickles ... Onions ... Piccalilly ... per doz. 5 8 Walnuts ... Gherkins ... 6 8 <b>CAPERS</b> per doz. French Capers, 4 pints 4 0 <b>OLIVES</b> per doz. French Olives, pints 8 6 Spanish do. ... 10 6 <b>GENUINE VINEGAR</b> per doz. Table Vinegar quarts 4 3 Crystal, ditto ... 4 11 Raspberry Vinegar, 4 pints ... 4 3	<b>MUSTARD, FINEST</b> per doz. 4 lb. bottles ... 6 11 <b>MAILLE'S FRENCH          MUSTARD</b> Small Jars ... per doz. 5 0 <b>DRIED HERBS</b> per doz. Mint ... 3 6 Mixed Herbs ... 3 6 Marjoram ... 3 10 Celery Seed ... 5 9	<b>TEA, in 1 lb. tins</b> per lb. Black Tea, Congou ... 1 4 " Souchong ... 2 4 Green Tea, Young Hyson 1 10 4 <b>MACKENZIE AND CO'S          ALBERT BISCUITS</b> In 2 lb. canisters, per doz. 22 6
<b>FISH</b> per lb. Salmon, real Scotch ... 1 1 4 Lobsters ... 0 6 4 Finnon Haddocks ... 0 6 4 Oysters ... per tin. Salmon Cutlets ... 1 8 Kipperd Herrings ... 0 10 Herrings, a la Sardine 0 11 Red Herrings, highly cured, 12 in a tin ... 1 1	<b>BORDEN'S CONDENSED          MILK</b> In tins to make 5 pints of Milk ... per doz. 11 6 <b>GAME</b> Roast Partridges each 2 3 Roast Grouse ... 3 6 Roast Pheasant ... 5 0 Jugged Hare ... per lb. 0 11	<b>HAIR OIL</b> 4 pints ... 4 3 <b>FINE SALAD OIL—</b> 4 pints, per doz. ... 4 2 <b>COD LIVER OIL—</b> 4 pints, per doz. ... 4 9 <b>ESSENCE OF COFFEE</b> (Smith's) ... per doz. 8 7 11d. per doz. extra for less than 1 gross. <b>ESSENCES OF SPICES, &amp;c.—</b> In 1 oz. bottles, per doz. Essence of Vanilla ... " Lemon ... 5 9 " Almonds ... " Peppermint ... " Ginger ...	<b>FLLOUR—</b> Fine Pearl Sago ... 4 6 Fine Tapioca ... 5 7 Arrowroot—West India 5 10 <b>ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND          GROATS</b> per doz. In 1 lb. canisters, soldered 6 8 <b>BROWN &amp; POLSON'S CORN          FLOUR.</b> per doz. In 1 lb. tins, soldered 7 11	<b>HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S          READING BISCUITS.</b> In tins containing about 1 lb. each per doz. Mixed Biscuits, 18 kinds 14 3 Mixed Dessert, 18 kinds 19 0 Abernethy, small ... 9 6 Captain's, oval thin ... 9 6 Ginger Nuts ... 11 11 Macaroons & Ratafias 17 1 Ginger Wafer ... 19 0 Caraway Wafer ... 19 0 Orange Dessert ... 9 6
<b>MEATS—1 lb. Tins.</b> per doz. Mutton and Vegetables 8 0 Boiled Mutton ... Corned Beef ... 9 0 Calves' Head ... 10 0 Roast Beef ... Roast Mutton ... Spiced Beef ... 10 0 Minced Collops ... Roast Veal ... Veal and Green Peas 11 0 Lamb & Green Peas	<b>OPENING KNIVES</b> Provision Small per doz. 3 8 Ditto Large ... 7 6 <b>JAMS, JELLIES, &amp;c.</b> In 1 lb. tins, jars or 1 lb. tins. per doz. Greengage Jam ... 6 6 Damson Jam ... Black Currant Jam ... 7 0 Orange Marmalade ... Raspberry Jam ... 7 9 Strawberry Jam ... 8 0 Apricot Jam ... 9 6 Black Currant Jelly ... 9 0 Red Currant Jelly ... 9 6	<b>LOZENGES, COMFITS, &amp;c.—</b> In 4 lb. Stopped Bottles per doz. Peppermint Lozenges ... Ginger ... 5 5 Rose ... Caraway Comfits ... 5 6 Scotch Mixture ... 5 3 Sugared Almonds ... 5 7	<b>MACCARONI &amp; VERMICELLI</b> per lb. In 4 lb. or 7 lb. Tins ... 0 6 4 <b>ISINGLASS &amp; GELATINE</b> 1 oz. tins. Brazil Isinglass, per doz. 7 6 Russian ditto ... 12 3 1 oz. pkts. Opaque Gelatine, per doz. 3 3 Sparkling ditto ... 3 3	<b>CRACKER BONBONS</b> per gross. Variegated and Gold Cosques ... 3 0 Very superior ditto ... 6 0 Real Silver Cosques for weddings ... 6 0 Gold Cosques ... 4 0 French Cosaque Bon- bons ... 11 9 <b>CHLORODYNE</b> per doz. Dr. J. Collis Browne's 8 6
<b>SOUPS AND BROTHS—</b> 1 lb. Tins, per doz. Soup and Bouilli ... 6 0 Julienne Soup ... Gravy Soup ... 8 0 Mutton Broth ... Hotch Potch ... Mock Turtle Soup ... 6 6 Ox-Tail Soup ... Hare Soup ... Grouse Soup ... 9 6	<b>ESSENCE OF BEEF</b> In 4 pint tins, per tin ... 5 0 <b>LIEBIG'S EXTRACT MEAT</b> (Extractum Carnis Liebig) In 4 lb. tins ... per doz. 24 0 <b>POTTED MEATS—in tins</b> For Breakfasts, Luncheons, &c. per doz. Potted Beef ... 6 6 " Strasburg Meat ... " Ham ... 7 0 " Tongue ... " White Pots, per doz. Anchovy Paste ... 5 6 Bloater Paste ... 4 2 Pate au diable ... 4 2	<b>ALMONDS AND RAISINS,          CURRANTS, FIGS, &amp;c.—</b> In 2 lb Stopped Bottles. per doz. Almonds and Raisins ... 28 6 Figs ... 15 9 Cosques, very superior 12 0 Currants ... 11 6 Eleme Raisins ... 13 0 Muscatel Raisins ... 22 9 Sultana Raisins ... 16 7 French Plums ... 28 0 Sweet Shell Almonds ... 12 0 Sweet Jordan Almonds 31 9 Barcelona Nuts ... 7 10 Normandy Pippins ... 17 9	<b>SPICES, 4 pint bottles</b> per doz. Cinnamon ... 9 1 Nutmegs ... 8 4 Maco ... 10 4 Pimento ... 2 9 Cloves ... 2 5 Ground Mixed Spice ... 4 3 " Ginger ... 4 0 " Pepper, Black 4 0 " " White 4 6 " Cayenne Pepper 4 5	<b>CHEMICALS—</b> In 1 lb. bottles, Cream of Tartar per doz. 12 7 Tartaric Acid ... 19 11 Sal-Aeratus ... 4 5 Epsom Salts ... 2 10 Bi-Carbonate of Soda ... 4 5 <b>SCENTED SOAPS—</b> In 1 lb. Packets. Brown Windsor Soap per lb. White Windsor ... Assorted Fancy ... 0 5 4 Honey ... Glycerine ... Toilet Marine ... <b>YELLOW SOAP</b> per cwt. Fine Primrose Soap ... 38 0 <b>BLACKING (Day and Martin's)</b> per doz. Liquid, in 4-pint bottles 2 7 Paste, in small tin boxes 2 7 <b>CANDLES</b> per lb. Price's Belmont Sperm 0 8 4
<b>BUTTER—Preserved French—</b> 1 lb. tins each ... 1 6	<b>CRYSTALLISED FRUITS and          FRUITS IN BRANDY—</b> per doz. Greengages, Crystallised 22 9 Apricots ... 38 9 Mixed Fruits ... 22 6 French Plums in Brandy 26 0 Cherries ... 18 9 Apricots ... 34 0 Stewed Pears, in 1 lb. tins 6 0	<b>ESSENCES OF SPICES, &amp;c.—</b> In 1 oz. bottles, per doz. Essence of Vanilla ... " Lemon ... 5 9 " Almonds ... " Peppermint ... " Ginger ...	<b>ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND          GROATS</b> per doz. In 1 lb. canisters, soldered 6 8	<b>CHLORODYNE</b> per doz. Dr. J. Collis Browne's 8 6

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, October 16; Agra and Calcutta, October 12; Madras, October 11.

All the papers are taken up with the questions raised in the long and momentous despatch from the Indian Government to the Secretary of State, which we have printed in full elsewhere. The general drift of it has already been given by us. There is no mistaking the earnest manner in which the Indian Government express a resolve to let things go on no longer as they have done, but to leave henceforth "no room for doubt that, in time of peace, our income will always be in excess of our expenditure." But they want help from home in so laudable an undertaking. There is one point which they own themselves powerless to carry without such help. Keenly alive as they are to the need of "reducing the present enormous charges for the Army," and confident as they are that a way can be found to that end which "will not in the least diminish our military strength," they fear that without "the most complete and prompt and vigorous support from her Majesty's Government" their efforts will be in vain. They therefore "earnestly" entreat for all the assistance which his Grace the Indian Minister can give them. That obtained, they at least will not fail in "the serious duty" that lies before them.

THE scheme thus strongly commended to the home authorities will probably take something like the following shape:—The whole Indian army being now but a few thousands stronger in point of numbers than the Bengal Army was before the Mutiny, what need is there for keeping up three separate armies with a threefold staff, and three commanders-in-chief? Would not one commander-in-chief be enough, with one adjutant and one quartermaster-general under him, and one army divided into several corps? From the Head Quarters Staff the work of reduction might be extended to a few superfluous divisional and brigade commands. There is no need for three or four inspectors of artillery. Madras and Bombay, it is thought, can spare a few regiments from their native armies. The native feudatories might be ordered to cut down the numbers of their

own troops, which are too many for the convenience of the paramount power. Lastly comes the great question of reducing, not the effective strength of the British garrison, but the number of regiments and officers on the rolls. At present the British troops in India number about 57,000 in all, with about 3,600 officers, or one officer to every sixteen men. Such a proportion of officers is far too large on the face of it. What the Indian Government propose is to get rid of the superfluous officers without weakening the rank and file. By raising the strength of the cavalry regiments to 632 officers and men, and that of the infantry to 1,029, an important saving could easily be made without the loss of a single effective soldier. The number of infantry regiments would merely be reduced by seven, and of cavalry by four, while the effective privates of these eleven would be drafted into the remainder. There is room also for some reductions in the Artillery. It is easy to see that reforms of this sort affecting the British Army will not be carried through without a struggle on the part of the Horse Guards and their friends. But if the present Ministry, which is all for economy at home, will only do its duty by the economists in India, a scheme which has found so much favour with the highest military authorities out there can hardly fail to secure itself a fair trial. In some of its features it bears a strong resemblance to the programme sketched by Major Chesney in his "Indian Polity," and to the measures suggested by Lord Dalhousie himself in one of his last minutes.

OUR predictions of many weeks back regarding the Agra Durbar have been fully verified. The Viceroy himself has announced that there will be no durbar. The wonder is that, in view of the suffering reported for so many months past from Rajpootana and the adjacent provinces, so many people should still have believed in the likelihood of a ceremony which under the circumstances would have been a crime. It appears however that some kind of military gathering will come off at Meeanmeer, near Lahore, next February, in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh. Five batteries of artillery, two British and two native regiments of cavalry, three British and two native regiments of infantry—about six thousand men in all—will parade together on that occasion. The Soldiers' Exhibition will be opened at Meerut instead of Agra.

INSTEAD of marching a small army into the Hassanzai country, the Government has contented itself with taking cheaper precautions against future raids into Hazara. The Agror Valley has been removed from the jurisdiction of the regular courts, and will henceforth be ruled by such officers as the Punjab Government may appoint, according to such laws as it may enact for their guidance. The same arrangement may be applied to such portions of the Hazara, Attok, and Rawal Pindi districts, as it may think fit to place under special conditions. Agror is henceforth to be garrisoned by a body of troops prepared to act at the shortest notice against any raiders. The 23rd Punjab Pioneers, a troop of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, and Hughes's Mountain Battery are to form the garrison.

THE locusts are ruthlessly sweeping through Guzerat, after having wasted Marwar. On the 14th October they were swarming in Broach, covering and devouring every green thing. The next morning they began flying off towards Surat. In Marwar the grass is already reappearing where it had been eaten by locusts. Cultivation there is going on busily, but the present

distress is "terrible"—writes Colonel Keatinge—and grain is not likely to fall much before next May. In the cotton district of Dhollera there was some fear of a visit from the locusts, but up to the 10th October none had been seen.

THE death of Azim Khan, already made known here by telegram, supplies the Bombay papers with one topic for discussion. No one seems to regret his fate. He is described as "rapacious, cruel, vindictive, licentious—the model of a bad Oriental sovereign." If he had succeeded, perhaps another set of adjectives might have been found to fit him. His ill-luck seems to have followed him to the last. Even in Persia he failed to secure asylum such as he craved. It remains to be seen how Abdurrahman Khan will behave himself as virtual heir to his uncle's pretensions.

OWING to the break in the Indo-Turkish Telegraph line, the new line through Persia and Russia has been largely used for Indian messages. And here is a specimen, culled from the *Bombay Gazette*, of the style in which it works:—

London, 21st.—Days insurrection volontry Barcelona refused disarm erektea bariechres tatetupl send amaise of severe fighting orders restored Jestik fleary pattot cornuned sonied.

22nd.—letter popp Rummung Kummung contat allap non—Catholics auter encommedial Conail for discussion from already contend abitury generally chained hoals ford times braves suppes deserved with drawtoc to presented spot his government saying excepted instructions and Washington government disavowes, proedirm a amors King Portugal accepting throne shrit abdicating favour Creditary prince secretary governor tarasend—assassinted republican mob for attempting put down revolutionary flows bank hole Canbreisen discute runoured large withdrawal to-morrow sneely telegraphed Washington Spain resolved not negotiate for sales Empeureur Napoleon have given audience to Lord Clarendon prince prussian Coning Constantinople afterchetir suiez brashop excited.

27th.—Having change prefory by shareholders against manger directors Albert Assurance for consgnai conweed Saturday Ignid-otlors examined no cancel fremd on part directors cose adanaten.

29th.—spisow clarundas al ouhbral association lord been an continent head opportunity collectired opinions seen persons who exercise influence on bestiwos Europe and believe at no time since prussians austrian paer existed faviar paus pant monte montement blessing peace.

What a pity that the Red Sea Cable was not ready for laying this time last year! According to a late judgment in one of our courts, the senders and receivers of these muddled telegrams have no means of redress from the telegraph companies, who are not bound to take proper care of the messages entrusted to their charge.

THE last Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce refers to the experiments made in Bombay with a view to naturalise the divi-divi, an American plant of special value to tanners. This plant seems to have thriven like a native in Western India, needing no particular culture, and growing freely in hedges or amidst jungle. The sample pods sent from Bombay to London and Liverpool have been valued at the highest figures, and found on analysis to yield even more of the tanning properties than the divi-divi of Venezuela and Central America. There is every reason to hope that this plant will ere long form a significant item in the exports from Bombay.

BESIDES its tea-gardens, which may in time contribute largely to the export trade with Turkistan, the Kangra Valley can already show the beginnings of a promising trade in Cinchona, China grass, and slate. According to Major Paske, the Deputy-Commissioner, the Cinchona plantation at Burwarneh, 3,000 feet above the sea-level, had in eight months grown from seedlings a few inches high into "healthy and promising young trees, many of them three feet high." This was near the end of 1867, since which time new plantations have been laid out in the Valley. Want of land is the one great drawback to extended culture of a plant which seems to take most kindly to the Kangra soil. The first experiments with China grass were carried out by Mr. Montgomery on his Ram Bagh estate in Kangra. From what he saw there Major Paske was satisfied that the plant would thrive anywhere over the Valley, and, if grown in sufficient quantities for export to Europe, might bring large profits to the producer and manufacturer. Slate quarrying in Kangra grows more and more profitable every year. An English company with a large capital farm the important quarries of Khanyara, six miles from Dharmasala. These produce excellent roofing-slates, which are largely exported for buildings at Jalundhar, Umballa, and elsewhere. So great is

the growing demand, that the company are hard pushed to keep abreast of it. It is to be hoped that the Government will ere long aid their efforts, by making a cart-road from Dharmasala to the quarries. Another quarry is now being worked at Dalhousie.

IN spite of indignant disclaimers on the part of the Institution of Civil Engineers in general, and of Mr. Hawkshaw in particular, it is not so very clear that underhand bargains between engineers and contractors are things utterly unknown and intolerable to the profession at large. One engineer, at any rate, writing to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, declares that contractors have "openly offered" him bribes of various kinds, "in such an easy, matter-of-fact, cool, business-like way," that he could not but suspect, what indeed they told him, that "they had on similar occasions had their offers accepted." The same writer goes on to illustrate the modes in which contractors make money unfairly out of their employers, and the awkward position in which an honest engineer is continually placed amidst knavery which he can neither check nor fathom. After all it may be that the Indian Government had some excuse for issuing the circular which gave so much offence in both countries. There must be a certain proportion of black sheep in every profession, and that of engineering is not less free than others from the temptations of the day.

LAST Saturday the *Great Eastern* left Portland, bound to Bombay with the long desired Red Sea Cable on board. She, and her comrades, the *Hibernia*, *Chiltern*, and *Hawk*, carry between them about 4,050 statute miles of cable, more than enough to connect Bombay with Suez. This cable is exactly as long as the French line between Brest and America, and is covered nearly in the same way, special provision being made against the ravages of the *teredo*, which, like the native of India, has a weakness for prepared hemp. The core of the cable consists of a fine copper wire, with six similar wires coiled round it. A heavier length of the same wire, with a proportionately thicker covering, will be laid down between Aden and Bombay. The outermost covering is formed by a mixture of pitch, tar, and ground flint—for the *teredo's* benefit—spread over strands of iron wire and yarn. Of the whole length to be laid in deep sea, 1,205 miles are required for the deeper part of the Red Sea, and 1,874 for the deep sea between Bombay and Aden. The strongest and thickest sections of the cable are the shore ends, protected by a further coating of galvanised iron wire beneath the outer cover aforesaid. Next to these come the sections destined for the shallower parts of the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News*, who has just been taking a trip down the Suez Canal, attests the reality of "an unbroken communication from sea to sea," and has no doubt whatever but that a little more outlay is "alone needed to make the Suez Canal a practicable highway for the nations of the earth." At the same time he regrets that the opening of the Canal should take place so soon, and foresees some risk in piloting large ships through, for some months to come.

RICE AND GRAIN FOR WESTERN INDIA.—The ship *Nagpore*, with 1,726 tons rice, sailed from Bassein on 1st Oct. for Bombay, and the *Kentuckian*, with 1,700 tons, left on 16th Aug. Besides the above ships, the *Baron Macaulay* and *Washington Irving* were loading, and would remove together about 2,000 tons rice. The *Malta* also had arrived, and would load about 750 tons rice. The *Camila*, 476 tons, was loading gram and wheat. All the above ships are bound for Bombay, and several more are on the way to Rangoon under charter to load back.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Major Darvall, late H.M.'s 19th Light Dragoons, at Ryde, Australia.

MADRAS.—Major gen. Hamlyn; L. Harris, Madras N.I., at Westbury-on-Trim, Nov. 1; Col. W. Swinton, late Madras Army, at Byewood-house, Woolstan, near Southampton, Oct. 27.

BOMBAY.—Capt. A. B. Chalmers, attached to the 19th Punjab N.I., and Dr. Bell, 36th regt., at Peshawur, both from cholera.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per str. Columbian.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Tolbort, Mr. C. H. Alsen, Mrs. Jones, Mr. J. W. Tawney, Mr. H. Harding, Capt. Weldon, Lieut. S. Babington, Mr. R. Burkill, Mr. G. D. McAllum. From ADEN.—Major and Mrs. Hutcheson.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Knox and infant, Mrs. Marlow and child, Capt. J. L. Sullivan, Ensign Shaw, Surg. major Johnstone, Cornet Reade, Capt. Brock, Mr. J. B. Chapman.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, November 10, 1869.

## TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

THE papers recently published by the India-office on the Trade of India with Eastern Turkestan form a fitting introduction to the narratives which Messrs. Shaw and Hayward will soon, we trust, be setting forth in their turn. They carry us back to 1866, when Mr. T. D. Forsyth, then Commissioner of Jalundhur, followed up Mr. Davies's Report of 1864 by a review of the information subsequently gathered under his directions. He himself travelled in 1864 into Russia, visited the great fair of Nijni Novgorod, and gathered in conversation with many British and Russian merchants, as well as from the lips of the Secretary to the English Embassy at St. Petersburg, that Russia, with her hands then full of domestic business, was "not to be so much dreaded as a rival in commerce." Our merchants were already "spoiling" Russian trade by entering Asia from the Black Sea. Once before indeed, soon after our occupation of Kabul in 1838, British goods drove Russian trade out of the Central-Asian market, but as the quality of our wares fell off, Russia in time regained her old footing. We hope that our traders will take this lesson to heart in their future proceedings.

In a subsequent journey through Lahoul and Spiti, districts lying between the Simla range of hills and the southern border of Ladakh, Mr. Forsyth learned that the better class of English goods were in great demand further north, in Khotan and Yarkand, countries but lately freed from Chinese rule. Russian traders were sure to step in with cheap imitations of such goods, but these were only purchased when the others could not be had. The people of Yarkand and Khotan were eager to trade with us; they had already given a warm welcome to one English traveller, Mr. Johnson; and their ruler had sent an envoy in quest of British aid against the Russians on the one hand and the Chinese on the other. Of the two great roads to Yarkand from Northern India that which leads through Srinuggur and Ladakh is at present the most generally used, but the one through Kulu and Lahoul to Ladakh is the oldest and most direct. A third route across Spiti passes through the Chinese frontier, but for British purposes it is not to be recommended. Mr. Forsyth is all for the Lahoul route which goes through British territory as far as twenty-three marches from Khotan, is quite easy for beasts of burden as far as Lingti on the British frontier, and up to that point could be made one broad highway at little cost. Even over the Rotang Pass there is now an excellent riding-road, while a stout wooden bridge now spans the Chandra or Chenab. From thence through the

Lahoul Valley to the top of the Baralacha Pass the way is safe and easy. It is beyond the frontier that difficulties begin. All foreign goods passing through Ladakh by Lahoul are very heavily taxed by a ruler notoriously unfriendly to the Lahoul route. In spite of remonstrances on our part the dues levied in 1866 on goods from Lahoul varied from fourteen to twenty-five per cent. Small native merchants were driven out of the field, but the English traders who replaced them were not to be easily baffled, and their appeals to the Indian Government were strengthened by the tenor of Mr. Forsyth's reports. The Indian Government in September, 1866, desires the Punjab Government to remind the ruler of Cashmere of his promise to levy no more than five per cent. on goods intended for Yarkand and Turkestan, and to insist on his keeping the demands of the Ladakh officials within the prescribed bounds. He is also warned against the renewal of his attempts to exact tribute from the Negu of Lahoul, who owns no sort of allegiance to Cashmere, and whose people are British subjects.

In his despatch of March 7, 1867, Lord Cranborne approves of the tone thus adopted towards the Maharajah of Cashmere, praises Mr. Forsyth's "zeal and ability," refers to Mr. Johnson's explorations as having been highly commended by the Royal Geographical Society, and hints a hope that neither Mr. Forsyth nor any other British officer will undertake the hazardous journey to Khotan without special leave from his Government. In January, 1868, the Punjab Government, writing to that of India, traced the course of its dealings with Cashmere from Sir R. Montgomery's visit in 1863 to the first-fruits of Dr. Cayley's official connection with Ladakh between June, 1867, and the beginning of the following year. Dr. Cayley had been sent to Leh for the purpose of holding the Maharajah of Cashmere as far as he could to his formal pledges in respect of the tariff, and of gaining all possible information as to the best way of developing trade with Central Asia. After giving the Doctor all praise for the spirit in which he had carried out his instructions, the despatch accredits the Maharajah with "the greatest readiness to meet the wishes of Government, to assist Dr. Cayley, and to adopt measures for the improvement of trade, &c." It would therefore, thinks the Lieutenant-governor, be as well not to dishearten him by at once suggesting a further reduction of transit-dues from 5 to 2½ per cent. His Highness seems to have made some stand on behalf of the fine Turfani wool; but the Indian Government would not hear of any attempt to shirk the bargain already made, and desired the Punjab Government to press this point also "firmly but courteously." Sir D. Macleod further promises to urge on the Maharajah at all fitting seasons the necessity of opening out the Changchenmo route, and of taking a lesson from his English neighbours in all that tends to encourage trade.

In noticing this despatch, the Indian Government seems to differ somewhat from that of the Punjab in its estimate of Dr. Cayley, who comes in for a gentle lecture on his neglect of those very courtesies for which his own Government had just given him all credit. Something too much of the Briton's tendency to high-handed measures seems to have marked his dealings with the Lord of Cashmere. The Home Government concurs in the "caution" thus administered to him "as to the importance of moderation" in those dealings. His own report however may be accepted as his best vindication. He succeeded in balking the rapacity of the Ladakh officials, and in converting the reforms to which the Maharajah had pledged himself in 1864 from an utter mockery into an accomplished fact. But for his firmness with the officials at Leh a party of Yarkandi merchants would have paid Rs. 800 instead of Rs. 55 for transit duties, and their goods would never have got further south than Leh. He was also strenuous in pointing out the greater advantages of the road across the Changchenmo Valley, with its easier gradients, its freedom from glaciers and hardened snow, and the absence of those large dangerous streams that hinder progress on the Leh route. Fear of the Ladakh officials had hitherto kept the Turkoman traders from trying the easier

journey. Dr. Cayley speaks with the highest confidence of the future trade between India and Turkistan. The demand for Indian and English goods in and beyond Yarkand is said to be enormous, and those northern countries can supply India with any amount of Shawl-wool, silk, bhang, gold and silver, and precious stones. Any number of traders would come south from Yarkand if they were only "sure of fair treatment" and a market for their goods. The vigorous ruler of Yarkand "does all he can" to help trade, and Ladakh will prove no hindrance so long as a British officer is present to enforce fair dealing from the officials of Leh.

Tea being an important item in the list of future exports from India to Central Asia, Mr. Forsyth's report on the progress of tea culture in the Kangra Valley turns up not unseasonably among these papers. It bears date the 1st February, 1868. No great increase in the acreage planted had taken place in the past four years. Out of nearly 9,000 acres taken up for tea, chiefly by European planters, less than 4,000 had so far been actually planted. No fault in this connection is to be found with the English settlers, who have won the goodwill and often the hearty attachment of the zemindars around them. But hardly anything can tempt these latter to part with an acre of their land, however ready they are to help the planters in finding manure, workmen, and other necessities. The Kangra Rajpoots too, however averse from tilling the land themselves, make capital overseers and factory-foremen, besides bringing a good many labourers into the tea-gardens. The planters have suffered most from the competition of the Public Works Department, which has sometimes quadrupled the price and absorbed an undue supply of labour in a district where labour is always scarce. This grievance has since been allayed by the discontinuance of forced labour for repairs of roads, and by greater deference on the part of Government officers to the special needs of the planters. A new and convenient market has been opened for the tea-planters at Palampore; good roads now connect the tea-gardens with the highways of the Punjab; while the presence of Dr. Cayley at Leh, combined with the influx of foreigners to the Palampore Fair, has already given a new spirit to the demand for Kangra teas. With regard to the planters' grievance against the Public Works Department, the Supreme Government appears to differ from the rulers of the Punjab. At any rate, in August, 1868, Sir John Lawrence reminded the Punjab Government that "the labourer has the right to expect the best price he can obtain for his work, and that nothing should be done to prevent the rise of wages in the natural way according to the supply and demand of the market,"—a remark which Sir S. Northcote formally endorsed.

In forwarding Mr. Forsyth's report on Kangra Tea, the Lieutenant-governor makes special mention of some engineering triumphs achieved by Lieutenant James Browne, the officer who has planned and built the new road through the Kangra Valley. He has already thrown over the Niggall a brick-arch bridge of 140 feet span, the broadest masonry span in India, and last year he was building another bridge of the same span over the Barao. We may also note Sir D. Macleod's surprise at finding in Palampore "a large and busy bazaar established at a spot which, five years ago, was under forest," a spot which already seems destined to become the seat of a permanent trade.

The indefatigable Mr. Forsyth again turns up with a memorandum, dated Sept. 21, 1868. Protesting against Sir R. Murchison's reference to the "impassable bulwark of the Himalyas," he proceeds to show what has been and should be done to improve the roads from Hindustan into Central Asia. The Rotang Pass is now in good order; the Palampore road will probably be completed as far as the salt mines of Gumar in a few years; a new road has been made from Gumar, over the Bulboo Pass, to Sultanpore; and the roads through Lahoul are being improved. But there is one bit of road from the Rotang to the Lingti, our northernmost boundary, which might, he says, be made as passable as the Hindustan and Tibet Road for not more than half a lakh of rupees (£5,000). Mr. Forsyth goes

on to demonstrate, from his own and Dr. Cayley's personal experience, the special advantages of the road or roads from Lingti through the Changchenmo Valley to Yarkand, as compared with the ordinary route by the Karakorum. The route thus steadily advocated proves to be identical with the one indicated twenty-one years earlier by General Cunningham. With regard to the development of a steady trade by any of these routes Mr. Forsyth would clench his case by a telling presentment of the far greater difficulties which Russian caravans have to encounter in their long toilsome marches from Kiachta on the Chinese frontier to Moscow. Dr. Cayley himself gives a detailed report of his journey from Leh to the Karakash river, about twelve marches from Khotan. He got over the ground in sixteen stages, but merchants travelling with their laden horses could easily do the distance in twelve or thirteen days. It took him only thirteen days, walking the whole distance, to return to Leh. A comparison of the Karakorum with the Changchenmo route ends at all points in favour of the latter. Dr. Cayley's actual experience of it amply bears out his previous descriptions, founded as they were on hearsay. There is but one very high pass, and that is quite free from snow in summer, and it rises by very gradual slopes on either side. The rivers to cross are neither broad, nor deep, nor dangerously swift. From the Changchenmo to the Karakash the stages are very easy, water and fuel everywhere plentiful, and only three stages are without grass. For horses the whole road is perfectly easy, and a very little outlay would make it everywhere good for camels, especially of the shortlegged breed that climbs the rugged slopes of the Pamir and already abounds in Yarkand.

A final memorandum from Mr. Forsyth brings together the fruits of his latest inquiries touching the character of the trade with Central Asia, the cost and mode of its conveyance, the details of traffic, the opinions of the traders themselves, the position and sentiments of the Khush Beghi, and the prospect of extending our trade and influence in Central Asia. But any further remarks on this paper must be reserved for another article.

## Correspondence.

### EDUCATION FOR THE MILLION.—V. INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In my last letter I described the efforts made by Lord W. Bentinck to establish a medical college at Calcutta, and its extension to the other Presidencies and Dependencies. Little attention however was paid to education through the several vernacular languages till the government of the Marquis Dalhousie, who, as we have seen, entertaining the same views as the Hon. Mount-Stuart Elphinstone in Bombay, Sir Thomas Munro in Madras, and Sir James Thomason in the North-Western Provinces, had directed his attention to the same object. The success with which this measure has been attended will be seen by the state of education in the official reports of 1856-7, as compared with that of 1867-8, comprised in the document headed "The Moral and Material Progress of India," lately submitted to Parliament, which includes an abstract on the subject of educational progress. From these documents I shall show how greatly that progress has been effected in the several Presidencies and Dependencies directly under British rule.

From these reports it appears that the increase of schools and pupils in the Lower Province of Bengal rose from 17 to 19 per cent. between the years 1867 and 1868 respectively. About 40 per cent. of the expense was borne by private contributors, the whole cost amounting to £274,212, supporting 5,607 schools and 210,354 pupils, at the rate of about £1. 2s. 10d. In the North-Western Provinces there attended on the 1st February, 1868, in the Government District Schools, between the ages below and above twelve years of age, 112,267 pupils, which would give one pupil in every 100 boys of an age to be at

school, of whom 2,500 were studying English. The aggregate expenditure in 1867-8 amounted to £57,787.

In the province of Oudh the general expenditure on education amounted to £18,678 from Imperial funds, and £11,068 from local funds; the number of pupils increased within the year 1867-8 from 16,265 to 24,305, or at the rate of 49 per cent.

In the Punjab during the year 1867-8 there were 1,912 Government and 801 grant-in-aid institutions, independent of 4,888 indigenous schools, in which 129,869 pupils attended, being equivalent to  $\frac{1}{35}$  of the population. The amount expended was £91,306, of which 10 per cent. was derived from private contributions.

The Central Provinces, extending from Jubalpoor to the Eastern Coast, occupy a surface of 114,318 square miles, containing a population of 9,104,511, giving about 97 to the square mile. It consists of 6,864,770 Hindus, 237 Mahomedans of Gonda, and hill tribes of Aborigines, 1,995,663, besides 6,026 English, Eurasian, and Parsees. The most striking instance of the progress of education in this new acquisition of territory is shown among the Chamars, an Aboriginal race, following the trade of tanners and workers of leather in all shapes. This population does not exceed 400,000, among whom in 1868 there were 1,678 schools and 44,000 pupils, a larger proportion than is found in any other part of India. The expense of the schools in the Central Provinces increased in the last year from £39,073 to £44,112, of which £26,761 was obtained from local funds, and each pupil only cost 13s. 6d.

The Presidency of Madras has not been backward in its desire for education, as has been before shown in the time of Sir Thomas Munro, between 1819 and 1826. Its progress in a superior system has not been less conspicuous than in the other Presidencies. The number of colleges and schools had increased between 1867 and 1868 from 1,356 to 1,687, and the number of pupils from 51,118 to 62,973. The aggregate expenditure amounted to £84,340, of which £70,755 was disbursed for instruction alone, independent of charges for direction and inspection. Thus deducting the amount of fees and the sale of books, which came to £5,970, the net expenditure for 1867-8 was £78,370, gives an average of £1. 4s. 10d. for each pupil.

Bombay—which first set the example of the system of vernacular education, the institution of Normal Colleges, and the translation of European literature into the native languages—has continued to exist and expand till the present period. The number of schools had extended in 1867-8 to 2,089, with 137,587 pupils. The expenditure by Government amounted to £167,073, being £1. 8s. per head. Adverting to collegiate education, excluding the Normal Schools established for testing the qualities of candidates as tutors and admission into the superior Colleges at the three Presidencies, we find it reported that those of Bengal and Bombay have been framed, the former on the model of Cambridge and the latter of Oxford, while that of Madras more assumes that of the London University.

The following abstract from the official report of 1866-7 exhibits the result of the University examinations for matriculation or entrances:—

Colleges.		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.	
Government	...	...	19	...	6	...	5
Independent	...	...	22	...	13	...	1
Total	...	...	41	...	19	...	6

Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.	
Years ended April 30.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.
1858	464	111	79	18	not stated.
1867 (12 months)	1507	814	895	366	456

DEGREES.		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.	
1858 to 1867	...	977	255	179	164	85	62

Thus a review of the state of education in 1856, contrasted with that of 1866, has been fully stated, but it remains to show how that has been sustained. In the former year, though considerable progress had been made, the amount subscribed by Government extended to 39,710 pupils, and amounted to £98,721, out of a revenue of £29,702,834, whereas in 1866 the sum of £478,300 was paid out of a revenue of £46,752,800. The expense was extensively increased by private contributions and fees, which reduces the expense of each pupil, on an average, to about £1. 4s. 6d.

Having exhausted the subject of Education for the Million in India, I reserve for a future letter the efforts made to extend education to the female population. I. B.

Oriental Club.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### IS IT A TRUE DEFICIT.

The *Times of India* asks what is "ordinary expenditure" as the term is understood "in the money markets of the world?" Whilst we are publishing to the four winds the woful state of our impecuniosity, and proclaiming that our financiers are not to be trusted, what is the actual state of things? How do the Indian finances compare with those of countries which are in favour in the money markets of the world—with the balance-sheets of England or the United States, or with those of France or Russia? We observe that the actual net Indian revenue of 1868-9 was 48½ millions, deducting the receipts from public works. This is an increase of income of about four millions in six years. And what was the actual expenditure—if we deduct public works, as must be done if we are to do justice to India in "the money markets of the world?" We find that the ordinary expenditure of the Indian Government—for all the expenses of regular administration, including perhaps the most costly military establishment in the world,—was barely 43½ millions, showing a "surplus" in the European sense of the word of five millions sterling, even in this extravagant year of the budget break-down. We are quite aware that this public-works expenditure has become part of the system of Indian Government, that, except in a revolutionary time like the Mutiny, it cannot be stopped, and that the works cannot be sold off and turned into money. Neither can the public works in England, the result of the private enterprise or the efforts of municipalities, be turned to account on behalf of the Imperial exchequer; but they form part of the tangible resources of the nation, and as such go to sustain its public credit. It is only reasonable that these resources should be taken some account of in Indian finance, and that when reference is made to "the money markets of the world," this enormous current outlay in improving our estate should be remembered by the guardians of our credit. In France and Russia many public works are undertaken by the State; but their financiers take good care to let the world know it.

### THE DEFICIT.

The *Pioneer* is disposed to fear that it may have spoken a little too harshly of Sir Richard Temple's personal share in the great discredit which rests on his department. He inherited a bad system and mediocre subordinates. He did not invent the one, or appoint the others, but he seems cordially to have adopted both. For all that is known, Sir Richard Temple went to England in a state of perfect complacency as to his financial performances; and even now we owe the discovery of the abyss which was yawning for us, not to him at all, but to Lord Mayo. Though Sir Richard Temple's shortcomings may be described as chiefly negative—that he did not exhibit the eminent vigilance and penetration which the country would like in its Finance Minister—they are not entirely so. Many of the errors in the estimates are due to mere blunders, such, for instance, as the omission to include in the expenditure £105,230 on account of interest on the loans raised this year. Such an oversight as this ought to be impossible.

The *Mofussilite*, as one of the sanguine, considers that the financial measures now being instituted will, by the close of the official year on the 31st March, have caused the disappearance of the deficit altogether. The reductions and new taxation will by then, it is thought, have improved the position by at least a million and a-half sterling. As to Sir Richard Temple, we are afraid his reign as Financial Minister is at end. He let slip, indeed, failed to recognise—the great opportunity that lay before him, and which Mr. John Strachey has seized, and promises to turn to immense national advantage. Sir Richard Temple's estimates have all been rose-coloured, and—though we congratulate the services on having got such boons—the Financial Minister should have strenuously opposed, or at least made a semblance of opposing, the Civil and Military Leave and Furlough Rules of last year. He did not do so, and in other important financial matters showed himself inclined to be sensational and popularity-seeking rather than safe and sound. He would have tampered with Mr. Wilson's paper currency system, and seemed inclined, in relation to the gold currency, to inflict on this country the evil of a double standard. It is not easy to perceive how he can be permitted to resume charge of the finances, nor do we think he will desire to do so. He is cut out for an active stimulating provincial administrator, and it would be a great thing if he would or could remain absent on leave, until, without injustice to the superior claims of others, he could be nominated to such a post.

The *Friend of India* asks who is to blame for all this, and why has it only now been discovered? Increased taxation, always unpalatable, is intolerable in time of peace, is irritating in the middle of a year of depressed trade and shattered incomes. Whoever may be to blame, all who value the prosperity and credit of the empire will thank Lord Mayo's Government and the Financial Secretary for so promptly discovering and unreservedly publishing the truth. For some years the financial authorities seem to have been satisfied

with an annual review of the position, for the Budget, but Lord Mayo has insisted on the same quarterly returns of revenue and expenditure which are made in England. Hence the discovery. So far as the deficit is due to drought there is not a word to be said, except that the estimates for the current year, made in the face of the scarcity, betrayed sanguine inexperience. As to the home charges, it is possible that Parliament may be roused next session to give the tax-payers and officials in India an opportunity of criticising, if not controlling them, every year. For the rest, although we have always lamented that Sir Richard Temple was removed from purely administrative work, in which he excels, and have expressed regret that he went on leave this year, when his health did not demand the change, that official is not so much to blame as his predecessors, and he has yet to be heard in his own defence. The evil goes back to the abandonment of Mr. Wilson's policy, and the entrusting of a revenue of some fifty millions sterling to mere amateurs. Sir C. Trevelyan, Mr. Massey, and Sir R. Temple were good in their own way, but that way was not finance. They were set to play with edge tools, and the Empire suffers. The first, like Sir C. Beadon in Orissa, was allowed to take his own way, in opposition to Lord Lawrence's better judgment. The second was forced by Lord Lawrence to do something to remedy the error of his predecessor, by taxing the wealthy, and produced two miserable abortions, which did more to make direct taxation unpopular and unfruitful than the really severe impost of Mr. Wilson. Sir R. Temple deserves the credit of having learned a lesson from their experience. But not one of these so-called Finance Ministers had financial training, grasp, or instinct—not one, for instance, would have been trusted to manage a bank. And so, because England has not another James Wilson to send us, or will not send him, the Government of India is forced to do over again in 1869 what would have been completed in 1861, but for Mr. Wilson's death.

#### WRONGS OF BRITISH MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The *Madras Times* can see no limit to the amount of extra work which British medical officers may be called upon to perform in addition to their own specific duties, and that without extra remuneration; whereas the officers of the Indian Medical Department claim and receive separate charge pay, when occupying separate charges. A case of recent occurrence will exemplify this point. A medical officer of a British regiment had the care of a wing of his own corps, a troop of horse artillery, and a battery of garrison artillery, for a time. He submitted a request for extra pay for additional and onerous responsibilities, and it was based on the precedent of the rule existing in the Indian service; but the claim was objected to and disallowed. Now if only on the principle of the labourer being worthy of his hire, this disadvantage of the British medical officer should meet, we think, with consideration and redress. But where the shoe most pinches the British medical officer—he at least who is under the rank of surgeon—is, that he sees his brother assistant of the Indian Department getting his step of promotion—vacancy or no vacancy—after twelve years' service, and without examination, in contradistinction to which he, the assistant surgeon of the European army, has to wait on for opportunities, by the removal of his seniors, and consequently for an indefinite period, before gaining the superior grade, to which moreover he cannot attain until he shall have satisfactorily undergone a very extended and rigorous examination. The effect of this promotion of the Indian officer presses painfully and hardly upon the British assistant surgeon, who happens to find himself above twelve years in that rank, for, not very unfrequently, on those committees where, for the interests of the service the two departments are combined, he, although senior in years and length of time in the army, has to sit as junior to the Indian surgeon beside him—that officer, mind you, not having been promoted for merit or speciality, but simply from having completed the stated number of years which qualify him for advancement. We know that it may be argued that the tables may be turned, and the Indian man see himself in the position just described of the British; but according to the present rate and chance of promotion it is almost an impossibility that this can occur, the Army List for August showing some assistant-surgeons of fourteen years', many of thirteen, and a host of twelve years' service in that grade. We think that we have the remedy at hand for removing this invidious distinction; and costing nothing, as it will, it is, of course, all the more feasible. The combatant officers of the British service have brevet rank of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel accorded to them in this country after certain periods of service, and these local promotions are specially bestowed to avoid supersession by the officers of the Indian forces. Why not extend the same boon to the assistant-surgeons, and gazette them local surgeons after twelve years? They would gladly accept it, consider it a gracious concession, and it would induce a happier and less envious feeling than now exists between the two medical services.

**TRADE WITH YARKUND.**—The Government of India has been informed that a large number of excellent mules and ponies has arrived at Leh from Yarkund, and that they are being taken to the Pahlumpore fair for sale.

## Bengal.

### STATION TALK.

**ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.**—The rains, instead of having given over, are continuing, and last night (Tuesday) and this morning we had a heavy downpour, accompanied with terrible claps of thunder and flashes of lightning. In fact, as I write it is drizzling, and the clouds portend another shower. Up to six o'clock this morning and from twelve last night we had about 2 min. 7 sec., and I should say since then about another inch must have fallen. The average quantity of rain for the season for this place is thirty inches or thereabouts, but we had that much more than a fortnight ago, and up to date the total fall is very nearly forty inches. It is apparent that this excessive rain will prove injurious to the crops, and already cries of distress are heard in the city. The *khurreef* crops about this time are commencing to ripen, and the cuttings are carried on on a small scale, but all the standing cereals will be materially injured by the rain we are now having. Instead of water the sun is required to shine forth in all his glory, and secure to the poor a return of plenty. At the last meeting of the Famine Committee one of the members, Lalla Gya Pershad, stated that the houses of all the wealthy natives in the city were daily crowded with numbers of starving poor, and that it was absolutely necessary, in order to alleviate their sufferings in any sensible degree, to raise funds by appealing to the charity of the residents, European and native. This proposal, as will be found from the published proceedings in the *Government Gazette*, was carried *nem. con.*, and a subscription list was opened at the same time, and a sum of Rs. 827 subscribed. It is the intention of the committee to appeal to public sympathy, and I doubt not that the appeal will be cheerfully responded to by one and all, for human nature is such as not to admit of our beholding numbers around brought to the brink of death for want of food and to withhold in uniting to afford relief according to each one's means. These are indeed very hard times, when wheat is selling at nine seers for the rupee, and a man with a wife and say three or four children to support on an income of four rupees per month. The health of the station is from all accounts good. No disease of any virulent type is raging either among the European or native community. The funds at the disposal of the Central Committee have all been expended, the Government has resolved to take on itself the support of the several relief-houses in the province. It is anticipated that at the end of this month the necessity of maintaining relief-houses will no longer exist, but should it go on raining in other places as it has done here, I very much fear the distress will not be mitigated to such an extent as is expected. The balance in the Committee's hands was Rs. 14,000 on the 1st October, as will be seen from a statement of receipts and disbursements published in the last *Gazette*.

**BHURTPORE, Oct. 8.**—During the past few months, amidst general want and famine, there was scarcity of news in this station, except the wistful looking for rains, which have at last appeared with heavy downpours, and the bright prospects of a plentiful harvest have given strength to the sinking hearts of the poor zemindars. Hundreds of carts laden with corn are passing this way to Jeypore, to relieve the famine-stricken districts of Marwar and Ajmere, and hence very little reduction has been observed in the price of cereals in this part of the country. His Highness the Maharajah, since the date of his assuming the reins of Government, has been conducting business very diligently, on the same principles as observed during his minority. He seems to be willing to follow the example of his guardian the Political Agent, whose salutary advice and timely instructions seem deeply impressed on his mind. It is hoped that Bhurtpore under his reign will prosper and improve in the same way as all other countries do when governed by a good ruler. No doubt his Highness will be an exceptional chief amongst those in Rajpootana. I cannot express what amount of painful feeling is excited by the approaching departure of our kind and amiable Political Agent, Captain Walter, to England for two years. This officer's just and benevolent career throughout the whole of his incumbency at Bhurtpore requires an abler pen than mine to describe. Like a true Christian he has performed his part conscientiously, and everything under his management has attained the height of prosperity. The benefits which a country might expect while under the tutelage of the British Government have been realised at Bhurtpore by the zeal and energy of Captain Walter. The Chief was carefully brought up, educated and invested with power; the Sirdars were patronised and retained in the enjoyment of their hereditary posts and emoluments; and the people in general were brought to such a prosperous condition that during the last famine the zemindars supported themselves out of their own resources and willingly paid the Government revenue without a single blade of grass being produced in some of their fields. These blessings have been conferred by the wise administration of Captain Walter. I am sure the Bhurtpore people should, if allowed, present him on his departure with an address as a memento of their gratitude, wishing him God-speed and health. Captain Blair, it is reported will officiate for him during his absence.



**CENTRAL PROVINCES, Oct. 8.**—The office of Conservator of Forests has once more changed its incumbent. Captain Cox is now officiating for Mr. Jacob, proceeding on leave, who was officiating for Captain Doveton. There are no less than three Deputy Commissioners going on privilege leave simultaneously, Captains Broomfield, Loch and Grace, so that three more officiating appointments will have to be made. No one has as yet been gazetted to officiate for Dr. Townsend, the Sanitary Commissioner; and Dr. Law, the Superintendent of the Nagpore Central Jail, is still officiating for the Inspector General of Jails, besides doing his own work. Mr. Biss, Deputy Accountant General, has returned to "Somerset House" [all official letters written by the Nagpore Accountant were for some time dated from "Somerset House,"] and resumed charge of his office from Dr. Cline, who has shown marked efficiency and aptitude for such duties during even the very short time that he officiated as Deputy Accountant General. There was a courteous tone in every letter which issued from this office during Dr. Cline's incumbency, and it may usefully be maintained. All the expected "big men" have passed through the provinces, but others are almost immediately expected, and amongst them the undeservedly abused Sir Richard Temple. If any one is responsible for the deficit which has become the hobgoblin of the hour it is the Hon. Mr. Massey, who by his indolent habits permitted the Financial Department to raise a chaos of accounts, and let confusion reign supreme. It is only since Sir Richard and Mr. Strachey have handled the Exchequer papers that the department has been got into order; and it would be difficult to find two men in the whole of India who are better fitted to systematise the financial operations of the country and to ensure trustworthy returns being obtained from the department in future. But to return to "big men's" movements. Mr. Morris had to leave service sharp, in order to be present at Nagpore on the arrival of the Hon. Sumner Maine from Jubbulpore, *en route* for England. Suleyman Effendi, the Envoy from Turkey to Bokhara, has been got rid of. Any of your readers who may expect to find in him a Turk with tight pants, in other words, Young Turk, will be much disappointed. Not that I believe any one will go any distance to see Effendi, but their case may be similar to mine. I went to the Jubbulpore station to see a friend off by train, and could not help seeing the Envoy in *propria persona*, with his twenty or thirty followers, including some wretched looking Turkish soldiers and a few women; they may have been Turkish ladies, but having been put into a second-class carriage I should say not bloated aristocrats. Their raiment consisted of pure white, and as no portion of their faces was exposed I cannot indulge in a description of them. The Envoy, with his son, occupied a first-class carriage, of course, and but for his green velvet *choja* embroidered with gold might have been mistaken for an intruder, looking, as he does, like any ordinary Mahomedan. But his easy dignified manners were very different from the sycophantic deportment of the Hindoostani. He had the good taste to present a handsome bouquet to the deputy commissioner, Mr. Jones, when the train was starting, as a token, I suppose, of gratitude for all the attention shown him at Jubbulpore. I may take leave of Suleyman Effendi after telling your readers that he and his suite are travelling at the expense of Indian taxpayers, who have, therefore, every right to know all they can about him, and we may thereby also infer that his mission to Bokhara is intimately connected with the welfare of India. I very much fear that we are having too much rain in the Nerbudda districts, where there is much paddy and cotton sown. The rice crop is now ready to cut, and by all accounts the harvest will be a splendid one, if we do not have excessive rain. The cotton crop has been injured somewhat by the October showers, which have knocked the cotton on the ground and wetted and dirtied it. All that has fallen will hardly be marketable, and every day's rain will do more injury. There are still "kungals" about at Jubbulpore and Dumoh. The other day I saw one of these famine-stricken people race after a youth who was carrying food to his father, employed on some railway work; he grabbed the food out of the boy's hand and immediately began to devour it; but a peeler coming up at the time seized the culprit and walked him off for trial. He tried to persuade the youth to let the man finish the repast, as it was of no use to him or his father, but the boy indignantly refused, adding that it would answer for his dog's daily ration,—characteristic, eh! The party of topographical surveyors which has recessed at Jubbulpore, for the first time this year, will recess at Mussoorie next year, though their work in the following year will still be in the Central Provinces. Mr. Ricketts, Judge of Allahabad, has returned from England, and must be now at Allahabad.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

### Miscellaneous.

**THE VICEROY.**—Lord Mayo was to reach Nynce Tal on Oct. 18, and start for Calcutta, accompanied by Sir William Muir, on Oct. 25.

**SIR D. MACLEOD.**—The Lieut.-Governor's camp left the hills about Oct. 20 or 22, and was expected to reach Allahabad by Nov. 1.

**MR. AITCHISON.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, as Grand Master, has nominated Mr. C. U. Aitchison to be the Secretary of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

**GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICES.**—We hear that Mr. Thomas Jones is to return to India in November next, and assume charge of his new appointment as director of Government printing offices in this Presidency.—*Indian Daily News.*

**CASHMERE.**—Orders have been issued by the Government of India to pay to the Maharajah of Cashmere the sum of Rs. 39,371, from the proceeds of the articles contributed by his Highness to the late Paris Exhibition.—*Indian Daily News.*

**FOREST DEPARTMENT.**—We now learn that it is Captain Jarrett, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who will officiate as Conservator of Forests while Mr. Jacob is on leave, and not Captain Fox.—*Central India Times.*

**MEDICAL.**—We hear that Dr. H. Daly, who has officiated for some time as garrison surgeon, Fort William, has been confirmed in that appointment. Dr. Daly is well known for his services both in China and during the late Abyssinian campaign.—*Englishman.*

**DEATH OF MRS. OSBORN.**—*Hills North of Dehra, Oct. 4.*—It is with extreme regret I have to announce the death on Saturday of Mrs. Osborn, wife of Captain Osborn, H. M.'s 55th, after a few days' illness. Her remains were interred at Landour yesterday morning.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**CHUTTESGURH.**—We understand that Major Cumberlege, Deputy Commissioner of Sumbulpore, has been told to hold himself in readiness to assume charge of the Chuttesgurh division from Colonel Balmain, whose retirement from the Central Provinces Commission is shortly expected.—*Central India Times.*

**A PERILOUS INNOVATION.**—The *Udula Bandhub*, or the *Woman's Friend*, sees the greatest possible danger in Lady Mayo's dancing with native chiefs, and hopes she will not do so again; "for if she does, then all the rajahs and chieftains in the country will in turn give invitations to balls, and there will be much waste of money."

**UNEMPLOYED FIELD OFFICERS.**—We have heard, says the *Mofussilite*, "that the battle of the schemes for inducing the retirement of the supernumerary field officers is not yet at an end. Those of our military readers interested are, however, cautioned against entertaining hopes which may prove to have been fallacious."

**THE SON OF KING THEODORE.**—It is probable, says a Calcutta contemporary, that Alamayoo of Abyssinia will, at least for the present, remain in Lucknow. The Accountant-General of the N. W. Provinces has enquired of Government from what Treasury the allowance to the lad is to be drawn. The answer has been a reference to the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

**CENTRAL PROVINCES.**—The disintegration of the Central Provinces, which has so much engrossed the attention of our local public of late, may now be looked upon (says the *Central India Times*) as certain, and we learn on the very highest authority that it will have become a *fait accompli* before the 1st of April next, the commencement of the official year.

**PROPOSED CAMP IN HONOUR OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.**—The *Mofussilite* confidently states that there will be a camp at Meeran Meer, near Lahore, in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, during the first week in February. The following regiments and batteries will be present:—Five batteries of artillery, two European regiments of cavalry, two Native regiments of cavalry, three European regiments of infantry, two Native regiments of infantry.

**LOST IN THE "CAENATIC."**—A Bengal journal mentions two important despatches that are believed to have gone down in the *Caenatic*. In one the Secretary of State is said to have intimated his determination to leave the Punjab Tenancy Act to operate under certain instructions from himself. The other despatch sanctioned the employment of three men of-war in the Persian Gulf on Lord Mayo's earnest representations. The vessels are to be entirely under the control of the Government of India.

**EFFECTS OF IMAGINATION.**—Dr. Fayer, well known for his experiments in the use of antidotes to snake poison, tells an amusing story. A harmless snake bit a man in the dark. He was brought to the hospital in a dying state from mental prostration; fortunately his friends had brought the snake in a bottle. On explaining to the man and his friends that it was harmless, and with some difficulty making them believe it, the symptoms of poisoning rapidly disappeared, and in a few hours the man left the hospital as well as ever he was in his life.

**INDIAN MISSIONS.**—The Missionary Conference of Calcutta has resolved to take a very detailed and elaborate census of Protestant missions in India at the same time as the ordinary census is made. It would be well if the Roman Catholic authorities would do the same for their missions. Very interesting information would thus be obtained, and it would be easy to check the general results by means of the Government tables, which will state the sect to which each Christian belongs, as well as the various castes and divisions of Hindoos and Mussulmans. How little reliable Roman Catholic statistics on this subject are may be imagined from the fact that their ecclesiastical returns show 544,558 Christians in the Madras Presidency, or 130,462 more than all the Christians of every sect and race as given in the unbiassed Government census. Authorities like Bishop Tissot, of Vizagapatam, admit that their figures are not to be trusted.—*Friend of India.*

**CHINESE TURKISTAN.**—The *Peking Gazette* of July 13 contains a public admission by the Chinese Government of the loss of its hold over the provinces of Chinese Turkistan.

**OCTROI DUTIES ABOLISHED.**—From October next octroi duty on raw cotton is to be abolished in all towns in the Nagpore, Wurdah, and Chanda district.

**A SHORT WAY WITH SCHOOLMASTERS.**—The Garrow lads, says the *Pioneer*, have a good way of getting rid of an obnoxious schoolmaster. According to the *Bungudoot*, they recently killed and devoured their pedagogue.

**OPIMUM.**—It is satisfactory to find that the latest statistics of Malwa opium are highly favourable, and if the increase continue the Bengal deficiency will not be so severely felt. In the three months of April, May and June the revenue derived from the opium pass-fees exceeded by twenty-seven lakhs the corresponding amount for the same months of the preceding year. The increase is set down to the Imperial edict prohibiting the growth of the poppy in China.

**AFGHANISTAN.**—Matters are assuming a different aspect in Afghanistan. We (*Delhi Gazette*) learn by our Cabul correspondent's letter, which brings advices up to 27th September, too late to give in our present issue, that there has been a rebellion in Khelat, and that the Taulkhee tribe, under their chief, had taken possession of Khelat. Sirdar Mohamed Yakoub Ali Khan, with troops, had been ordered by Amir Shere Ali Khan to march for Khelat without delay. Sirdar Mohamed Ibraheem Khan, the late governor of Herat, had returned from Hazara to Madan, and was preparing to leave for Turkistan, where news had been received that the Russians were going to march against that place.

**CHOLERA AT UMRITSUR.**—We understand that the Government of India has appointed a commission to inquire into the causes of the outbreak of cholera at Umritsur this hot season. Colonel Young, R.E., has been nominated as president; Mr. Palmer, C.E., and the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab as members. We shall be astonished if we do not hear a good deal about the very faulty drainage of the city; and, although lacs of rupees have been spent on it, a rumour is prevailing that an entirely new system of drainage will have to be laid down. The D.P.W. will most probably have a good deal to account for to the commission; besides, possibly, being called upon to show how it happens that the system of drainage, which is of recent construction, is so pre-eminently defective.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**THE SAILORS' HOME.**—Can any one inform us what is the matter with that new and magnificent building on the Strand opened two years ago with *eclat* by Sir John Lawrence—we mean the Sailors' Home? We are aware that it was built without closets, bath-rooms, cook-houses, &c., but it was esteemed a wonderful structure—one of the triumphs of the D.P.W. If report speaks truly, there is need for a squirt in the building already. It is said that the roof has to be propped up for fear, like Paddy, "it 'ud be fallin' down." It would be an interesting inquiry for Colonel Strachy and the Viceroy to ascertain whether there was any *dustoorie* in connection with the building; and they might perhaps discover how it is that new buildings of the "magnificent" order of D.P.W. architecture, only two years old, have to figure in the estimates for repairs, or, failing that, how long they will be ere they fall down.—*Indian Daily News*.

**A DIVORCE SUIT.**—The Lahore paper, in the following paragraph, alludes to a divorce case that will interest English readers:—We hear that an important case, by no means devoid of interest, is at present pending in the Court of the Additional Commissioner of Umballa. The plaintiff, an officer of high standing in the army, seeks the assistance of the Court to annul the holy tie of matrimony which the Church contracted for him some years ago, and the co-respondent is a nobleman who was formerly well known at Simla, and is at present a member of the House of Commons. We need hardly say that Lord William Hay, late Deputy Commissioner of Simla, is the gentleman to whom we allude. The plaintiff is Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, who charges his wife with having committed adultery with the co-respondent and "divers other persons on divers other occasions."

**LOSS OF THE SHIP "ORIENT."**—The Calcutta papers record the loss of another vessel in the Hooghly. On Saturday evening, the 9th Oct., about five o'clock, the ship *Orient*, when turning round to the tide to anchor for the night at Mud Point, took the ground, and capsized in less than a minute. Three of the crew were drowned, so sudden was the loss of the vessel. The *Challenge*, steam-tug, brought up the rest of the crew to town on Monday. It is said that the weather out at the Sandheads was very bad on the night of Thursday, when the tail end of a cyclone just whisked past Calcutta. Beyond the general fact that the weather was very severe, we are not in a position to speak, no particulars having reached us. It is to be hoped that there is no disaster to chronicle in addition to the one above noted, which, however, is in no way attributable to the weather. The *Orient* cleared on the morning of the 9th, with a cargo of about 270 tons of linseed, 700 tons of cotton, 250 tons of jute, and some small quantity of general cargo. Her registered tonnage was 974 tons; she was commanded by Captain J. Hamilton, and her crew consisted of about twenty-five men. She carried no passengers.

**A WARNING.**—The *Indian Medical Gazette* anticipates, from the course of its ravages this year, that cholera will pass into Egypt, Turkey, and Russia in 1870. "A new and most dangerous passage will, after the close of this year, be open to cholera through the Suez Canal, which will become a great curse to Europe if cholera infecting crews, merchandise, and vessels pass over its water, to be taken into the docks of the crowded, low-lying, and filthy seaport towns of Europe."

**AN INDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—We observe that the projected Bengal and Upper India Life Assurance Company is to be established. Almost all the shares have been subscribed for, and a meeting is to be convened at Meerut on the 16th October to organise the company. In the present distrust of Home boards, the company, confining its business to India, and being managed entirely in India, will be likely to secure the confidence and support of Anglo-Indians, especially as the whole of its capital will be invested in Government securities. A clause to this effect will, we presume, be embodied in the articles of association. This is the distinctive feature of the new company, that which has procured for it the large measure of support it has already received even in this time of panic and suspicion. We would recommend that the head office should be at Allahabad for two reasons, i.e., it is the most important city in Northern India, and it is also the most central.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 8.

**TIME-EXPIRED MEN.**—The movements of time-expired men to Bombay and Calcutta are about to commence. There are to be two parties; and both will proceed in the first instance to Allahabad, there to take their orders from Major-General Travers, commanding the Allahabad Division. The following officers, ordered to their depots, or proceeding on leave to England, will accompany the time-expired men to the port of embarkation, and take charge of troops if their services should be required on arrival:—Captain E. H. Dyke, R.A., to command the first party; and Captain R. Hoskins, H.M.'s 77th Foot, and Lieutenant J. W. Darvill, H.M.'s 105th Light Infantry, to do duty. Captain W. Balfe, H.M.'s 11th Hussars, to command the second party; and Captain J. F. Hosken, H.M.'s 105th Light Infantry, and Lieutenant H. Willins, H.M.'s 105th Light Infantry, to do duty. Captains Dyke, Hoskins, and Hosken proceed on private affairs. Their services in command of troops from the port of embarkation may or may not be required.

**COL. ROTHNEY, C.S.I.**—We (*Delhi Gazette*) regret to hear that in consequence of some mistake made at the Horse Guards in giving brevet rank to Col. Rothney, C.S.I., commanding the 5th Goorkhas at Abbottabad, he will revert from his rank of colonel to that of lieutenant-colonel. The gallant colonel's case is really a very hard one, as he is now placed below men who have recently received brevets, and so becomes effectually shut out of the command of the frontier force. If this officer had been merely a lieutenant-colonel instead of a full colonel at the Agror business, he would have received a brevet with other officers. He was undoubtedly more deserving of a brevet and a C.B. than any of the "lucky five," for it is well known that Col. Rothney and his brave little Goorkhas were the only men who really did any fighting in that inglorious campaign. When the raid was made upon Agror, the 5th Goorkhas were surrounded, and would have been cut up but for the colonel's coolness and pluck. Col. Rothney also distinguished himself before Delhi and in the frontier campaign against the Wazeeris. There is perhaps not a more deserving officer on the frontier. We hope still to hear that his case has received the full attention of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

**CHOLERA AT PESHAWUR.**—We regret to learn that cholera is still at Peshawur. Up to Oct. 3 there had been cases daily in most of the native regiments. Nor were the European corps quite clear of the pestilence. Two officers, Dr. Bell, of H.M.'s 36th Regiment, and Capt. Chalmers, of the 19th B.C., have succumbed to the epidemic. The former, well known for his kindly manners and courteous bearing, says the *Delhi Gazette*, died at his post in the discharge of his onerous duties, in the very prime of life, and amid the tears and regrets of all who knew him; and it is painful to hear that his wife and family are said to be on their way out from England to rejoin him in this country. The latter is said to have contracted the disease while attending on a boy whom he had brought with him from Abyssinia, and who, having survived his master, died of the same complaint, and both lie buried in one of the teeming cemeteries of that "white man's grave" of the frontier. The disease was said to be in abeyance or declining, and not a day too soon, if all we hear of its ravages be true. It is said that the 36th alone has lost upwards of 120 men, and that the 104th lost 75, besides a number of women and children, amounting in all, we hear, to some 95 or 100 souls. Our correspondent did not know the numbers who had succumbed in the Artillery, but if they are in any proportion with the losses just referred to, they must be considerable; and we do not think we are at all overstating the figures when we say that some 250 Europeans have died under the influence of the terrible scourge with which that station has been recently visited.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**MILITARY.**—It is said by the Punjab journal that the 23rd Punjab Pioneers, and not the 24th Light Infantry, are to go to Hazara. As the 23rd is Colonel Chamberlain's well-known Musbees, we think it most probable that our contemporary is right. A squadron of the 16th Bengal Cavalry and Major Hughes' European Mountain Bat-

tery will make up the garrison.—The 38th Regiment leave Sealkote for Peshawur on the 15th October; Colonel Willis is about to proceed to England, and Major Vance will take command of the regiment.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Oct. 5.—We hear from Meerut that on Oct. 2 Ensign Maltby, of H.M.'s 105th L.I., in the delirium of fever, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The fact was discovered in time, and under the care of Dr. Anderson, one of the surgeons attached to the regiment, the case is progressing favourably. Mr. Maltby had been preparing for the "higher standard" examination, and his fever is attributed in part to over study.—Drunkenness in the army is to be put down with a strong hand. Even the allowance of beer is to be limited in future to one quart per day from the canteen. The only exceptions are for the players in cricket matches and other amusements, who, provided the sanction of the commanding officer of the regiment is obtained, may be indulged with an extra pint. The *Englishman* asks:—"Have the authorities considered that in thus 'robbing the poor man of his beer' they will drive him to consume much more injurious stuff in the shape of country liquor, for if a soldier is determined to go on the spree he will obtain drink in spite of all the regulations ever printed."

**LIFE IN BENGAL A CENTURY AGO.**—Extracted from the fifth volume of the series of Selections from the Records of the Indian Government, by Mr. Hugh Sandeman:—"To J—M—, Esq., London. Calcutta, 23rd December, 1779. I am now to fulfil my promise, to give you a particular account of the day, as it is commonly spent by an Englishman in Bengal. About the hour of seven in the morning, his durwan (porter or door-keeper) opens the gate, and the veranda (gallery) is free to his circa, peons (footman) harcarrahs (messengers or spies) chubdars (a kind of constables) houccabadars and consumahs (or steward and butler) writers and solicitors. The head-bearer and jemadar enter the hall, and his bedroom at eight o'clock. A lady quits his side, and is conducted by a private staircase, either to her own apartment, or out of the yard. The moment the master throws his legs out of bed, the whole posse in waiting rush into his room, each making three salams, by bending the body and head very low, and touching the forehead with the inside of the fingers, and the floor with the back part. He condescends, perhaps, to nod or cast an eye towards the solicitors of his favour and protection. In about half an hour, after undoing and taking off his long drawers, a clean shirt, breeches, stockings, and slippers, are put upon his body, thighs, legs, and feet, without any greater exertion on his own part than if he was a statue. The barber enters, shaves him, cuts his nails, and cleans his ears. The chillumjee and ewer are brought by a servant, whose duty it is, who pours water on his hands to wash his hands and face, and presents a towel. The superior then walks in state to his breakfasting parlour in his waistcoat, is seated; the consumah makes and pours out his tea, and presents him with a plate of bread or toast. The hairdresser comes behind and begins his operation, while the houccabadar softly slips the upper end of the snake or tube of the houcca into his hand. While the hairdresser is doing his duty the gentleman is eating, sipping, and smoking by turns. By-and-by his bannian presents himself with humble salams, and advances somewhat more forward than the other attendants. If any of the solicitors are of eminence they are honoured with chairs. These ceremonies are continued perhaps till ten o'clock, when, attended by his cavalcade, he is conducted to his palanquin, and preceded by eight or twelve chubdars, harcarrahs, and peons, with the insignia of their professions, and their livery distinguished by the colour of their turbans and cummerbands (a long muslin belt wrapped round the waist), they move off at a quick amble; the set of bearers, consisting of eight generally, relieve each other with alertness, and without incommoding the master. If he has visits to make his peons lead and direct the bearers; and if business renders his presence only necessary, he shows himself, and pursues his other engagements until two o'clock, when he and his company sit down, perfectly at ease in point of dress and address, to a good dinner, each attended by his own servant. And the moment the glasses are introduced, regardless of the company of ladies, the houccabadars enter, each with a houcca, and presents the tube to his master, watching behind and blowing the fire the whole time. As it is expected that they shall return to supper, at four o'clock they begin to withdraw without ceremony, and step into their palanquins; so that in a few minutes the master is left to go into his bedroom, when he is instantly undressed to his shirt, and has long drawers put on; and he lies down on his bed, where he sleeps till about seven or eight o'clock; then the former ceremony is repeated, and clean linen of every kind, as in the morning, is administered; his houccabadar presents the tube to his hand, he is placed at the tea-table, and the hairdresser performs his duty as before. After tea he puts on a handsome coat, and pays visits of ceremony to the ladies; returns a little before ten o'clock, supper being ordered at ten. The company keep together till between twelve and one in the morning, preserving great sobriety and decency; and when they depart our hero is conducted to his bedroom. With no greater exertions than these do the Company's servants amass the most splendid fortunes."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 5. Str. Oriental, Turner, Bombay; Hongomont, Paddle, Adelaide.—6. Western Star, Nacoda, Jeddah.—7. Meteor, Lindsay, Glasgow; Fazarabany, Profumo, Bombay; Fattel Carrim, Nacoda, Muscat; Eurydice, Bennett, Newcastle, N.S.W.—9. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Akyab.—10. Str. Madras, McKirdy, Moulmein; Ivanhoe, Robertson, Zanzibar; Lord Strathairn, Reid, Batavia.—11. Anita, Garcia, Marseilles.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Oriental.—Mr. Fox, Rev. A. Koppes, Mr. and Mrs. Ager and four children. Per Hongomont.—Messrs. Munhead, Walker, Moore, Brett, Bradish, Hextal, P. Schob, J. Scheffer, E. Canning. Per str. Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Messrs. J. Wilson, J. McLauchlan, W. Mack. Per str. Moulmein.—Mrs. and Misses Durnford, Messrs. J. Aikman, C. J. Brown, J. F. W. Watson, Right Rev. P. D. Duffal.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 5. Philosopher.—6. Str. Busheer; Cutch Merchant, Latona, Backia Letchimy.—9. Ltr. Sattara; City of Berlin, Mary Anne, Sumroo.—10. Str. Clan Alpine, Hindoostan; Cote d'Or, St. Malo, Gustave and Louis, Planate F. L. V.—12. Str. Decan; John Ritson.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Decan.—For Madras.—Mr. J. Perry, Mr. W. Pigott, Mr. J. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. W. D. Ryrie, Mr. A. Money, Mr. P. J. Mivias, Mr. H. M. Jones, Mr. B. C. Bailey and three children, Mr. J. W. Stocks, Mr. G. H. Simmons, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. S. Cresswell. For Galle.—Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. J. Heckle, Mr. C. J. S. Sutherland, Capt. J. Barratt, Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. G. Guise, Mr. J. J. Watson, Mr. M. Gregory, Mr. J. Mackintosh, Capt. G. J. Scott. For Seck.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross. For Marseilles.—Mr. W. R. Burket, Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson and family, Mr. Humphrey, Mrs. Murdoch, Mrs. Macnicol, Mr. T. A. Dixon. For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. V. Jones and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. H. Muspratt and family, Mr. J. F. Thomson, Lieut. W. R. A. Haley, Mrs. J. W. Henth, Miss Durham, Mr. Murchee, Mr. M. Kyrle.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 9, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 93 12 to 93 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	91 0 to 94 4
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	94 0 to 94 4
5 per Cent. P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	102 8 to 102 12
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	112 12 to 112 14
6 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	108 0 to 108 4

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 15-16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	150 to 155
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1530 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	58 to 60
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	535 to 540
Calcutta Tea Company ...	200 ...	80 to 85
Calcutta Docking Company ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	700 ...	350 to 360
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Calcutta Tea Company ...	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ...	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	175 to 190
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	35 to 38
East India Railway Company ...	£20 or 215 ...	240 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80 ...	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100 ...	30 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	150 to 152½ exdiv.
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	145 to 150
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	240 to 250
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	535 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	140 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	13½ to 14
Peoples Bank of India ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1400 ...	380 to 385
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	52½ to 55
Serewing Company (Limited) ...	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	560 to 570
Scrand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	45 to 48
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	0 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds ...	2 10 0 to 2 17 6 ...	2 3 6 to 2 6 0
Jute ...	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 2 15 0

## Madras.

**OOTACAMUND.**—We learn by telegram that the Exhibition at Ootacamund was opened most successfully yesterday.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 8.

**THE MADRAS BANK.**—At a meeting held on Friday, October 8, Colonel Carpendale was elected a director of the Bank, in succession to Mr. A. J. Byard, returned to Europe.

**DEATH OF MR. S. PERKES.**—Many will be sorry to notice in the list of deaths the name of Mr. Samuel Perkes, whose plan for a harbour at Madras recently brought him rather prominently into public notice.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 7.

**DEFALCATIONS.**—In the Deputy Town Collector's Office at Madras serious defalcations have been discovered. An investigation is going on, and the amount of the defalcations, as at present known, is over Rs. 14,000.

**MILITARY.**—The *Bangalore Herald* has been informed, "on reliable authority," that the contemplated change of quarters of the Lancers and Hussars has been negatived for the present. The health of the latter at Secunderabad has been so much improved that the proposed expense to the State has been adjourned *sine die*. We hear that Colonel Puckle is about to proceed on eighteen months' sick leave to England.—*Bangalore Herald*, Oct. 5.

**CAPTAIN COLE.**—"Our friends the Coorgs," says the *Bangalore Herald*, "will doubtless be very glad to hear of Captain R. A. Cole's safety. When the news of the wreck of the *Carnatic* was received by them we are informed that they were plunged into the deepest grief at the probability of the death of their superintendent. He appears to be extremely popular with them, and we expect to hear that when he returns to Mercara he will receive quite an ovation. We need scarcely say that he is equally as much liked in Bangalore."

**ITEMS FROM MADRAS.**—We learn that some of the letters saved from the wreck of the *Carnatic* have turned up at Bangalore, but we have not heard of any of the five hundred being for Madras. The loss of the *Carnatic* is a subject of endless opinions here; but every one agrees as to the folly of having left the passengers and mails on board when they could so easily have been landed safely, and if the steamer had been got off, taking them on board again would not have caused much loss of time. English telegrams have come through very irregularly again, and have taken a very long time to come by way of Russia. The latest telegram received is only dated 27th Sept. The terrific storm which we were to have had on the 5th of this month did not come off. Amongst the natives here there was a good deal of fear, and at Masulipatam the inhabitants in a body moved inland, but there was a good excuse for the Masulipatamites, as it is only a few years ago that thirty thousand people were drowned by a storm wave. So far the weather here continues most unpleasant, as it is very hot and close, so that it seems as if our uncommonly hot season was going to turn out uncommonly long as well, for there are no signs of the Monsoon yet; but we ought to be having a change soon now, and the heat is more easily borne when we know the rain may come any day.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 11.

**THE NEW COLLEGE AT TRIVANDRUM.**—The ceremony of laying the first stone for the foundation of the new college took place at five o'clock on the evening of 30th September. Tents were pitched for the accommodation of the company invited on the occasion. The police were in attendance to preserve order amongst the large concourse of people who were assembled to witness the ceremony. The Nair Brigade with its band paraded on the ground, under the command of Major Lennox. The Resident's escort was also in attendance. At five P.M. his Highness the Maharajah arrived on the ground, and was received by the Resident—the troops paying due honours. Their Highnesses the junior Princes followed the Maharajah. The party then sat down for a while in the tents, inspecting the plan of the building prepared by the Civil Engineer. Everything being announced ready, his Highness rose and proceeded to the spot where the stone was to be laid, accompanied by the Resident, and followed by the Dewan and other officers. At his Highness' desire the Dewan then read an address in his Highness' name, which was listened to with great attention. At its conclusion his Highness descended into the excavation, and deposited in a receptacle prepared for the purpose a number of current coins, together with a plate bearing the following inscription:—

The first stone of the foundation of this College was laid on the

30th September, 1869 (16th Kunni, 1045), by

His Highness Rama Vurmah, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Travancore.

His Highness Rama Vurmah, F.M.V., being First Prince.

G. A. Ballard, Esq., M.C.S., British Resident.

Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., Dewan.

J. Ross, Esq., M.A., Principal H.H.'s College.

W. C. Barton, Esq., M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer—Architect.

The stone was then lowered by his Highness, assisted by the civil engineer, when a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 5, John Scott, Kennedy, Batavia; Falcon, Evans, London.—8. Str. Surat, Greaves, Galle.—10. Str. Ethiopia, McCallum, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Miss E. Reynolds, Mrs. Tween, Mrs. Hardy, Mr. Bell, Major and Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Wells, Mr. R. Bloomfield, Mrs. Burbridge and child, Miss White, Mr. D. Peters, Mrs. Northern and four children, Mrs. Lavers and two children, Mrs. Hodgkins and infant, Messrs. P. Nelson, Oylett, H. James, H. P. Welly, J. Fay, McMorris, Lockwood, Atkins, Pichaw, Thornhill, Wells, Meath, Bligh, Brown, Campion, Christie, Thomson, Pratt, Anderson, Coverley, Dr. Adley, Messrs. Mason, Mumford, Noble, Thelard, Northam, jun. For Rangoon.—Mr. Cundell. From Suez.—For Calcutta.

—Miss Smith, Mrs. Morse. From KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Zullbellaw. From HONG KONG.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Adams. From SYDNEY.—Mr. Luing, Mr. Braham, Mr. Myers. From GALLE.—Messrs. Irvine, Brown, Moore, Norris, Morton.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 4. Tanjore, —, Rangoon, —, Robert Morrison, —, Cocanada.—8. Gaulois, —, Cocanada.—9. Peeress, —, Calcutta; str. Surat, Greaves, Calcutta; str. Pannau, —, Northern Ports.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pannau.—For COCONADA.—Mr. B. Lacy. For MASULIPATAM.—Asst. surg. W. E. Wright. For RANGOON.—Brigadier gen. J. D. Mein, Major W. Hands, Capt. and Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Duval, Mr. T. T. Peppen, Mr. Rule, Captain W. D. Okerick, Lieut. Cresswell, Staff serg. W. Morris, wife, and three children, Apothecary Carpenter.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—Mr. Goodsir.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

**MAHABLESHWAR, Oct. 8.**—Many in Bombay may like to know how we are getting on upon these beautiful mountains. We had rain very heavy up till the morning of yesterday, when the sun made his appearance, and shone out in all his glory nearly all day. To-day the weather is again promising. We have several visitors already, and are expecting many more. We hope to be fuller on the 15th than we have been for some years at so early a date. Those who came up not very well have experienced a beneficial change already. As the travellers' bungalow is not open, I would recommend people to make arrangements for accommodation before they come up. The road is good for conveyances of all kinds, except one place between Konta and Wae. With a little care, no difficulty need be feared. Many buildings have fallen down with the late heavy rains. H.E. the Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and heads of departments, &c., are expected on the 15th. The place is now grand beyond description.

**BROACH, Oct. 10.**—Most seasonable weather prevailed in this collectorate during the first week of the current month, and the farmers were in hopes of a splendid harvest; but, unfortunately, on Thursday and Friday last about three inches of rain fell, accompanied by high winds, effecting considerable damage. The cotton, bajree, and rice crops have suffered most, but as yet no proper estimate of the mischief has been arrived at. Yesterday, however, a favourable change in the weather occurred, and if it continues dry the plants will doubtless recover themselves; if any more rain falls serious injury to the crops may result. The last season was a very early one, the cotton being brought into the market here in the latter part of December, and the gin-factories commenced working from the beginning of January; but, owing to the late rain this year the present season is not expected to open until the latter part of January next. The stock of old cotton remaining here does not now exceed 250 bales. The quantity of grain of all sorts exported to Ahmedabad from here during the past fortnight exceeds 9,10,000 lbs., and prices have risen in consequence. The rates ruling in the market this morning are as follows:—Bajree, Rs. 33 to Rs. 35; jowaree, Rs. 30 to Rs. 32; rice, Rs. 35 to Rs. 45; and wheat, Rs. 40 to Rs. 43 per kulsee of 660 lbs.

**NAGPORE, Oct. 10.**—The cold season may now be said to have set in: the nights are very dewy, and the mornings very chill, so that warm clothing is in requisition. The amateur theatrical performance at the Residency was a great success, and every one left well pleased with what they saw and heard. The Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of the Nagpore Division are out on tour just now, and in a few days more Nagpore will be quite emptied of all its European residents; all who can will go to the grand railway ball, which is to be given at Bhosawul next week; from thence many of the heads of offices will proceed on their annual tours into the districts. A case of some interest is shortly to be tried in the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Nagpore, in which a gentleman in Bombay is the plaintiff, and a well-known character in this station is the defendant. I am told that some ugly revelations will come out during the investigation. The want of a European regiment at Kamptee is much felt since the 90th left; every one is anxiously looking for the speedy arrival of the 79th Highlanders. The health of the residents is good, crops in the districts flourishing, prices of grain falling. The Nagpore eleven beat the Kamptee team at cricket last week in the first innings, but were unable to play out the second, in consequence of a very heavy shower.

**KURRACHEE, Oct. 6.**—The state of the public health in Kurrachee may now be regarded as satisfactory, though cholera has not quite disappeared from the city as yet. There were five cases there yesterday, but not of a severe type. The Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee, aided by the Municipal Commissioners, is doing all he can to maintain cleanliness both in camp and town, and the arrangements effected by him to secure this object are, without exaggeration, admirable and deserving of commendation. At a special general meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, held in Frere Hall last Wednesday, the Local Funds Engineer at Shikarpore, Mr. R. Gompertz, was selected, from among eleven candidates, for the office of secretary to the Kurrachee Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 750 per month, which will be raised by an annual increment of Rs. 50 until it reaches the full amount of Rs. 1,000, which was drawn by



Mr. Gompertz's predecessor. The undermentioned gentlemen proceeded to Bombay by this day's mail steamer:—Lieut. Robert Vaughan Milden, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and second in command 1st Sind Horse, who has been recommended by the local medical board to go home on two years' furlough; Cornet Cecil L. Reade, of the 7th Hussars, who is bound to England for the purpose of appearing before a medical board; and Mr. James Bryce, the worthy apothecary of the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, who, under instructions received from the Inspector-General, has been ordered to proceed to Deesa to assume subordinate medical charge of the 8th Foot.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**MAHABLESHWUR.**—Mahableshwur is already thickly tenanted. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief, and their staffs, are expected there daily.

**MILITARY.**—Major-General H. Forster, who has been relieved by Major-General Tapp, c.b., of the command of the northern division of the army, was expected to arrive at Kirkee.

**CIVIL.**—The *Poona Observer* understands that Mr. Charles Gonne, C.S., Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational, and Persian Departments, will shortly proceed to England on six months' leave of absence.

**CHIEF OFFICER OF THE "CARNATIC."**—A letter has been written by Major Champain, R.E., at the instance of several of his fellow-passengers by the *Carnatic*, speaking in high terms of the conduct of the chief officer of that vessel on the occasion of her wreck.

**KOTREE.**—From Kotree we have good news. That station is now free from cholera, and people are again following their usual avocations, although many are still suffering from fever. The traffic by rail is still very inconsiderable.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—We learn that on Wednesday morning Mr. A. E. Taylor, Inspector of Health Department, Municipality, was handling a loaded pistol, when it suddenly went off, and the bullet passed through his cheek, disfiguring him a good deal for the present. Mr. Taylor was removed to the European General Hospital for immediate treatment.—*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 16.

**KURRACHEE FAIR.**—The Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition, we observe, has again been postponed, and it is again intended to make it a Christmas Fair, the opening day being fixed for 23rd December. The reason for this postponement is that, disease being rife in the province, it is believed the congregation of a large body of people might be attended with fatal results. The Exhibition will still have the honour of being opened by Sir W. Merewether, Commissioner in Sind.

**KURRACHEE.**—The mail steamer of Wednesday next will convey from Kurrachee Colonel William Rathborne Lambert, Bombay Staff Corps, Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee, who is proceeding to England on two years' furlough. Colonel Lambert is one of the few remaining officers who can claim to be styled as old Sindees, having now been connected with the province for upwards of twenty-two years.—*Sindian*, Oct. 7.

**THE HARVEST PROSPECTS.**—Notwithstanding the rather heavy and continuous showers of late, the prospects of the season throughout the whole of the Bombay presidency are most cheering. Such smiling fields, so laden with their rich barden, we have not been blessed with for many years past. It is truly sorrowful that this bliss should not be unalloyed. Ahmedabad has been devastated by locusts, whose march through Goojerat is very greatly feared.—*Indu Prakash*, Oct. 11.

**RAJCOTE.**—We learn from Rajcote that the myriads of locusts which appeared a few days ago in the northern districts of Kattywar have destroyed most of the standing crops, and that consequently there has been a sudden rise in the price of all descriptions of cereals. In the other districts of that province, bajree, the staple food of the high and middle classes of natives, sells at Rs. 80 the khulsee of sixteen pukka maunds.

**THE LOCUSTS.**—Locusts made their appearance in great numbers in the Broach districts on the 14th Oct. Great fears are entertained for the crops. The locusts are travelling towards Surat. In consequence of the ravages of locusts in Marwar, emigration from that country towards Sind has again set in. Up to the 10th Oct. locusts had not visited the Dholera district, so the cotton and grain crops there are considered safe from that plague. The ravages of locusts in Marwar are calculated at 50 per cent., in Tonk at 10 per cent., and in Jeypore at 7 per cent.

**THE TESTIMONIAL TO SIR A. GRANT.**—We are requested by the Secretary of the Grant Testimonial Fund to intimate to the subscribers of the fund that rupees three thousand one hundred and odd have been remitted to Sir Alexander Grant, who has kindly consented to look after the execution of the life-size portrait. The balance is in the Bombay Bank, and remains undisposed of, pending negotiations with the committee at Poona, who have collected a separate fund, a part of which also remains undisposed of.—*Indu Prakash*.

**MR. T. C. HOPE.**—For some time past a report has been in circulation to the effect that Mr. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner, is about to resign the office, and that it is the intention of Government to nominate Mr. T. C. Hope, the well-known Collector of Surat, in his place. Enquiries made by us in reliable quarters have elicited the following explanation on the subject. It seems that the Cotton Frauds Department is to be reorganised on the introduction of the new Act, and that Mr. Crawford is to get a high office in that department. It is believed that Mr. Crawford's office as Municipal Commissioner was offered to Mr. Hope, who, however, according to our informant, has no wish at present to leave Surat, and intends to remain two or three years more in that city.—*Rust Gofar*.

**THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.**—A special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday, Oct. 13th, to consider the Cotton Frauds Bill, now before the Bombay Legislative Council. There was a good attendance of members, presided over by Mr. H. E. Astley, Chairman of the Chamber. Mr. G. A. Kittredge, in a lengthy speech, proposed, "That this Chamber considers the Bill of 1869, as amended in Council, Oct. 4, on the subject of Cotton Frauds, unnecessary, and calculated to injure the interests of trade." The motion was seconded by Mr. Donald Graham. Mr. W. Nicol proposed, and Mr. C. Macdonald seconded, "That the Cotton Bill, which has been under the consideration of this Chamber, though more stringent in several of its provisions than appears to be desirable, yet having regard to the serious evils of fraud and adulteration prevailing in the cotton trade, with which the existing Cotton Frauds Act has been found powerless to cope, the Chamber is of opinion that, judging from the experience of the past, only a stringent Act will suppress the evils so much complained of, and hereby resolves to memorialise the Legislative Council to pass the Bill." The following motion was then proposed by Mr. R. E. Bickerdike, and seconded by Mr. W. F. Peel:—"That the Chamber recognises the advisability of passing a new Cotton Bill, but cannot approve of the Bill now before the Council in all its details; and that a special committee of the Chamber be appointed to revise it with a view to a relaxation of some of the more objectionable clauses." After some discussion Mr. Nicol withdrew his motion, and Mr. Bickerdike's was carried by the chairman's casting vote, eleven votes having been given for and eleven against it. The following gentlemen were then, on the motion of Mr. Macdonald, appointed a select committee to carry out the wishes of the Chamber as expressed in the resolution agreed to:—Messrs. H. E. Astley, Bickerdike, W. Nicol, D. Graham, and Bythell.

**THE DISTRESS IN MARWAR.**—The following deeply interesting letter was addressed by Colonel Keatinge to the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce from Jessowrie, in Marwar, Oct. 6.—"My dear Sir, I have now made several marches through Marwar and to-morrow ascend the pass into Meywar. I have found matters very much as I stated in my letter from Aboo. Present distress terrible, many people actually dying of starvation in each village. At the same time prospects for the cold season crop (far the most important here) better than they have been for years. Very little rain crop was sown this year, and what was raised has nearly all been eaten by locusts. Yesterday a large flight passed, going a few degrees west of south. I have never seen the country looking more beautiful. The grass, where eaten by locusts, has sprung up again sufficiently to clothe the ground. The streams are running full, and cultivation employed in preparing the land for the cold weather crop. It is very difficult to say what class it is that is suffering so terribly. Probably the lowest stratum in each caste. At Erinpoora I found 1,400 people receiving food through Major Cornell and the officers of the Erinpoora Irregular Force. From the Bombay subscriptions the amount given is necessarily small to each. The funds in hand were about Rs. 4,000, which we calculated would be sufficient to continue relief on the same scale for all October and November. There were however a number of people, mostly young, who would certainly die if not specially provided for—people who had lost all health and strength before getting assistance; we therefore decided to select four hundred, and bring them through at any price. These poor wretches are living skeletons, miserable to look at. We have decided to get tents for them from the regimental store, to separate them absolutely from all others, and to do all we can to bring them into health again. This will cost a considerable sum of money. Major Cornell will send me an estimate in a few days. I have however guaranteed him against loss, and trust that you will be able, if not to provide the whole sum, at least to raise the greater portion of it by subscription in Bombay. In the cities of Joudpoor and Pullé the want of grain is producing a state of matters bordering on social disorganisation. People of large means, it is stated, buy grain. I have met numbers of highly respectable tradesmen and artisans emigrating into Guzerat. At Erinpoora I assembled a number of grain dealers and endeavoured to elicit their opinion as to the prospects of grain falling materially in price. They insisted that no great change could be expected until the cold weather crop was reaped in May, but it was evident that they spoke with fear and reserve. They are so accustomed to see prices fixed by authority that they could not divest themselves of the idea that I might some day call on them to sell at the prices

SPRING, H. S., supern. asst. supt., revenue survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is prom. to rank of asst. supt., from Aug. 7. No. 325.

**STORY**, Lieut., gen. list, inf., is appd. to P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. of 2nd grade, and posted to Central India. No. 272, Sept. 28.

**THOMSON**, G., B.A., appd. to offic. as head master of the Saugor high school, assu. charge of duties from Kibble, M.A., on Sept. 23. No. 456.

**THOMPSON**, R., dep. conservator of forests, north div., rejoined from priv. leave and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. Breton, asst. conservator of forests, on Sept. 16. No. 457.

**WARRINGTON**, Lieut., offic. cantonment mag. of Jullundhur, is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class, within the limits of the Jullundhur Cantonment. No. 1,368, Sept. 29.

**WYNNE**, Lieut., exec. engr. 4th grade P.W., transf. from Peshawur div. to the Kohat div. No. 4,501.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sept. 29.—No. 274.—Mr. H. J. Richard, British Burmah, is promoted from assistant engineer, 3rd grade, to 2nd grade.

No. 275.—H.E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the public works dept., with effect from Sept. 1:—

## Engineer Establishment.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. Bennett, Port Blair; Capt. H. R. Faber, R.E., Central Provs., and E. Swetenham, S.C., Central India.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade, Executive Engineer.

Major R. C. Babington, M.S.C., Mysore; Capt. G. Baillie, invalid bat., Central India; Mr. A. D. Campbell, Hyderabad; Mr. F. Vanstavern; and Mr. J. H. Wilson, Central Provinces.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. H. Henry, Central India; Mr. C. W. Hope, Burmah; and Mr. J. Sheldon, Rajpootana.

From 1st Grade Assistant to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. M. Algie, Burmah; and Mr. A. B. Gatherer, Mysore.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. E. Parsick, Oude.

From Engineer Apprentice to 3rd Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. E. J. Keolan, Oude.

Upper Subordinate Establishment.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Sub Engineer.

Mr. C. F. Lindsay, Port Blair.

From 1st Grade Supervisor to 3rd Grade Sub Engineer.

Mr. F. A. Walker, Burmah.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Supervisor.

Sergeant D. Keough, Burmah.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Overseer.

Mr. E. J. Lemaistre, Burmah.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Overseer.

Mr. J. D. Douglas, Oude.

Account Establishment.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Accountant.

Mr. F. A. Newman, Central India; and Mr. D. E. Von der Heyde, Port Blair.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Accountant.

Mr. C. Sowerby, Burmah; and Mr. Pillay T. Venketchellum, Hyderabad.

## BRITISH BURMAH COMMISSIONERS.—PROMOTIONS.

No. 1,979.—Oct. 1.—In consequence of the resignation of Capt. C. E. Watson, royal (Madras) artillery, deputy commissioner of the 4th grade in British Burmah, the following promotions in the commission of that province are sanctioned, with effect from the date on which Capt. Watson may be relieved of his duties:—

Mr. W. De Courcy Ireland, assistant commissioner of the 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner of the 4th grade.

Mr. G. E. Barr, assistant commissioner of the 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner of the 1st grade.

Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner of the 2nd grade.

Mr. R. Perreau, extra assistant commissioner of the 1st grade, to be an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade.

## MILITARY.

**ALLEN**.—The name of Lieut. col. A. S. Allen, of the Bengal staff corps, is in future to be borne in the list of the Bengal army as Lieut. col. A. S. Allan, the surname having been heretofore erroneously spelt.

**ANDERSON**.—Attock garrison order confd., dated June 9 last, apptg. Capt. Anderson, R.A., to command of garrison (temp.), from the 15th idem, v. Radcliffe, on leave.

**BARR**.—Regtl. order confd., dated 28th ult., apptg. Ensign Barr, 1st wing subalt. 17th N.I., and officg. qmrr., to continue to offic. as qmrr., with effect from July 10 last.

**BARR—NAPIER**.—Ensign Barr, 1st wing subalt. 17th N.I., to be qmrr., v. Davies, apptd. adjt. Dated Sept. 22. The services of Ensign the Hon. J. S. Napier, 92nd foot, are placed at disposal of the Governor of Madras for employment on H.E.'s personal staff.

**BINGHAM**.—The underment. officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut. E. H. Bingham, of 106th foot, 1st wing subalt., 13 (The Shekhawatee) regt. N.I. No. 1,002, Sept. 7, 1868. Lieut. Bingham, admitted to the Bengal staff corps, will rank as lieut. in that corps, with effect from Sept. 7, 1868. No. 1,003.

**BOILEAU**, Ensign, 11th Bengal cav., officg. 2nd squad. subalt., is confd. in the post, v. Macmullen, who has obtained another appt. Sept. 27.

**BROWNE**.—The underment. officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—Ensign W. H. Browne, of the 58th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 11th (The Ferozepore) regt. N.I. No. 1,008, Sept. 4. Ensign Browne, Bengal staff corps, will rank as lieut. in that corps, with effect from Sept. 4, 1868. No. 1,009.

**CUNNINGHAM**, Ensign, of the 25th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., 4th cav. Punjab frontier force, on prob., during period Lieut. Blake may offic. as 3rd squad. officer. No. 1,000.

**FORTESQUE**, Lieut., 1st wing subalt., 36th N.I., to be adjt., v. Tytler, resigned. Dated Sept. 21.

**GORDON**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 7, apptg. Lieut. Gordon, 1st wing subalt., 23rd N.I., to offic. as qmrr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st idem.

**HALLET**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 3, apptg. Ens. and qmrr. Hallett to offic. as adjt. of 40th N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from 5th idem, v. Cumberlege.

**HARENC**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 19, apptg. Lieut. Harenc, officg. 2nd squad. subalt. 4th Bengal cav., on prob., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., with effect from July 21 last, in addition to his other duties, v. Adamson. [his other duties.]

**HILL**, Lieut., officg. adjt. 20th N.I., to offic. as wing officer in addition to **HUGHES**, Capt. and brevet major, staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 27th N.I., to be garrison qmrr. of Fort William, v. Fox, dated Sept. 10.

**McDOUGALL**.—The underment. officer reported his return from England:—Capt. (now major) McDougall, 2nd in com. and wing officer, 41st (the Gwalior) regt. N.I.; date of arrival at Bombay, May 21. No. 995.

**MEIKLEJOHN**, Lieut., officg. qmrr. 20th N.I., to offic. as adjt. in addition to his duties as 1st wing subalt.

**MITFORD—PALMER**.—Capt. Mitford, 3rd squad. officer 14th Bengal cav., to be 2nd squad. officer, v. Hennessy, dec., dated Sept. 21. Capt. Palmer, officg. 1st squad. subalt. 10th Bengal cav., to be 3rd squad. officer 14th Bengal cav., v. Mitford, dated Sept. 24.

**PIKE**.—Official notification has been received of the underment. officer having been removed to the batt. of his regt. specified:—Ens. Pike, 12th foot, 2nd batt.

**REMMINGTON**, Ens., 88th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 15th N.I., on prob., v. Boileau, Bengal cav., dated Sept. 18.

**RENNICK—NOTT**.—Lieut. Rennick, R.A., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern 4th N.I., on probation, v. Quinet; dated Sept. 22. Capt. Nott, late 1st European regt., is directed to join and do duty with 5th N.I., on the expiration of his present sick leave.

**SAUNDERS**.—The services of Major Saunders, late 4th European L.C., A. de C. to the Lieut. gov., N.W. Provs., are, at his own request, replaced at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. No. 997, Sept. 29.

**SWETENHAM**.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Aug. 30, apptg. Ens. Swetenham, 2nd wing subalt. 27th N.I., to offic. as qmrr., in add. to his other duties, v. Campbell, on leave.

**TYTLER**, Lieut., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. 8th Bengal cav., v. McNeale, officg. as adjt. Dated Sept. 21.

**VANRENNEN**.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Sept. 3, apptg. Cornet Vanrenen, 2nd squad. subalt. on probation, officg. 1st squad. subalt. 11th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Hughes.

**VIBART—McNAIR**.—Capt. Vibart, 3rd squad. officer 15th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Birch. Capt. McNair, late 29th N.I., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer 15th Bengal cav., v. Vibart. Dated Sept. 24.

**WILLES**, Lieut. col., dep. comy. gen. and officg. comy. gen., to be comy. gen., from July 22 last, v. Major gen. Macpherson, who vacates on succession to colonel's allowances.

## MEDICAL.

**BOSE**, Sub asst. surg., in civil med. charge of Jhelum, is transfd. to the civil medical charge of Gujranwala. No. 2,897, Sept. 21.

**LYONS**.—Sirhind div. order confd., directing Staff asst. surg. Lyons, attached to 92nd foot, Jullundur, to proceed to Allahabad for duty.

**MACMULLEN**.—Presy. div. order confd., dated Aug. 5, directing Staff asst. surg. Macmullen, doing duty 96th foot, to proc. to Allahabad for duty.

**QUINNELL**, R. J., Hon. asst. surg., in civil med. charge of Gujranwala, is transfd. to the civil med. charge of Jhung, v. Mitnish. No. 2,896, Sept. 25.

**RAYE**, Asst. surg., apptd. to do duty with civil surg. of Auritsar, joined his appt. on Sept. 1. No. 2,917.

**ROSE—STEVENS**.—Surg. major Rose, on arrival at Morar, to relieve Asst. surg. Stevens of his med. duties. Asst. surg. Stevens on being relieved to proceed to Agra for duty.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## THE FURLOUGH RULES.—LIEUT. COLONELS.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have had under my consideration in Council your lordship's letter, dated June 3 last, No. 171, regarding a decision on the question raised by the Govt. of Madras—whether lieut. cols. of the local service, who have elected the Furlough Rules of 1793, are entitled to resume the command of their regiments on their return to India from leave of absence.

2. According to the custom in the Indian army under the former organisation, a lieut. col. commanding a regiment when going on furlough under the regulations of 1793 resigned his command; but, as a matter of course, on his return he was appointed to the command either of that corps or of another to which he had been transferred in his absence.

3. By the new organisation, however, if he were to resign the command of his regiment, another officer would be appointed thereto; and on the return of the lieut. col. it might probably happen that there would be no vacancy to which he could be appointed.

4. To permit a local officer, under the Furlough Rules of 1793, to retain his command as if he were an officer of the staff corps, is no doubt open to the objection raised by the C. in C., that it is giving him the benefit of both sets of Furlough Rules. It must, however, be borne in mind that two different matters are bound up in the choice of Furlough Rules, namely the mode of computing furlough and pay while on leave, and the mode of reckoning service for pension. An officer who has elected the Rule of 1793 might be willing to come under the Regula-

tions of 1868, so far as his furlough is concerned, and yet might be loath to do so, on account of the benefits as regards his service for pension, which he would forfeit by giving up the Rules of 1796.

5. Bearing in mind the difficulty in which such officers may thus be placed, and considering the comparatively small number to whom the Rules of 1796 are now applicable, I have no objection to permit an exception to be made, so far as to permit officers of the local service, appointed to be commandants of regiments, who have chosen to abide by the Furlough Rules of 1796, to retain their appointments during the period of furlough, and on the rates of pay sanctioned by those rules.—I have, &c.,

London, August 10, 1869.

ARGILL.

#### BANDS AND MESSES.

Simla, Sept. 28.—No. 278.—To obviate misconception on the subject, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that an *unseconded* officer of H.M.'s British service on staff employ is required to pay [G.O. No. 33 of 1867] subscription to the mess and band of his corps *until seconded* and replaced in his regiment by an additional officer paying mess and band subscriptions.

#### PAY ON RETIREMENT.

No. 280.—In continuation of G.O. No. 357 of Nov. 20, 1868, the following letter from the military department, No. 624, dated Feb. 19, 1864, to the military finance department, is published for general information and guidance:—

With reference to your letter 1,539r, of the 26th ult., submitting a question raised by the Controller of Military Finance at Madras as to the date up to which an officer of H.M.'s British service in India is entitled to Indian allowances, in the event of his being on leave when his resignation is accepted, I am directed to acquaint you that an officer (of a British regiment) permitted to resign, except as the alternative of trial by a court-martial, will continue to receive Indian allowances to the date of quitting his corps, and British pay until the acceptance of his resignation by her Majesty, and, if given leave pending a decision, British pay only from the date he ceases to perform regimental duty.

#### REDUCTION OF REGIMENTS.

No. 1,007.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

Military—No. 224.

India-office, London, Aug. 25, 1869.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—I transmit, for the information of your Lordship, a copy of a correspondence—[from Horse-guards, April 14, 1869; to ditto, May 18 (323 H); to War-office, May 18 (195 W); from ditto, July 24 (No. 5,076)]—which has taken place respecting the measures about to be adopted for the reduction of the establishment of the non-purchase regiments of the line whilst serving in this country.

2. Your Lordship will observe that it has been decided that, whether there may be supernumeraries or not, promotion shall be given in the room of every officer who may retire, when the interests of any officers, late of the Indian Army, would suffer by absorption. But in the case of a death, or a casualty such as that caused by the supersession of an officer, the rule of allowing only one vacancy in two to go in the corps, which is adopted in the reduction of purchase regiments, will be applied also to the new line regiments.—I have, &c., (Signed) ARGILL.

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Major gen., Sec. to Govt. of India.

No. 707.—The following letter from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated Sept. 9, No. 261, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, with accompaniments, is published for information and guidance:—

"Sir,—In reply to your letter, No. 2,498, dated June 8, having reference to an inquiry whether the grain compensation hitherto allowed to pensioners should be discontinued to those whose pensions have been increased under recent orders, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the annexed copy of a memorandum by the Controller General of Military Expenditure, No. 205v, dated Aug. 9, and to state that the Government of India entirely concurs in the views therein expressed, and accordingly request that the compensation be not allowed except in the two cases named therein, if any instances occur during the period such compensation is allowed.

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Colonel,  
Officiating Sec. to the Govt. of India.

"Fort William, Sept. 9."

Memorandum No. 205v.

Papers received with case 2 of schedule No. 46, dated June 22 last, are herewith returned:—

2. The question under reference is, whether the grain compensation hitherto allowed in the Bombay Presidency to pensioners of the army, warrant, and subordinate medical department should be discontinued to those whose pensions have been increased under the operation of recent orders (G.O. No. 69 of Jan. 22, 1868; No. 550 of June 5, 1868; No. 358 of March 23, 1869).

3. This compensation, which was solely allowed on account of the enhanced cost of food, was intended to lighten the pressure from that cause, which was more particularly felt by those on limited means; but the undersigned considers that the concession ought to, and he understood that it would, cease with the grant of increased allowances exceeding or equalling the amount of their former aggregate receipts, including grain compensation.

4. This is precisely the principle on which grain compensation given to establishments has been gradually absorbed in the amount of increased salaries subsequently allowed to them, and as the recent increased rates

of salaries and pensions to the Army, Warrant, and Medical Subordinate Departments were sanctioned with due regard to one and the same object, viz., the increased expense of living generally, the undersigned is of opinion that there is no valid reason why pensioners should be treated differently from establishments in the matter of compensation, which was granted to both, under precisely similar circumstances, and according to a uniform scale of percentages on the amounts at the time of their salaries and pensions.

5. In annexing a statement showing the aggregate receipts of the several Warrant grades under the present and former rates of invalid and widows' pensions with the addition to the previous rates of grain compensation, the undersigned would invite attention to the fact that the present rates of pensions are generally considerably in excess of the previous aggregate receipts, including grain compensation, except in the cases of the invalid pension of assistant and 2nd class apothecaries, the differences in these exceptional instances being, for facility of reference, subjoined. Retiring pensions being drawn at home are not included:—

Pensions and grades.	Amount of pension.	Grain compensation.	Total.	Former aggregate receipts.		Present rates of pension.	Excess of former aggregate receipts over present rates per mensem.	
Invalid pension of 2nd class apothecary...	80	7 2 ... 8 0	83-5 ... 88	7 10 3-5 ... 85	0 0 ... 3	7 10 3-5		
Invalid pension of assistant apothecary...	40	0 0 ... 6 0	46 0 0 ... 40	0 0 ... 6	0 0 ... 0			

6. It may, however, be observed that in almost every case the retiring pensions would be payable at home, and would not, therefore, be affected by the question of grain compensation; but in the two instances of invalid pension the difference between the present rates and the aggregate receipts under the old rates, with the addition of grain compensation, would be admissible; if any instances of such pension should occur during the period, the grain compensation is allowed. (Signed)

A. BROOME, Col., Controller gen. of Military Expenditure.

Military Dept., Account Branch, Simla, Aug. 9.

FURLOUGHS ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.—With a view to regulating the grant of furlough under the Regulations of 1868, as published in G.O. No. 1,061, dated Nov. 10, 1868, the Right Hon. the Governor general in Council is pleased to direct that officers obtaining furlough on private affairs are to understand that the grant of the furlough only holds good for three months from the date of the G.O. notifying it. This period of three months is inclusive of the thirty days' preparatory leave allowed to reach the port of embarkation. In the case of an officer not embarking within the prescribed period, the order granting it will cease to have effect.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES (MILITARY).—The under-mentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the 6th inst.:—Lieut. Smyth, R.A.; Ens. Tobin, 1st battalion 6th foot; Lieut. Barton and Ens. Conolly, 1st battalion 7th foot; Ens. Money, 2nd battalion 12th foot; Ens. Mercer, 1st battalion 19th foot; Schoolmaster Bingham, 2nd battalion 25th foot; Ens. McRae, 36th foot; Ens. Bagot, Colour serg. Twycross, Lance corporal Devine, and Private Fletcher, 2nd battalion 60th foot; Ens. Remington and Jeffreys, 88th foot; Lieut. Burne, 103rd foot; Lieut. Smith, 107th foot; Private Hagan, 109th foot; Asst. surgs. Griffiths and Hutcheson, Indian Medical Service; Hospital apprentice Gill, Sub Medical Department; Ens. Walker, 55th foot, is permitted to join the senior department of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and to study therein, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1870.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civil servants obtained leave of absence in September, on medical certificate, under New Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—One month's privilege leave is granted to Mr. Harding, magistrate and collector of Muttra, with effect from Oct. 1. The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. Stogdon, assistant commissioner, Ambala, dated May 28 last, is cancelled at his own request. Major Millar, cantonment magistrate, Jullundhur, has three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he availed himself of the same. The privilege leave for two months granted to Lieut. col. Dwyer, deputy commissioner, Gurgaon, dated April 16 last, is cancelled. Two months' privilege leave is granted to Capt. Bloomfield, officiating deputy commissioner, Balaghat, from Oct. 25. Mr. Eede, deputy accountant general N.W.P., availed himself, on Sept. 2, of the three months' privilege leave granted him, dated Oct. 10. Mr. Lincoln, assistant secretary to financial commissioner, four months, on private affairs, from July 28. On Aug. 14 Mr. Lushington, accountant general, Madras, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him dated June 24. Mr. Lodwick made over charge of the office of deputy accountant general, Madras, to Mr. Mackey, and assumed charge of the office of accountant general; and Mr. Mackey made over charge of the office of first assistant accountant general to Mr. Donald. Three and a-half months' leave, with effect from June 30 last, is granted to Rev. Spear, chaplain of Meerut. Two months' privilege leave is granted to Rev. Stamper, chaplain of Moradabad, with effect from Oct. 11. Privilege leave for six weeks is granted to Lieut. Harrison, executive engineer, Eastern Jumna canal, from Sept. 21. Lieut. Howard, executive engineer, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate in charge of the division during the absence of Lieut. Harrison. With reference to notification dated July 28 last, Mr. Brind, executive engineer, availed himself of the leave therein granted him on Sept. 13, making over charge of the Meerut division, Ganges Canal, to Mr. Corder, assistant engineer, on the afternoon of that date. Mr. Graves, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, 2nd division, Agra Canal, availed himself of the leave granted him on Aug. 30. Mr. Quarry, assistant engineer, special works division, Baree Doab Canal, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted therein on the forenoon of Sept. 11.



**MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers have furlough to Europe, on medical certificate and leave of absence, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. Fisher, 7th hussars, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops, should his services be required. 2nd Capt. and adjt. Ward, R.A., 19th brigade, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage, should his services be required. Lieut. Mackenzie F battery 16th brigade, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation at Bombay, on private affairs, doing duty with troops, overland, should his services be required. Lieut. Traill, 19th foot, 1st battalion, to Calcutta, from date of leaving the regiment, for one month, to appear before a medical board. Local Major Anderson, 2nd battalion, to England, overland, from date of departure, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs, doing duty with invalids and time-expired men. Capt. Biddulph, to England, overland, from date of departure, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs, doing duty with invalids and time-expired men. Lieut. Clarke, 26th foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops by either route, should his services be required. Capt. Rosser, 37th foot, to England, overland, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation at Bombay, on private affairs, doing duty with troops, should his services be required. Cape Noble, 41st foot, to remain at Simla and proceed into the interior, from Sept. 2 to Nov. 15, in extension. Capt. and paymaster Joiner, 93rd foot, to remain at Nynee Tal, from Oct. 16 to Nov. 15, in extension. Lieut. Byng, 104th foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops going home, should his services be required. Capt. Hosken, 105th foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, *via* Bombay, on private affairs, doing duty with troops, should his services be required. The three months' leave to Simla and adjacent hills, on private affairs, granted to Colonel Cunningham, Bengal infantry, June 21, is cancelled. The fifteen months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. Marriott, 36th foot, by G.O. of Sept. 18, is, at that officer's request, cancelled. Under instructions from the Horse Guards the undermentioned officer is directed to proceed to England *via* Bombay and Egypt, to do duty at the regimental depot:—Capt. Dixon, 1st batt. 11th foot. Lieut. Galloway, R.H.A., to England, overland. Lieut. Harene, officiating 2nd squadron officer 4th Bengal cavalry, to Calcutta, from Oct. 15, 1869, to April 15, 1870, to study the native languages, as a special case. Cornet Reade, 7th hussars, to Kurrachee. Lieut. Beattie, 20th hussars, to port of embarkation, for one month, from Oct. 15, or such date as he may avail himself of it, and thence to England for 15 months, on urgent private affairs. Asst. surg. Corbett, M.B., 21st hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. and Local Major Fraser, No. 1 battery, 25th brigade R.A., to England, from date of embarkation at Bombay, for 15 months, on very urgent private affairs, doing duty with troops should his services be required. Second Capt. Rolland, 23rd brigade R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Symonds, 1st battalion 14th foot, to England, for one year, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Burton, instructor of musketry, 26th foot, to England, *via* Egypt, from date of embarkation. Ens. Richardson, attached to 6th Bengal cavalry, to Calcutta, from July 22 last to Jan. 18 next, to study the native languages, as a very special case. Lieut. Sevier, 41st foot, to England, *via* Egypt, from date of embarkation. Capt. Dane, 59th foot, to Australia, from Sept. 27, 1869, to June 27, 1870, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. Pester, commanding 9th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation to Europe, on furlough. Staff Asst. surg. R. Sutherland, to England, *via* Egypt, from date of embarkation. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Lieut. col. Batson, Bengal staff corps, for two years, embarking at Bombay on or after Oct. 11; Major Leven, Bengal staff corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, for two years, embarking at Bombay; Major Boulton, Bengal staff corps, settlement officer, Kheer district, Oude, for two years, embarking at Bombay; Capt. Pullan, Bengal staff corps, as istant surveyor, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for two years. Lieut. col. Holmes, staff corps, 1st assistant adjt. gen., to Europe for eighteen months, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

GARTHWAITES, L., to be inspector of schools in the Sixth Educational Division, comprising Malabar and South Canara. Oct. 5.  
 IRVING, G. D., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem during the employment of Sharp on other duty. Oct. 5.  
 KIDD.—The unexpired portion of the three months' priv. leave granted to the Rev. J. T. D. Kidd, B.A., from July 13 last is cancelled from Sept. 28, the day on which he left Bangalore to join at Cuddalore.  
 MASTER, J. H., acting coll. and mag. of Bellary, assumed charge of dist. from Kelsall, acting sub coll., on Sept. 27.  
 NELSON, M., conservator of the port of Tellicherry, is appd. shipping master at that port. Oct. 5.  
 SHAR, F. R. H., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Salem, during absence of Price, on leave. Oct. 5.  
 SULLIVAN, H. E., acting coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, assumed charge of the district from Best on Sept. 27.  
 TILLARD.—Porteons.—The undermentioned officers are appd. to institute prosecutions, under Section 81 of Act XIII. of 1864, for offences committed in the districts specified after their respective names:—Lieut. Tilard, acting asst. supt. of police, 1st class—South Arcot; Lieut. Porteons, acting asst. supt. of police, 1st class—Madura. Oct. 5.

### MILITARY.

DAVIDSON, Senior lieut. (capt. in staff corps) to have the position of capt. in 4th regt. N.I., v. Tireman, retired. No. 319, dated Dec. 3, 1867.  
 GUTHORPE, Lieut., of the inf. gen. list, qmtr. and offic. adj. 11th N.I., is admitted to the staff corps from Oct. 5. No. 321.  
 MACKENZIE.—The undermd. officer has returned to his duty, by permission of the home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—Surg. maj. Mackenzie, med. dept., arrived at Madras Sept. 25.  
 NAPIER, Ens. the Hon., of H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders, to be extra aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor. No. 318.  
 SHOKR, Capt., of No. 4 compy., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his commission in the Madras volunteer regt. No. 322, Oct. 5.

### MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

No. 320.—The movements of the 19th and 31th regiments N.I., ordered in G.O.G. Sept. 20 last, No. 303, are cancelled.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.**—The following leaves of absence on medical certificate, have been granted (September and October):—Lieut. col. Drury, controller of military accounts, is granted privilege leave of absence for thirty-four days, from Oct. 7, the duties of the office being performed by Lieut. col. Touch, acting military accountant. Capt. Nepean, staff corps, deputy assistant adjutant general, from Oct. 1 to 31, privilege leave. Major gen. Sir J. R. Smyth, K.C.B., commanding centro division, in extension until Oct. 31; Neilgheries, sick certificate. Lieut. col. Watts, commandant 39th N.I., from Sept. 27, or date of departure, for one month; Presidency, sick certificate. Brevet col. Doria, commandant 5th N.I., from Oct. 10, or date of departure, for one month; Bombay, preparatory to embarking for England on the leave granted in G.O.G. of May 18.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS.**—The Governor in Council directs the publication of the subjoined statement of officers of the Madras civil service absent on furlough, with the date on which their furlough expires, under the new Rules for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1869:—Messrs. Smith, Aug. 13, 1869; Goodrich, Oct. 9; Barlow, Oct. 13; Chamberlain, Oct. 18; Rice, Nov. 20; Sewell, Nov. 20; Holloway, Nov. 21; Davidson, Dec. 11; Sim, c.s.t., Dec. 18; Lilly, Dec. 20; Parker, Dec. 20; Grieg, Dec. 25; Carr, Jan. 6, 1870; Hutchins, Feb. 15; Forbes, March 6; Wedderburn, June 24; Child, Sept. 7; Cook, Sept. 17; Sharpe, Oct. 1; Brandt, Oct. 8; Hudleston, Oct. 9; Burnell, Oct. 15; McQuibue, Nov. 27; Wilson, Dec. 25; Puckle, Jan. 22, 1871; Hon. D. Arbuthnot, Jan. 23; Foster, Feb. 20; Lushington, March 12; Hon. J. C. St. Clair, May 14; Hannyngton, May 24; Carmichael, July 7; Le Fann, Sept. 29.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Mr. J. Hope, acting principal assistant to the collector of Ganjam, three days' privilege leave, in extension of that granted to him in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of July 13 last. Mr. J. F. Price, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Salem, three months' privilege leave, under section 19 of the Rules of 1868. Mr. J. L. Warner, assistant to the collector and magistrate of North Arcot, three months' privilege leave, under section 19 of the Rules of 1868. Lieut. Harris, assistant superintendent of police, Presidency, Salem district, one month's leave on medical certificate. Surgeon major Fitzgerald, M.D., surgeon, 1th district, Presidency, leave of absence on medical certificate, until the 20th December next, to proceed to Bangalore and the Neilgherry Hills, under the Regulations of 1854. The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. E. S. Goodhart, B.A., joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, privilege leave for two months and twenty days. Mr. E. H. Pringle, assistant engineer of the 2nd grade, leave on medical certificate, from the date on which he is relieved of his duties at Erode, up to Feb. 1, 1870, under paras. 11 and 20 of the Unconvenanted Service Absentee Rules.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

ALLEN, W., to be supernum. asst. to coll. and mag. of Kulladghee. Oct. 10.  
 DISNEY, H. K., asst. superint., revenue survey and asst., Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is transfd. to Tanna and Rutnagherry Survey. Oct. 6.  
 DRUITT, G., to be supernum. asst. to coll. and mag. of Nassick. Oct. 9.  
 FAHEY, C. S., to offic. as superint. of works, Western Indus. Oct. 12.  
 FEENEY, W. J., actg. chaplain of Malligum, will act as chaplain of Dholac, visiting Malligum and its several dependant stations. Oct. 6.  
 JACOB, Lieut., R.E., services placed at disp. of Govt. of India for employment in Great Trigonometrical Survey. Sept. 27.  
 MACNAGHTEN, Capt., to officiate as superint. of the G.I.P. Railway police during abs. of Babington, and to be an asst. to the district superintendents of police in the several districts through which the railway passes. Capt. Macnaghten is invested with the powers of a magistrate in the several districts through which the G.I.P. Railway passes; appointed also a dep. comr. of police in the city of Bombay; and appointed to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay. Sept. 30. [Provs. Oct. 6.  
 MUIR, J. F., Bombay C.S., has been appd. an asst. comr. in Central NUGENT, J., an asst. coll. and a mag., F. P., in the Tanna dist., is, so long as he is employed in the dist., invested with power to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talooks under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag. Oct. 9.  
 PHELPS, Capt., received charge of office of the superintdng. engr. in Scinde from Beatty on Oct. 5. Oct. 12.  
 TURNBULL, W., asst. settlement officer, Right Bank Districts, Scinde, is appd. an asst. superint. revenue survey and assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, v. Disney. Oct. 4.

REID, G. B., to be extra 2nd asst. to coll. of Poona. Oct. 9.  
WINTER, H. E., to be supernum. asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna. Oct. 13.

## MILITARY.

BROWN, Ens., 1st batt. 8th foot, has qualified as a surveyor. No. 870, Sept. 27. [No. 865.]  
CRAGIE, Lieut., 2nd drag. gds., is directed to rejoin his regt. forthwith.  
EDEN, Capt., staff corps, is attached to the 18th regt. N.I., and will offic. as 2nd wing sub. No. 933, Oct. 11.  
FAWCETT.—With reference to the G.G.O. No. 351, May 12, Capt. Fawcett, acting dep. asst. qrmr. gen., is posted to the Sind div. of the army, and is directed to proceed to join by the first opportunity. No. 937, Oct. 12.  
FERGUSON, Ens., 1st batt. 2nd foot, is apptd. staff officer, Poorundhur, as a temp. measure. Oct.  
GORDON.—Sind frontier field force order confd., dated Sept. 27, making the following arrangement, with effect from Sept. 23:—Lieut. Gordon, 3rd squad. officer, 2nd regt. Sind horse, to offic. as 2nd in com. during such time as Forbes may offic. as brig. major frontier field force.  
GRANT, Lieut., cadre 2nd regt. light cav., to be capt., from Feb. 24, 1867, v. Farquharson, retired. This cancels G.G.O. No. 25, Jan. 13, promoting this officer to capt. No. 700.  
LAPPING.—Regtl. order confd. dated Sept. 21, apptg. Ens. Lapping asst. instr. musketry, 59th foot, v. Gunter.  
LECHMERE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 14, directing Lieut. Lechmere to perform duties of adjt., 18th N.I., in add. to his own, v. Jopp.  
LUCAS, Cornet, squad. sub. 3rd Sind horse, to be squad. sub. and to offic. as adj. in addition to his own duties. Oct.  
McDERMOTT.—4th ship, Nov. 23, 1869, for Staff surg. H. T. Reade, read Staff surg. P. A. McDermott, as notified in G.O. No. 867, of Sept. 25. No. 925.  
MOSTYN.—That part of G.O.C. No. 742, Aug. 20, which directs Lieut. Mostyn, 1st batt. 24th foot, to proceed to Malta, is *canc.* No. 860.  
ORWIN, Asst. surg., 49th regt., to the med. charge of Mount Abou Sanitarium, v. Staff Asst. surg. Spence, whose two years' tour has expired. No. 926. [868, Sept. 27.]  
SCOTT, Lieut. col., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Ahmednuggur. No. 938.  
SMITH.—Kattywar district order confd., dated Sept. 13, directing Major Smith, 18th N.I., to perform the duties of staff officer, Rajcote, during absence on duty of Jopp.  
STEVENS.—Sind Frontier field force order confd., dated Sept. 25, directing Capt. Stevens, offic. 2nd squad. officer 2nd Sind horse, to offic. as 2nd in comd. 1st Sind horse, with effect from Sept. 23, v. Capt. Malden, proc. on m.c. No. 929.  
TAPP—CHAPMAN.—The underment. officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on Oct. 9:—Major gen. Tapp, c.b., comdg. north. div. of the army; Maj. Chapman, staff corps. No. 938.  
WILSON, Ens., 49th foot, a probationer for the staff corps, from 2nd wing subalt. 28th N.I., to 2nd wing subalt. 20th N.I. No. 941.  
WOOLRIDGE, Lieut. (local capt.), 49th foot, staff officer, Poorundhur, is perm. to resign his appt., and will rejoin his regt. No. 864, Oct.

## BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

No. 683.—The following officer having applied for admission to the staff corps under the provisions of para. 5 of G.O.G.I. No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is apptd. to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified opposite his name:—Ens. Carruthers, 4th foot, staff appt., 2nd wing subalt. 16th regt. N.I., from Aug. 19, 1868. Ens. Carruthers to have the rank of lieut. from Aug. 19, 1868.

No. 698.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. from the date specified:—Lieut. Sartorius, Oct. 1.

No. 699.—The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be captains from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieuts. Crawford and Trevelyan, Oct. 4.

No. 692.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. by brevet, from the date specified, under para. 69 of the despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 194, dated June 17, 1864, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. Hunt, cadre 5th regt. N.I., Oct. 4.

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—ANNUAL RELIEFS.

Adjt. gen.'s Office, *Head Qrs.*, Poona, Oct. 7.—No. 912.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 649, of July 22 last, it is hereby notified, for general information, that, owing to the prevailing scarcity in Marwar and part of Rajpootana, the movements in relief of 11th, 20th, and 28th regts. N.I. have been postponed until the marching season of 1870-71.

## BARRACK—REVISED REGULATIONS.

*Head Qrs.*, Poona, Oct. 13.—No. 940.—The C. in C. is pleased to publish a revised code of barrack regulations for this army, which must be strictly adhered to by all under his command, in supersession of all former orders upon the same points of detail.

These rules will have effect from June 1, 1870, inclusive; arrangements to be made accordingly.

Copies may be obtained from the Qrmr. gen. and from Barrackmasters.

## MEDICAL.

McCUTCHAN, Staff Asst. surg., transf. from Sind to Poona div. Sept. 27.  
McDERMOTT.—Under instructions from H.E. the C. in C. in India, Staff surg. McDermott, at present att. to 95th foot, will proc. to England on being relieved by Surg. Farmer; his services are available for duty with troops. No. 863.

WILLIAMSON, Staff Asst. surg., is att. to B baty. E brig. R.H.A., as a temp. measure, and will accompany baty. to Mhow. No. 880, Sept. 27.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS—POONA HORSE.—It is intimated in military orders that on the departure from Poona, on Oct. 15, of the 3rd regiment L.C., a detachment of the Poona Horse will be brought from Seroor to take over the escort and orderly duties at the former station until the arrival of the 1st regiment L.C.

CHOLERA COMMISSIONERS.—As a special measure, in consequence of the appearance of cholera at Kurrachee, the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to invest the following magistrates, F.P., in Scinde, with the authority conferred on a magistrate of a district by section 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code:—Major Cooper, Mr. W. T. Cole, Mr. F. Gibbons, Mr. W. A. Ingle.

TO DO DUTY.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, &c., under orders to embark for England October 8, per her Majesty's Indian troopship *Malabar*:—Brevet major Twentyman, 18th hussars; Captains Warne, 2nd battalion 24th foot, and Cumming and Hutton, 59th foot; Lieuts. Younghusband and Randolph, 2nd battalion 24th foot, and Goodall, Bruce, and Moore, 59th foot. The senior officer to command.

CIVIL FURLOUNDS.—The Hon. B. H. Ellis is allowed a furlough for six months, from the date of departure of the mail steamer of Oct. 30. Lieut. Seton, Bombay staff corps, having furnished the prescribed medical certificate, is granted thirty days' preparatory leave, from date of departure, to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to England. Major Beville will conduct the duties of commissariat officer at this station on the departure of Lieut. Seton on sick certificate, until the arrival of his successor.

NEW DEPOT.—The Government of India having sanctioned a depot at Deolallee as a temporary measure, the C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments thereto:—Major and Local Lieut. col. Berry, 1st royals, now commanding the general depot, Poona, to be commandant; Lieut. Faulkner, 95th regiment, to be adjutant; Lieut. Emerson, 8th foot, to be pay and quartermaster. Major and Brevet col. the Hon. E. C. Massey, 95th regiment, is appointed commandant of general depot, v. Lieut. col. Berry.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Staff: Staff veterinary surg. Hallen. 1st Battalion 8th Regiment: Capt. Crawley, Ensign Martyn, and Lance Corporal O'Connor. 59th Regiment: Lieut. Herchmer and Private Minnis. 96th Regiment: Ensign Vincent. Mr. W. B. Mulock passed an examination in Guzerathee, according to the high proficiency standard, on Sept. 5. Mr. R. T. Wingate, supernumerary assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha country, has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.—The following list of officers on furlough on July 1, 1868, who have elected the Regulations of 1868, is published:—Capt. and brevet colonel Ballard, c.b., royal engineers; Lieut. colonel Stileman, infantry; Major Fergusson, staff corps; Capt. Henslowe, cadre 3rd European regiment; and Asst. surg. Barry, m.d., medical establishment. The following list of officers of the warrant grade on furlough, who have elected the Furlough Rules notified in G.G.O. No. 158, Feb. 24, 1869, is published:—Lieut. and Asst. comsy. Davis, public works department; Ensign and Deputy asst. comsy. Blair and Conductor Sutton, ordnance department; Apothecary Mulrony and Apothecary Higgs, medical department.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS, &c.—The undermentioned officers have obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave, under the New Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. Yates, general list, 2nd wing subaltern 3rd N.I., to Europe for two years. Col. Richards, staff corps, commandant H.M.'s 6th N.I., for two years. Lieut. Bannermann, staff corps, adjt. 1st Central India Horse, for twenty months. Capt. Fenn, 49th foot, to England; this officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjt. gen., Horse Guards. Rev. G. W. Sharpin, acting chaplain of Sholapoor, to Europe for two years. Asst. surg. Cockell, of the Bombay medical establishment, to Europe for two years. Major gen. Pelly, staff corps, is permitted to return to Europe from Nov. 8 next. Capt. Stratt, staff corps, wing officer 3rd N.I., to Europe for two years, in November next. Surg. Miller, to Europe for two years, in December next. The furlough to Europe, dated June 30 last, to Lieut. Mockler, acting 3rd assistant to the political resident at Aden, is under the Furlough Regulations of 1868. The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years:—Capt. Weldon, Madras staff corps, officiating squadron subaltern 3rd cavalry Hyderabad contingent; Surg. major Johnstone, m.d., secretary, inspector general Indian medical department; Lieut. Harden, Bengal infantry, general list, and 1st wing subaltern 22nd Punjab N.I. Lieut. Cumberland, 82nd foot, to proceed to England by overland route. Lieut. Apthorp, 108th foot, from Sept. 13 to Oct. 12, and Lieut. Yates, 3rd N.I., thirty days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Cornet Reade, 7th hussars, to England by the overland route; this officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjutant general, Horse Guards. Major Gostling, 49th foot, from Sept. 25 to Oct. 24, on private affairs, preparatory to obtaining leave to England. Surg. Bain, m.d., 28th regt. N.I., from Oct. 21 to Nov. 5, in extension. Colonel Graves, c.b., commanding 3rd L.C., from Oct. 13, 1869, to April 13, 1870, on private affairs. Capt. Humphrey, 29th regt. N.I., from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, to proceed to Munora. Lieut. Bernard, E brigade R.H.A., from Oct. 2 to Oct. 16, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. Mathias, 108th foot, from Sept. 26, 1869, to March 25, 1870, on private affairs. Lieut. Chambers, 5th regt. N.I., from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, to proceed to Vingoria and the coast. Lieut. Hennell, 25th regt. N.I., one month from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Oct. 19.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff asst. surg. W. T. Paliologus to be staff surg., v. S. A. Lithgow, appointed to the 79th foot; Staff asst. surg. T. S. Barry to be staff surg., v. T. K. Birnie, appointed to the 68th foot; Staff asst. surg. J. C. Knipe to be staff surg., v. A. R. Kilroy, appointed to the royal artillery; Oct. 20.

#### BREVET.

Col. H. Forster, c.b., royal (late Bombay) art., to be major gen., v. R. Horsford, royal (late Bengal) artillery, deceased; Sept. 14.

Col. R. S. Beatson, retired full pay, royal engineers, to be major gen., the rank being honorary only; Oct. 20.

Paymaster and honorary capt. D. Cant, 79th foot, to have the honorary rank of major; Aug. 10.

Quartermaster J. Mutch, half-pay of the royal engineers, to have the honorary rank of capt.; Oct. 20.

Surg. major H. Briscoe, m.d., royal artillery, who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of dep. inspector gen. of hospitals; Oct. 20.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. F. G. Kempster, Madras staff corps; Oct. 5, 1868.

Lieut. col. A. R. Frazer, Madras staff corps; Oct. 5, 1868.

Lieut. col. S. Thacker, Bombay staff corps; Dec. 11, 1868.

Lieut. col. C. P. Molony, Madras staff corps; Dec. 11, 1868.

Lieut. col. H. Hopkinson, Bengal staff corps; Dec. 12, 1868.

Lieut. col. R. R. Mainwaring, Bengal staff corps; Dec. 21, 1868.

Lieut. col. M. T. Firench, Madras staff corps; Dec. 21, 1868.

Lieut. col. A. L. Steele, Madras staff corps; Dec. 21, 1868.

Lieut. col. A. F. Place, Madras staff corps; Dec. 21, 1868.

Lieut. col. G. H. Saxton, Madras staff corps; Jan. 11.

Lieut. col. W. S. Simpson, Madras staff corps; Jan. 11.

Lieut. col. G. F. Shakespear, Madras staff corps; Feb. 10.

Lieut. col. R. J. Mead, Bengal staff corps; March 1.

Lieut. col. J. M. Macgregor, Madras staff corps; March 1.

Lieut. col. G. Holroyd, Bengal staff corps; March 1.

Lieut. col. J. R. McMullin, Bengal staff corps; March 1.

Lieut. col. F. J. B. Priestley, Madras staff corps; March 2.

Lieut. col. F. P. Layard, Bengal staff corps; March 11.

Lieut. col. E. J. Rickards, Bengal staff corps; March 27.

October 29.

7th Hussars.—Ens. the Hon. A. J. G. Byng, from the 24th foot, to be cornet, v. W. F. Bennett, deceased; Oct. 30.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. H. Latham (late Bengal) to be 2nd capt., v. J. A. Low, placed upon temporary half-pay; Sept. 30. Lieut. J. P. Nolan to be 2nd capt., v. W. N. Persé, placed upon temporary half-pay; Oct. 30.

To be Veterinary Surgeons.—Acting Vet. surg. J. H. Lemon; June 20, 1868. Acting Vet. surg. G. Durrant; Dec. 2, 1868. Acting Vet. surg. J. C. Dwyer; Dec. 23, 1868.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. J. F. D. Donnelly, from the seconded list, to be supernumerary; Oct. 1.

1st Foot.—Ens. W. B. Macdonald to be lieut., by purch., v. J. W. Turnbull, who retires; Ens. T. P. Ross, from 11th foot, to be ensign, v. Booth, prom.; A. Smith, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Macdonald; Oct. 30.

3rd Foot.—Ens. W. Moyers to be lieut., by purch., v. W. R. A. Haly, who retires; A. E. Ommancey, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Moyers; Oct. 30.

7th Foot.—Lieut. J. R. Beckett, from 37th foot, to be lieut., v. H. M. Barton, who exchanges; Oct. 30.

14th Foot.—Lieut. B. Channer, from 3rd West India regt., to be lieut., v. S. J. R. Toms, who exchanges; Oct. 30.

19th Foot.—Ens. W. A. Burnett to be lieut., by purch., v. E. S. Mott, who retires; N. N. Winter, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Burnett; Staff asst. surg. J. Leader to be asst. surg., v. H. Walker, appointed to the staff; Oct. 30.

24th Foot.—Capt. J. A. L. Hamilton, from half-pay, late 2nd West India regt., to be capt., v. C. F. Lloyd, who retires on temporary half-pay; Lieut. G. Paton to be capt., by purch., v. J. A. L. Hamilton, who retires; Ens. A. A. Morshhead to be lieut., by purch., v. Paton; the Hon. A. J. G. Byng to be ensign, by purch., v. Morshhead; Oct. 30.

37th Foot.—Lieut. H. M. Barton, from 7th foot, to be lieut., v. J. R. Beckett, who exchanges; Oct. 30.

41st Foot.—Lieut. M. W. Kelly, who has resigned his position as probationer for the Indian staff corps, from supernumerary list, to be lieut., v. M. T. B. Michell, dec.; Aug. 20.

60th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. J. P. Rooney to be asst. surg., v. R. O. Hayden, appointed to the staff; Oct. 20.

76th Foot.—Paymaster and Honorary capt. A. Baird, from 2nd foot, to be paymr., v. Honorary major H. W. Sibley, placed on half pay; Oct. 30.

93rd Foot.—D. S. B. Mackenzie, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. G. H. H. Hill, who retires; Oct. 30.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surgeon R. O. Hayden, from 60th foot, to be staff asst. surgeon, v. J. P. Rooney, appointed to 60th foot; Asst. surgeon H. Walker, from 10th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. J. Leader, app. to 19th foot; Oct. 30.

#### BREVET.

Brevet col. C. H. Brownlow, c.b., major, Bengal staff corps, to be aide de camp to the Queen; Oct. 30.

Brevet col. J. T. Grant, c.b., lieut. col. half pay, late 18th foot, to have the local rank of major general in India; Oct. 30.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At Attock, Oct. 4, wife of Capt. P. C. Anderson, R.A., son.

AUDDY—At Calcutta, wife of Baboo Nursing Dass Auddy, son.

BARNES—At Sealkote, wife of Capt. Barnes, Bengal Lancers, son.

BECKETT—At Shekh Bodeen, Sept. 29, wife of H. B. Beckett, Esq., Asst. Commissioner, daughter.

BLACKWELL—At Hyderabad, Oct. 1, the wife of W. H. Blackwell, Esq., Head Accountant Collector's Office, son.

BUCKLE—At Moorshedabad, Oct. 6, wife of W. B. Buckle, C.S., son.

CARNDUFF—At Berhampore, Oct. 8, Mrs. David Carnduff, son.

CLARKE—At Calcutta, Oct. 7, wife of S. E. J. Clarke, daughter.

COMRIE—At Howrah, Oct. 5, wife of William Comrie, Esq., E.I.R., son.

COTTON—At Kussowlie, Sept. 23, wife of H. G. Cotton, Esq., C.E., Executive Engineer, Punjab, Special Works, daughter.

COOK—At Jullunder, Oct. 3, wife of Henry Frederick Cooke, son.

CRUDDAS—At Belmont, Mazagon, wife of Mr. John Cruddas, Asst. Engr., Elphinstone Land and Press Company, son.

DANIELL—At Ahmednuggur, Oct. 10, Mrs. Henry Daniell, son.

DEAN—At Mangalore, Oct. 1, wife of Serg. major S. Dean, H.M.'s 14th Regt., Madras N.I., son.

FAREWELL—At Ootacamund, Oct. 4, wife of Lieut. col. Farewell, daughter; FERGUSON—At Tittagbur, Oct. 6, wife of Robert Fergusson, Esq., Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Madras, son.

FIELDER—At Calcutta, Oct. 8, wife of W. H. Fielder, son.

FOX—At Cawnpore, Oct. 3, wife of Apothecary C. L. Fox, 1-14th Regt., son.

HAYNES—At Allahabad, Oct. 9, wife of Capt. Edward Court Haynes, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, daughter.

HENNESSY—At Cawnpore, wife of Lieut. D. C. Hennessy, Quartermaster 10th Regt. N.I., daughter.

HOWARD—At Jeypore, Rajpootana, Oct. 3, wife of Mr. W. Howard, son.

HUTCHINSON—At Neemuch, Oct. 11, wife of Lieut. col. A. R. E. Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps, son.

HYNDMAN—At Mussoorie, wife of P. K. Hyndman, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., son.

KENNEDY—At Hingoli, Oct. 5, wife of J. J. Kennedy, Esq., 5th Inf., Hyderabad Contingent, son. [sionary, S.P.G., daughter.

KIDD—At Sullivan's gardens, Madras, Oct. 3, wife of Rev. D. P. Kidd, Missionary, S.P.G., daughter.

KNOX—At Meerut, Oct. 7, wife of G. E. Knox, C.S., son.

LANE—At Murree, Sept. 30, wife of Capt. W. M. Lane, Postmaster-General, Punjab, daughter.

LARPENT—At Lahore, Oct. 7, wife of F. de H. Larpent, son.

LAUDER—At Bombay, Oct. 14, the wife of Quartermaster Sergeant C. Lauder, of the Colaba Sanitarium, son.

LONG—At Dehree, on the Soane, Oct. 3, wife of G. R. Long, Esq., son.

LOW—At Nynce Tal, Oct. 1, wife of Irvine Low, Esq., Capt. Cadre 5th Eur. Light Cavalry, son.

MAIR—At Esmore Retreat, Madras, Oct. 8, wife of Dr. R. S. Mair, Dep. Coroner of Madras, daughter.

MARSTON—At the Fort, Galle, Oct. 3, Mrs. Marston, son.

PHELAN—At Morar, Gwalior, Oct. 4, wife of Mr. S. W. Phelan, son.

ROBINSON—At 32, Upper Circular-road, Calcutta, wife of Mr. C. E. Robinson, daughter.

SANDEMAN—At Cuttack, Sept. 23, Mrs. Douglas Sandeman, daughter.

SMITH—At Neemuch, Sept. 20, wife of Mr. W. C. Smith, Barrack Master, daughter.

STEWART—At Palmarcottah, Sept. 3, wife of Capt. J. S. Stewart, Madras Staff Corps, daughter, stillborn.

SUTHERLAND—At St. Andrew's, Aug. 24, wife of Dr. J. Sutherland, Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals, Bengal Army, son.

THOMPSON—At Kussowlie, Oct. 2, wife of Superintending Staff Surgeon Major Thompson, daughter.

URQUHART—At Calcutta, Oct. 1, wife of E. D. Urquhart, Esq., son.

WARING—At Great Valley, Ceylon, Sept. 30, wife of E. C. Waring, Esq., daughter.

WIGLEY—At Cinnamon-gardens, Ceylon, Oct. 3, wife of Charles T. Wigley, Esq., daughter.

WILLARD—At Mazagon, Oct. 14, wife of Mr. W. Willard, son.

WILLES—At Simla, Oct. 5, wife of Lieut.-Col. Willes, Bengal Staff Corps, and Commissary General, son.

### MARRIAGES.

ANTONIO—ROBERTSON.—At St. John's Church, Vellore, Sept. 25, Asst. Apophy, C. M. Antonio, to Mrs. Mary Robertson.

BOLTON—LOWE.—At St. John's Church, Calcutta, Oct. 2, Edmund Henry, youngest son of Henry Bolton, Esq., of Scarbro', to Elizabeth Amy, third daughter of Alexander Lowe, Esq., of Bangalore.

CLARKE—RODMELL.—At St. Mathias' Church, Vepery, Oct. 5, Mr. Thos. Cunningham Clarke, solicitor, eldest son of Mr. T. G. Clarke, Senior Magistrate of Madras, to Rosannah Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Rodmell.

CONYERS—DOYLE.—At St. Mathias' Church, Vepery, Oct. 6, Mr. Benjamin H. Conyers, Government Telegraph Department, to Catherine Esther, daughter of the late Mr. James Doyle. No cards.

DYER—JULL.—At St. John's Church, Calcutta, Oct. 2, James Dyer, Esq., youngest son of J. Dyer, Esq., branch pilot, in the H.E.I. Co.'s Service, to Augusta Caroline, eldest daughter of Capt. E. P. Jull, of Goldstone, A.S.

FAIRLEY—ROBERTS.—At the British Embassy, Brussels, Sept. 1, William Cunningham Fairley, of British Burmah, to Letitia Whiteway, eldest daughter of William Roberts, Esq., of Kensington Park Gardens, London.

JONES—SHIPSTONE.—At St. John's Church, Calcutta, Oct. 7, Thomas J. Jones, Lieut. Royal Horse Art., to Margaret G., daughter of the Hon. Thomas Shipstone, C.M.G., Secretary for Native Affairs, Natal.

SCOTT—POWELL.—At Murree, Oct. 2, Mr. George B. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Frank Powell, Murree.  
 TWIDALE—FENWICK.—At St. James's Church, Calcutta, Oct. 7, by special licence, Mr. E. A. Twidale to Miss Sarah Ann Fenwick.

## DEATHS.

BANKS.—At Lucknow, Sept. 16, of cholera, Charles A. L., only son of Mr. Stephen Banks, E.I. Railway, aged 2 years. [36th Regt.  
 BELL.—At Camp Bara, near Peshawur, Oct. 2, A. Bell, Esq., Surgeon, BURGALL.—At Marshall's-road, Egmore, Oct. 1, wife of Mr. J. C. Burgall, Inspector of Police, aged 50.  
 DARVALL.—At Ryde, Australia, Major Darvall, late of the 19th Light Dragoons. He served under the Duke of Wellington at the siege and capture of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799; aged 95.  
 DREWETT.—At Parell, Oct. 10, Frances Eyre, daughter of Mr. Thomas Drewett, aged 3 months.  
 ELSAM.—At Vingorla, Oct. 5, the infant daughter of H. B. Elsam.  
 KINLOCH.—At Dinapore, Oct. 4, Hugh, infant son of Alexander A. A. Kinloch, Esq., Rifle Brigade.  
 LINGLEY.—At Meerut, Oct. 2, Olivia H. E., daughter of George Burns Lingley, aged 6 years.  
 McDOWELL.—Oct. 15, Alexander J. McDowell, Sub-Cotton Inspector, aged 55 years. [ral Depot, aged 38 years.  
 MURRAY.—At Poona, Oct. 8, Elizabeth, wife of Paymaster Murray, Gene-OSBORNE.—Oct. 2, at Landour, Julie, wife of Captain Osborne D. Osborne, 55th regt.  
 PATTERSON.—Oct. 24, at sea, on board S.S. *Deccan*, John Patterson, R.N.R., Sup. P. and O. Company, aged 56.  
 PHELAN.—At Morar, Gwalior, Oct. 4, William C., son of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Phelan, aged 2 years.  
 PLOWDEN.—At Jubbulpore, Sept. 12, Clara F., wife of Capt. C. H. Plowden, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Dumoh, Central Provinces.  
 POWELL.—At Madras, Oct. 5, W. Powell, aged 29 years.  
 RAVENHILL.—At Meerut, Oct. 5, Alice E., infant child of Capt. Ravenhill, R.H.A.  
 SHORT.—At the Depot Hospital, Poonamallee, Oct. 3, Ann, widow of the late Barrack serg. E. Short, aged 64 years.  
 VINAY.—At Poonamallee-road, Madras, the residence of his daughter and son-in-law, Oct. 12, Aurele Vinay, Esq., in his 69th year.  
 WILLIAMS.—At Agra, Oct. 6, Mr. John Williams, Government pensioner, aged 63.  
 WOODWARD.—At Kurrachee, Oct. 1, Eleanor M., daughter of Mr. Woodward, aged four months and 25 days.

## Official Papers.

## EUROPEAN VAGRANCY IN INDIA.

The importance of the new Act, which has passed with a view to checking a growing evil in India, induces us to publish the chief sections:

## AN ACT TO PROVIDE AGAINST EUROPEAN VAGRANCY.

Whereas numerous persons of European extraction are at present wandering in a destitute condition throughout India, and whereas such conduct is prejudicial to public order, and it is expedient to prevent the same; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

## PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The European Vagrancy Act, 1869."
2. Sections three, seventeen, eighteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty-four shall come into operation at once, and shall extend to the whole of British India and to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with her Majesty:  
 Sections twenty-five, twenty-six, and thirty-one shall come into operation on the first day of January, 1870, and shall extend to the whole of British India and to the said dominions:  
 And the rest of this Act shall come into operation in such parts of British India and of the said dominions and on such day or respective days as the Governor general of India in Council shall from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoint in this behalf.
3. In this Act "persons of European extraction" includes Americans and Australasians:  
 "Vagrant" means a person of European extraction found asking for alms, or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence.

## PART II.—PROCEDURE.

4. Any police officer may, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, require any person who is apparently a vagrant to accompany him or any other police officer to and to appear before the nearest magistrate of police, and may, without those limits, require any such person to accompany him or any other police officer to and to appear before the nearest justice of the peace exercising the full powers of a magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
5. The magistrate of police or justice shall make a summary inquiry into the circumstances and character of the alleged vagrant; and if he is satisfied that such person is a vagrant, he shall record in his office a declaration to that effect.  
 If he is further of opinion that the vagrant is not likely to obtain employment at once, or if he has reason to believe that a declaration of vagrancy has on any former occasion been recorded in respect of such vagrant, he shall require the vagrant to go to a Government work-house and shall draw out an order to that effect.  
 The vagrant shall then be placed in charge of the police for the purpose of being forwarded to the work-house, and the said order shall be a sufficient authority to the police for retaining him in their charge while he is

on his way to the work-house, and to the governor of the work-house for receiving and detaining such vagrant.

6. Where the officer making the inquiry mentioned in section five is of opinion that the vagrant is likely to obtain employment in any place subject to the Local Government or (when the vagrant is in any part of the said dominions) in any place subject to the nearest Local Government, such officer may in his discretion forward the vagrant to such place in charge of the police, and draw up an order to that effect.

Such order shall be a sufficient authority to the police for retaining the vagrant in their charge while he is on his way to such place of employment.

7. Upon his arrival at the place of employment the vagrant shall be taken before the nearest magistrate of police or justice of the peace exercising full powers as aforesaid, to whom the order for transmission shall be delivered.

Such officer shall thereupon, to the best of his ability, assist the vagrant in seeking employment, and may in the meantime, if he think fit, keep the vagrant in the charge of the police.

Should the vagrant fail to obtain suitable employment within a reasonable time, not exceeding fifteen days from such arrival, such officer shall forward him to a Government workhouse in the manner provided by section five.

8. Every person while in charge of the police, whether before inquiry as to his vagrancy, or while he is on his way, under section six, to a place of employment, shall be entitled to an allowance for his subsistence at the rate of eight annas per diem.

The magistrate of police or justice, before whom any vagrant is taken under section seven, may, if he think fit, order the vagrant to receive a similar allowance while he is seeking employment.

The Local Government shall cause such allowance to be paid out of such funds at its disposal and in such manner as it may from time to time direct.

9. Any magistrate of police or justice of the peace exercising full powers as aforesaid may, on being satisfied that any person of European extraction is not likely to become a vagrant, give such person a certificate under his hand stating that for a certain time (mentioning it) not exceeding six months from the date of the certificate, and within certain limits (mentioning them), nothing in sections four, five, six, and seven shall apply to the holder of such certificate; and thereupon (subject to the provisions contained in sections twenty-three and twenty-four) nothing in sections four, five, six, and seven shall apply to such person for such time and within such limits as aforesaid. Every such certificate shall be in the form set forth in the first schedule to this Act annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit.

## PART III.—GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSES.

11. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor general of India in Council, may provide workhouses, with their necessary furniture and establishment, at such places as it may think proper, for the temporary reception of vagrants, or may by writing, under the hand of a secretary to such Government, certify any building, or part of a building, not provided as a workhouse under the former part of this section, to be fit for a workhouse for the purposes of this Act. Every such certificate shall be published in the local official *Gazette*, and thereupon such building or part of a building shall, until the Local Government otherwise orders, be deemed a Government workhouse under this Act.

The Local Government shall allow the same scale of diet for the support of vagrants received in such workhouses as is for the time being allowed for Europeans confined in the local prisons or penitentiaries.

12. Every such workhouse shall be under the immediate charge of a governor, who shall be appointed and may be suspended or removed by the Local Government.

13. Every such governor may order that any vagrant admitted to the workhouse under his charge shall be searched, and that the vagrant's bundles, packages, and other effects shall be inspected; and may direct that any money then found with or on the vagrant shall be applied (subject to the orders of the Local Government) towards the expense of carrying this Act into execution, and may order that all or any of the effects shall be sold, and that the produce of the sale be applied as aforesaid, but subject to the like orders.

14. The governor and the committee of management (if any) of every such workhouse shall use his and their best endeavours to obtain outside the workhouse suitable employment for the vagrants admitted thereto.

When such employment is obtained, any such vagrant refusing or neglecting to avail himself thereof, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

## PART IV.—REMOVAL FROM INDIA.

16. If, after the lapse of a reasonable time, no suitable employment is obtainable for any such vagrant, the Local Government may either (when he shall have entered into such agreement as hereinafter mentioned) cause him to be removed from British India in manner hereinafter provided, the cost of such removal being paid by Government; or it may cause Sections 23 and 30 to be read to him, and may then release him.

17. Any vagrant or other person of European extraction may enter into an agreement in writing with the Secretary of State for India in Council, binding himself—

(a.) To proceed to such port in British India as shall be mentioned in the agreement;

(b.) There to embark on board such ship and at such time as shall be directed by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government of the territories in which such port is situate, for the purpose of being removed from India at the expense of the said Secretary of State in Council;

(c.) To remain on board such ship until she shall have arrived at her port of destination; and





12. Salt.—As already explained in paragraph 54 of our regular Estimate Despatch, the failure of the estimate by more than £400,000 is due to its having been overlooked that in Bengal the stock of Government salt was exhausted; and that a large tract of country, formerly supplied from Madras, would, in consequence of the extension of the railway from Bombay, draw its supplies thence. It is not yet known why the Bombay revenue did not expand to the same extent that the Madras revenue contracted, the rate of duty levied being, in effect, the same in both presidencies.

13. Opium.—The failure of the regular estimate is due to a mistake, which ought not to have been made, in the estimate of revenue from Malwa opium. The decrease is entirely in the Malwa duty.

14. Stamps.—It was not possible very accurately to estimate the effect of Act XXVI. of 1867. That there should be a variation from the estimate of £65,829 is not surprising.

15. Mint.—Nor is it possible ever to know beforehand, with any precise accuracy, the receipts from this head.

16. Law and Justice.—The failure of both estimates is due, in large part, to the balances of some of the process funds not having been carried to credit as was expected; the measure of which these expected credits was one part not having been everywhere completed. In Bombay alone the fund remaining to be thus transferred is £91,000.

17. Marine and Miscellaneous.—The large unexpected receipts under these heads are, to a great extent, nominal; for surplus stores of the Abyssinian Expedition; rebel securities now cancelled and brought to account; unclaimed deposits credited; military funds adjusted; and such like. There are considerable *per contra* nominal charges of a like character, under these two heads, on the debit side.

18. Army.—The large increase in receipts here also is nominal, for surplus stores of the Abyssinian Expedition.

19. Public Works.—The receipts were erroneously estimated in the Regular Estimate, to the extent of £100,000; and Orissa, which was estimated to give £10,000, has yielded only £441.

#### CHARGES, 1868-69.

20.—Interest.—The increase, as compared with both estimates, is due, first, to the usual amount of dividends not being left unclaimed; and, secondly, to much larger payments being made on March 31, on account of the dividend which falls due on that day, than were provided for. As to the first error, it may be remarked that, while £100,000, which was allowed for unclaimed dividends in 1867-68, did not prove too much, £50,000, which was deducted in the Budget of 1868-69, exceeded the actual amount unclaimed by £10,000.

21. Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts.—The increase is due to about £51,000 paid to the Banks of Bengal and Bombay for short loans and on deficient balances, and to considerably larger amounts being paid as interest on Savings Banks' deposits and Service Funds (especially the Bengal Civil Fund) than was expected.

22. Allowances, Refunds, &c.—£200,000 of the increase is the Berar surplus paid to the Nizam, as explained in paragraph 45 of the Regular Estimate Despatch. The rest is owing to no provision having been made for refunds of assessed taxes, under the erroneous impression that the revenue had been estimated net; and to insufficient provision having been made for refunds and drawbacks generally.

23. Land Revenue.—The increase as compared with both estimates is due, apparently, to the improvement in the pay of Ministerial Officers, and in the acting allowances of the Civil Service having proved more costly than was expected.

24. Excise on Spirit and Drugs.—The excess is due to the increased demand for opium for home consumption, the increased revenue from which appears on the credit side.

25. Salt.—The decrease is much less than was anticipated in the Regular Estimate, and is due to the cause stated in paragraph 47 of our Regular Estimate Despatch, viz., smaller purchases in Madras.

26. Opium.—The decrease, which is also much less than was expected in the Regular Estimate, is due to the cause stated in paragraph 48 of the same despatch, viz., the shortness of the crop of 1867-68.

27. Telegraph.—The decrease is due to the non-execution of works provided for in the estimate.

28. Allowances to District and Village Officers.—The decrease has occurred in the Bombay Presidency, and, judging from past years' figures, is probably formal only.

29. Administration and Public Departments, and Law and Justice.—The increase must be attributed to the causes stated in paragraph 23, under land revenue.

30. Police.—The full savings expected in the regular estimate were not realised.

31. Marine.—As stated on the revenue side, the excess shown here is largely nominal, and is balanced by excess receipts of the same character. Stores were purchased for the Abyssinian Expedition, and re-sold, and *vice versa*.

32. Education.—The decrease is not particularly accounted for; it is generally distributed.

33. Medical Services.—The increase is due to the operation of the new medical warrant.

34. Stationery and Printing.—We refer to this increase only to say that it has attracted our attention. There is much room for economy under this head.

35. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services.—The increase is on account of half the subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan (£60,000), and to the portion of the expenses of his reception, which was paid in this year.

36. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.—The decrease is chiefly owing to the £150,000 provided for the payment of Prince Azim Jah's debts at Madras not having been taken up during the year.

37. Miscellaneous.—£151,330 of the excess is loss by exchange on

transactions with England; £20,333 is on account of the charge of two-thirds freight on stores from England now, for the first time, charged under this head. The rest is owing to sundry causes which are not important enough to particularise.

38. Superannuation Allowances, &c.—The increase, as explained in paragraph 54 of the Regular Estimate Despatch, is due partly to adjustments of certain military fund accounts, which are, to some extent, balanced by receipts under XVIII., miscellaneous; and partly to a payment of £90,338 in excess of the estimated donation to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund.

39. The Army.—The slight increase over the estimates is due to the Hazara campaign, which cost about £80,000. On the whole, the army contributes a large saving to the account.

40. Public Works.—The enormous increase of £841,434 is covered to the extent of £510,130, by grants made subsequently to the Budget. No less a sum than £331,304 (net) has been spent without authority from us. This unauthorised departure from Budget limits has been very general in this department, and will receive our immediate and most serious attention. There is reason to believe that a large portion of it will be found to be expenditure for the relief of famine. The Post-Budget grants of £510,130 were partly explained in paragraph 56 of the Regular Estimate Despatch, and may be recapitulated, exactly, as follows:—

Military works (additional grant) ... ..	£250,000
Madras gaols ... ..	50,000
Famine relief ... ..	101,200
Agra Bank building in Calcutta ... ..	45,000
Improvement of port of Calcutta ... ..	30,000
Cyclone repairs ... ..	2,000
Other items ... ..	39,130
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£517,630</b>
<b>Deduct grants withdrawn ... ..</b>	<b>7,500</b>

Remains ... .. £510,130

41. Net Expenditure in England.—It is needless for us to make any remarks under this head, the causes of the very large increase on the Budget of £856,276 having been already, for the most part, recounted by your Grace in paragraph 22 of your despatch No. 252, or appearing in the account that we have just received.

42. Interest on Railway Capital, less net traffic receipts.—This head contributes £197,470 to our deficit from estimate, to which must be added a loss of £21,709 in working the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway. The amount is reduced to £156,643 by improvements in the other two heads—"Land and Supervision" and "Exchange." There is some reason to believe that the real result is rather more favourable than that exhibited in the accounts, which are based upon the actual cash paid into, and out from, our treasuries, and not upon the earnings of the two half-years as calculated by the railway companies, and which form the basis of our contracts with them. We are considering the expediency of altering the accounts, so as to show, in future years, the proper figures; but any such alteration cannot be applied to the past year's accounts at present. Probably a complete adjustment of the entire account from beginning to end will be indispensable. The general causes of the unexpected decrease of railway receipts are known to your Grace, and need not be repeated here.

43. Upon the whole account we have to remark that, disastrous as the result appears, we feel some relief in the consideration that so large a portion of the deficit is due to public works, the expenditure in which department is, undoubtedly, very largely, within our control.

44. The Civil deficit in India is £711,617, and may be attributed, prominently, to the failure of the land and salt estimates, and to the payment of £200,000 to the Nizam. These causes of the unfavourable out-turn are not, we hope, permanent. Nor need we anticipate that the depression of railway traffic will continue; although it is probable that the charge for interest on the capital expended in the construction of new railways must, for a long time to come, grow at least as fast as the traffic receipts. The formidable increase of the home charges will doubtless receive your Grace's attention. There are, no doubt, some extraordinary items among them; but, on the whole, there appears little reason to hope that, unless stringent measures of economy be adopted, the home charges in 1869-70 will be much less than those of 1868-9.

#### REVISED ESTIMATE, 1869-70.

45. We have now to invite your Grace to consider, with us, the position of our finances at the present moment.

46. The extremely unfavourable result of the actual account of 1868-69, coupled with the knowledge of many circumstances which have, in fact, already invalidated our estimates for the current year, has induced us to take the very unusual course of revising the estimates at once, in order to ascertain, if we may, our true financial condition.

47. The extent to which we think it absolutely necessary to alter the estimates made in March is shown in the accompanying Abstract (B) [abstract omitted] which brings out an expected deficit in the current year of £1,727,402, instead of a surplus of £32,650, as brought out in the original estimates.

48. We proceed to explain the grounds upon which, in each instance, we think an amendment of the estimates required.

#### RECEIPTS, 1869-70.

49. Land Revenue.—We reduce this head by £183,100, leaving our estimate still £311,763 in excess of the highest revenue ever obtained from this source. The justification for the higher estimate first made was the progress of the settlements in Oude and elsewhere, and this is our only ground for maintaining our revised estimate at so high a figure. At the same time, we cannot but observe that the figures for past years do not favour the expectation of so large a revenue; and, were we now making the estimate for the first time, we should certainly assess our

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expenditure as are necessary for meeting the expected deficiency of income for the current financial year, the Gov. General in Council now desires to notify to the different Governments and Administrations the share in those reductions which has to be carried out in the Public Works Department.

2. As regards, in the first place, the general question of Public Works expenditure, a detailed examination into the facts of the case has satisfied the Government of India that it may be possible to effect a permanent and very large diminution in the annual expenditure for this branch of the administration without causing that permanent interruption in the progress of improvement which would be greatly to be deprecated, while the urgency of the case demands that the reduction of this class of outlay should be commenced upon at once.

3. In considering the measures which are thus imposed upon the Government of India by paramount reasons of public economy, it is at the outset necessary to review the general incidence of the Public Works expenditure, so that the grant for the coming and subsequent years may be fixed on a scale which shall be duly proportioned to the public services to be provided for, and at the same time within the limits which a prudent administration of the finances dictates. The estimated expenditure for the current year on ordinary public works, excluding all charges for railways and irrigation works with which it is not proposed to interfere, was £5,064,000. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that it will be practicable to reduce this outlay by about one-fourth, so that the total ordinary grant in future years may be brought to about 3½ millions sterling. The ordinary grant from the revenues for irrigation and railways would be in addition to this sum.

4. It does not appear practicable to look for any diminution of that part of the expenditure under the heads of Railway and Irrigation, which is charged against the revenues of the year, and is classed as ordinary. With the extraordinary outlay, or that which is met from funds raised by loan, there is no intention of interfering at all. The ordinary railway expenditure is occasioned by the provision of land for the guaranteed companies, by the salaries of the supervising staff of the Consulting Engineer's Department, and by the loss by exchange, none of which items are susceptible of present or arbitrary diminution. The ordinary expenditure under Irrigation is for the maintenance of existing irrigation works, and the construction of the works of the class that cannot properly be carried out from borrowed funds. From this head also deduction cannot be made. On the contrary, the charge shown in the public accounts for these purposes must increase as new irrigation works are brought into operation, or extensions are made, though at the same time more than equivalent set-off may be looked for from the increase of the revenue obtained by the spread of irrigation.

5. The first head under which the expenditure is capable of being reduced is that on military works and buildings, with which is classed the outlay on Government dockyards. The estimate for 1869-70 was £1,800,000. It is proposed for the future to fix the grant for all military purposes at 1½ millions. The experience of the last few years shows that the necessary outlay on repairs for this class of work is about one-fourth of a million, so that there will remain about one million for carrying out new works. The reduction in the estimate of 1870-71 on the grant of the current year will be £550,000.

6. It is therefore the intention of the Government of India to fix the military grant for the present at the sum above-named, and to let it be understood that this may be regarded as the normal expenditure, which the Government of India will sanction year by year until the great works of construction now in hand are completed.

7. Further, the Government of India entertain hopes that it may yet be found possible, by certain modifications of the designs and arrangements of the barrack and other military buildings, which have been adopted for general use, to secure in the future increased economy of construction, without sacrificing any substantial advantage. If this expectation be realised, the result will be not only a saving of expense, but even the earlier completion of the work which still has to be executed to place the barrack accommodation of the British force quartered in India on a thoroughly satisfactory basis.

8. The Governor General in Council has no intention of permitting any diminution of the care required for meeting all really important sanitary conditions, or any reduction of the extent of accommodation that experience shows to be necessary for the true comfort and health of the soldier. But in the light of the knowledge that has now been obtained of the new style of construction, both as regards its financial consequences and its sanitary results, his Excellency in Council has little difficulty in adopting the conclusion that some costly superfluities may be rejected in the future without any loss of comfort to the soldier, and that by more closely limiting the accommodation to what is really necessary much economy could be effected, and real convenience in no way sacrificed.

9. Having these opinions the Government of India are not without hopes that it may be found that the reduced grant which is proposed for this class of work will in actual efficiency not greatly fall short of the larger sums that have been laid out in past years, and that the final result may be to expedite, and not to delay, the complete housing of the British force in India.

10. The next main head of expenditure to be dealt with is that of communications and roads. The grant for the present year is £1,200,000. The Governor General in Council considers that henceforth the sum allowed may be reduced to one million, and that eventually a still greater reduction may be found possible.

11. In determining to enforce economy in this direction, so far as regards the charges to be borne by the Imperial finances, the Government of India have been in no small degree influenced by the conviction that the time has come when a first step must be taken towards transferring a part of the charge for the construction and maintenance of roads in all parts of India from the general revenues to funds locally raised. The Government of India have for some years been satisfied that to attempt to provide and maintain all the roads required for the inter-communications of so vast a territory from the ordinary revenues, would be to enter on an altogether impracticable task. The matter has been before this Government on

several occasions since 1862, and the view now taken of it has already received in general terms the approval of the Secretary of State.\* It is only by a judicious system of local assessment and control that what is needed can be accomplished, and towards the establishment of such a system the policy of the Government of India will continue to be directed.

12. The duty of the Central Government in respect to the extension of roads must be distinctly understood to be limited by its means to supply funds from the ordinary revenues, and beyond the amount that can thus be furnished no claims can be entertained. If the money is not forthcoming, it cannot be granted. In fixing for the present one million as a suitable allowance for these purposes the Governor-General in Council has of course had to consider the demands upon the revenues for other objects, and his Excellency in Council is of opinion that no larger grant can possibly be made. It must be borne in mind that in fact the sum paid as interest on the guaranteed railway capital, amounting to not less than 1½ million yearly, is a contribution from the general revenues for the provision of the best possible means of communication, railroads, so that in truth the total annual charge for works of this class will amount, even when diminished as now proposed, to the very large sum of 2½ millions.

13. The determination that has been come to that railways shall be extended as rapidly as the finances will admit, and that the prosecution of irrigation canals shall be pushed on in like manner, will lead to the continued addition of new lines of land and water communication, and as the capital for the construction of these works will be applied by borrowed money, a heavy charge on account of interest must temporarily fall on the general revenues. Due regard must be had to this fact in reckoning the extent of the assistance which the Government of India is affording to the improvement of the facilities of internal transport. There is, of course, a natural limit to the power of any Government to develop and stimulate the construction of useful works; and when all the efforts that are now being made for the improvement and extension of railways, roads, navigable canals and rivers, are duly considered, the necessary conclusion must be that the Government of India has not in any way under-valued the importance of such works, or failed to take all measures that could be taken for their being carried out.

14. The Governor General in Council feels satisfaction in being able to add that the principle of local assessments to provide for road construction and maintenance has already been fully accepted in almost all provinces of India. In Madras a road cess has been established for some years, and now yields a large income. In Bombay a similar local rate has more recently been generally introduced. The Government of Bengal has just declared its readiness to adopt a like course, and to introduce into its Legislature a Bill for raising a local rate for roads. In the provinces of Upper India a road cess has long been levied, though its amount is small, and no doubt inadequate to the wants of the country. The Government of India are satisfied that it will be found possible to give such an expansion to the road cess in these provinces also as will admit of its providing fairly for all the real wants of the country in excess of what can be met from the grants from the general revenues.

15. On the whole, the Government of India anticipate that, notwithstanding the proposed present reduction of the Imperial grant for roads, the aggregate outlay for these works will in a very short time not only not be diminished, but be actually increased; and it may reasonably be hoped that progress in its most satisfactory form—that, namely, which depends on local effort and local direction, will be stimulated by the course contemplated, and a great and permanent step made towards placing the extension and maintenance of the provincial and district roads of India on a sound basis.

16. The next head of the public works expenditure calling for attention is that for civil buildings, the estimate for which in the current year is £852,000. The sum to be allowed for the future will have to be reduced to about £600,000. The Government of India have lately had under consideration the heavy demands that arise for the provision of additional or improved accommodation, of the various departments of the civil administration, and fully recognise the multitude of useful objects to be met, and the importance of improving the public buildings of the country, and thus giving additional facilities for improved administration. But the financial necessity of restricting expenditure cannot be set aside, and it becomes unavoidable that the annual expenditure of this description should be limited in amount, and the operation of providing greater or better accommodation for the public establishments spread over a longer period of time.

17. Contingent on the above reductions of expenditure, it will be proper to reckon on some corresponding diminution of charge under the head of establishments, which from the current year were estimated to cost £1,037,000. The probable reduction under this head may be taken at about £200,000, leaving the future charge at about £800,000.

18. For the remaining heads, miscellaneous, and tools and plant, a

\* Extract from Resolution by the Government of India, dated July 31, 1869, paras. 18.

"The gradual growth of roads over the British Provinces, leading as it must do of necessity to the improvement of a country, the means of which are not at present well supplied, will, on demand from the Government of India, some arrangements be made which will allow of the funds available for such purposes being more systematically administered, and so as to ensure a distribution of the same to the most needy and deserving localities in a way that will be most beneficial to the provinces, and in the same measure beneficial to the general administration of the country. The subject is one which will demand mature consideration, but the general direction in which the Government of India is disposed to move has been indicated in the statement made on the publication of the Budget of India for 1870-71, viz., that the Imperial Government should gradually disengage itself of the burden of supplying the means of internal communication for the needs of the roads of the country, and that some means of local taxation and administration should be resorted to for supplementing, and perhaps eventually superseding, the present more centralised system."

Extract from a Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 42, dated December 10, 1869, para. 3.

"One question of more than ordinary moment raised in the Resolution is that which relates to the reimbursement by Government of the fraction of the supply of capital for the roads of India, which is to be met by the local authorities, and to the extent to which the plan of local taxation and administration, which will be substituted for the present more centralised system, will be able to supply the requirements of the country, but, in any case, it could not fail to be productive of a great saving of both direct and indirect."

small reduction may be enforced, so that the charge may be lowered from £138,000, as it now stands, to say £100,000.

19. The general result of these arrangements will be to fix the public works grant for next year as follows:—

Military	...	...	...	...	£1,250,000
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	600,000
Communications	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	} 100,000
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	
Establishment	...	...	...	...	800,000

Total ... £3,750,000

To this may be added £600,000 as in the current year, for agricultural works, and perhaps £200,000 for railway charges against the revenues, making in all, say 4½ millions as the Public Works charge to be borne by the revenues of the year 1870-71, as against 5½ millions for the current year, being, as before mentioned, a diminution of 1½ million.

20. If to the outlay provided from the revenues there be added the sums which it is proposed to lay out from borrowed funds upon new irrigation works and railways, which it is estimated will before long amount to about four or five millions annually, the total amount directly applied by the Government to Public Works will reach more than eight millions sterling yearly. Nor does this properly complete the statement of the contributions of the Government of India to works of internal improvement. It has already been noticed that the charge for guaranteed railway interest is virtually incurred for Public Works. This adds at least 1½ million to the effective expenditure of the year, so that in fact not less than ten millions will be spent from Imperial sources for these objects, even after the reductions determined upon. The Government of India believe it may be affirmed that such a position has scarcely ever before been assumed by any other country in the world.

21. Having thus explained for general information what is proposed for the coming year, and what may be regarded as the probable future normal outlay on Public Works, the Governor-General in Council further desires to announce the reductions which it has been determined to make in the grant of the present year. This reduction is to amount to £792,500, distributed as follows under the main heads of charge before enumerated:—

Military	...	...	...	...	£300,000
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	220,000
Communications	...	...	...	...	137,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	22,500
Repairs	...	...	...	...	77,500
Establishment	...	...	...	...	35,500

Total ... £792,500

22. The quota of this aggregate to be surrendered by each province will be as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Madras	14½
Bombay	12½
Bengal	14½
North-Western Provinces	10
Punjab	9½
Central Provinces	7½
British Burmah	1
Oudh	3½
Hyderabad and Rajpootana	2
Central India	3½
Coorg	½

Total ... 79½ or £792,500

23. In notifying this measure, the Governor-General in Council desires to express the great regret felt by his Excellency in Council in making so large a reduction in public works expenditure during the present year. His Excellency in Council is sensible of the disappointment which may be caused to the different executive administrations, as well as to the zealous officers of the department, by this check to the progress of the different public works under their management, and his Excellency in Council is aware that a sudden reduction in the rate of expenditure, to which all the departmental arrangements have been carefully adapted, must need be attended with great inconvenience, and possibly in some cases with a sacrifice of economy in the first instance; and the different Governments and administrations may be assured that this measure was not determined upon until the Governor-General in Council had fully satisfied himself that it was necessary in the interests of the country, and was calculated to create a less degree of embarrassment than would be brought about eventually by maintaining the present rate of public expenditure. But this determination having been arrived at, the Government of India rely confidently on the thorough and loyal co-operation of the different governments and administrations to give effect to the measure. The Gov.-Gen. in Council requests that each will at once issue the needful orders for carrying out its share of the reduction to be made during the current year, and will take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that those orders shall be promptly and completely acted on by all concerned.

24. The distribution of the total reduction to be made in each province during the current year over the various heads of service is given in the accompanying table; but this may be regarded merely as a provisional distribution. It will be for each local Government to arrange the details of the reduction to the best of its judgment, according to the present state and progress of the work in hand, so that it may be attended with as little loss and inconvenience as possible. Under the very exceptional circumstances of the present time, this redistribution may, if thought essential, extend to the ordinary agricultural grant which has not been interfered with in the provisional scheme contained in the statement, excepting in respect to the embankment works of Bengal.

By Order of his Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council.  
R. STRACHEY, Colonel, R.E., Officiating to the Government of India.

## Home.

**MILITARY.**—Major H. C. Roberts, Madras Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire.

**EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.**—A general meeting of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company is convened for the 24th inst.

**MARRIAGE.**—The Rajah of Sarawak was married on October 28 to Miss de Windt, of Warneford-place, Sevenhampton, Wilts, in Highworth Church. The Bishop of Sarawak performed the ceremony.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for £200,000 in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday, and were entirely allotted to Calcutta. The minimum was fixed, as before, at 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 26 per cent.

**SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.**—At the ordinary meeting of the Society of Engineers, on November 1, the following candidates for election were balloted for and duly elected, viz.:—As member, Edward V. O. Haldane, late assistant-engineer, Hyderabad, Deccan; as a foreign member, Lieutenant John Grierson, Bombay Staff Corps, late R.A.

**ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.**—The *Serapis*, three, Indian screw relief troop ship, Captain John C. Soady, has arrived at Spithead from Alexandria, having on board the 90th (Perthshire Volunteers) Regiment, which was brought from India to Alexandria in the *Junna*, and there transferred to the *Serapis*. The troops were transferred to the *Orontes*, two, iron screw ship, for conveyance to Scotland.

**MEDALS FOR ABYSSINIA.**—The issue of the medals for the campaign in Abyssinia has been considerably delayed by the death of the late Master of the Mint, and by the necessity of having the name of each individual officer or soldier engraved on the medal to be given to him. Many of them have, however, now been distributed, and the remainder will soon be delivered. The medals for the campaign in New Zealand will, we understand, be ready for distribution in a week or two.

**OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.**—Mr. Pender, chairman of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, and chairman also of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta and of the Anglo-Mediterranean lines, has been requested to attend the opening of the Suez Canal as the representative of the most important recent telegraphic enterprises. His acquaintance with and support of these undertakings will doubtless invest his mission with no ordinary commercial and scientific importance.

**THE SUPRESESSION COMMITTEE.**—The labours of the Committee on the Supersession of Colonels have at least been productive of one important result. In the course of their investigations, the curious fact cropped out that three generals who ought to have been added to the unattached list of the British Army, under the Amalgamation Warrant of 1862, were not so dealt with. The departments are now considering how to arrange the removal of the lapse. Under the warrant in question, the transfer should have taken place in 1863.—*Broad Arrow*.

**ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—The official liquidators of the Albert Life Assurance Company have convened a meeting of the representative policy-holders committees for Monday, the 8th Nov., for the purpose of considering a scheme which has been prepared, and has received the approval of the board of an old-established life assurance society, under which holders of Albert policies on lives now assurable will be granted new policies upon equitable and advantageous terms. This arrangement, if adopted by the policy-holders, will, in the opinion of the liquidators, considerably reduce the liabilities of the Albert Company.

**MR. COWASJEE JAHANGIR, C.S.I.**—This well-known liberal Parsee gentleman of Bombay has made donations of £5 each to the following London charities, besides the £1,350 given by him for the beautiful fountain lately erected by the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain Association in Regent's-park:—Alexandra Institution for the Blind, British Home for Incurables, Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, Asylum for the Support and Education of Deaf and Dumb Children, Society for the Relief of Distress, Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home, London Philanthropic Society, Metropolitan Free Hospital, Nightingale Fund for Training Nurses, Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Royal Humane Society, and the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

**COLONEL E. B. JOHNSON.**—It is no secret that Colonel E. B. Johnson, C.B., Royal Artillery, Assistant Military-Secretary at the Horse Guards, is anxious to retire at the termination of the present year from employment on the staff at head-quarters, and return to India. Should Colonel Johnson finally determine to solicit his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to accept his resignation of the post of Assistant Military-Secretary, he will depart from the Horse Guards deservedly regretted by all those who have ever had occasion to visit him on matters of business, as none have ever left his office without experiencing both his amiability and ability. It is to be hoped, however, in the interest of the service at large, that Colonel Johnson may yet reconsider his determination.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

**WILLS AND BEQUESTS.**—The will of Major-General Robert Guthrie McGregor, Bengal Army (retired), was proved in London under £60,000 personalty.—The will of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alexander Atchison, of H.M. Army, late of Rose-hill, Dorking, was proved in London under £25,000 personalty in this country. The executors and trustees appointed for England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales are John Boustead, Esq., army agent; Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Forbes Leslie, Captain Thomas Eardley Hodges, and Richard Jefferson, Esq., of the Albany, testator's partner in his estates at Ceylon. The will is dated Sept. 8, 1863, and a codicil Dec. 10, 1866. The gallant colonel died at his residence, Rose-hill, Sept. 25 last. The testator has bequeathed a large portion of his shares in railway and other public companies to his daughter Ann; the remaining portion he leaves to his wife for her life, and afterwards amongst all his children equally, and appoints his wife residuary legatee.

**THE FRAUDS IN INDIA.**—At Bow-street, on October 29, Thomas Nash Turnbull, an overseer in the Forest Department at Wynad, in the Presidency of Madras, was charged on remand with embezzling various sums amounting to £3,431. 5s., the property of the Indian Government. Mr. Vaughan said since the last occasion he had had the opportunity of reading over the depositions, so that, unless it was the prisoner's desire, there would be no necessity to read them over now. The prisoner replied that he did not wish to have them read to him. Mr. Vaughan said, that being the case, he had come to the conclusion that the *prima facie* case made by Mr. Poland was completely established. He (Mr. Vaughan) should therefore commit the prisoner on the charge of embezzling certain moneys received by him which it was his duty to pay to the Treasury while in his office. He will have to remain in prison until he can be sent to that part of her Majesty's dominions where the offence was committed to take his trial.

**COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association was held on Tuesday, Nov. 2, at the Manchester Town hall. Mr. J. Cheetham, the President, in the course of his address, said that until America sent us a three million crop of cotton the cotton trade of this country would have no relief. Under present circumstances it behoved them to look for other sources of supply than the United States. Referring to India, he pointed to the fact that during the last eight years our annual imports of cotton from that country had gradually risen threefold, and he reviewed the various proposals which had been made for increasing that supply. He gave figures to show that the cotton manufacture had not been, except in the minutest degree, transferred to the Continent, but contended that the trade could never be remunerative as long as cotton was 1s. a pound. As to the Revivers, he challenged them to prove their sincerity by finding some member of Parliament with the courage to propose a duty of 20 or 40 per cent. on cotton from the United States, because there were heavy duties on English imports into that country. Sir Thomas Bazley followed, and said that nothing but a larger supply of cotton at a reasonable rate could restore a healthy condition to the trade.

**COLONEL MACKENZIE.**—Colonel K. D. Mackenzie, C.B., half-pay, 92nd Highlanders, and late Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in Ireland, has been appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General, vice Colonel the Hon. H. H. Clifford, v.c., C.B., appointed Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Colonel Mackenzie, according to "Hart," when attached to General Macdonald's flying column during the Irish rebellion of 1848, was mainly instrumental in capturing Smith O'Brien and forwarding him to Dublin. Immediately after the capture he stopped a railway engine at Thurles, by placing a loaded pistol at the driver's head, he having refused to halt, and the engine at once conveyed Smith O'Brien to Dublin. He served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, as Brigade Major of the Light Division and as Assistant-Quartermaster-General; was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and siege and fall of Sebastopol; for which services he received the war medal with three clasps, a Knightsip of the Legion of Honour, the Fifth Class of the Medjidie, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. He proceeded to India in January, 1858, with the Gordon Highlanders, and served in Central India; was subsequently appointed Assistant Adjutant-General and Deputy Adjutant-General in Bengal. In June, 1859, he was selected by the Governor-General to quell the mutiny of the 5th Bengal European Regiment at Barrackpore, for which he received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council and the Secretary of State for India. He proceeded in January, 1860, to China, as Deputy Quartermaster-General and head of the department.

**EAST INDIA INVESTMENTS.**—The *Pall Mall Gazette* in examining East India Stocks draws the following deductions from the calculations made:—The reason why the price of East India 5 per cent. stock is high—that is, higher than its real value, or, to put it more clearly, why it is a dear stock for investment—is because this loan is repayable in 1880 at par; or, in other words, £100 money will be given for every £100 stock in eleven years from the present time. It is not absolutely certain that this will be done, but the Government have the option of doing so; and if their credit continues as good as it is at present, there is very little doubt but that it will be

done, because they would in that case be able to pay off the Five per Cent. Loan and borrow again at 4 per cent. The fact that the Five per Cent. Government Loan is repayable at par in 1880 is without a doubt not generally known amongst the holders of this stock, otherwise the price would not continue to be quoted at 114, at which price it pays less than Consols. Supposing that the loan were not repayable, the stock at the present price would yield interest to the investor at the rate of £4. 7s. 8d. per cent.; but as the loan is payable off at par (100) in eleven years the investor at the end of that time, if he pays £114 for every £100 stock, clearly loses £14 for every £100 stock he buys, and therefore that amount must be deducted from the interest he has received in the meantime. If £14 be divided amongst eleven years it will give £1. 5s. 5d. for each year; and as the interest yielded at 114 is £4. 7s. 8d., if £1. 5s. 5d. is deducted it leaves £3. 2s. 3d., which is the real interest that this stock pays. Some investors may hold this stock only for a year or two, but the price ought to decline every year until the year 1880, when it will be worth only 100, and therefore there will be a proportionate loss, and the interest received will still be the same.

## India Office.

Nov. 6, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. A. B. Falcon, W. S. Seton-Karr, H. W. Baddy (Uncov.), F. R. Mallet (Uncov.), R. Waddington (Uncov.), and C. W. Wilmot (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. G. O'B. Carew (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. T. R. Tabuteau, Staff Corps; Col. A. Hervey, Inf.; Major A. F. Williams, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major W. Dickinson, C.S.I., Staff Corps; Sub Conductor J. Culbave; Capt. C. T. Haig, Engrs.; Lieut. col. J. P. Sandwith, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. J. Bannerman, Staff Corps; Sub Conductor F. Foley.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. A. J. Elliot, 6 weeks; Mr. H. F. J. Kean, 2 mo.; Mr. G. J. Cawley (Uncov.), 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. J. F. Snaith, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. F. K. Hawkins, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. S. B. Home, Inf., 3 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. T. McMunn, Invalid Estab., 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Conductor D. Vint.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. A. B. Falcon, C. W. Carpenter, J. Simson, R. G. Melvill, and H. B. Goad (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Conductor J. Baker; Asst. surg. W. Finden; Major H. C. Smith, Staff Corps; Capt. P. Story, Inf.; Col. J. A. Wright, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. W. Chambers, Staff Corps; Capt. D. J. Welsh, Art.

*Madras Estab.*—Major T. O'Neill, Staff Corps; Col. J. Kitson, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. T. D. Ker, Inf.; Surg. T. G. Hewlett; Capt. H. D. Cathcart, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTH.

**ELSMIE**—The wife of G. R. Elsmie, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 25, The Grove, Bolton, W., Nov. 2.

### MARRIAGES.

**BUSHBY—CAMPBELL.**—J. C. Bushby, Esq., of Bombay, to Emily, daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq., at St. Phillip's Church, Liverpool, Nov. 4.

**ELTON—ELTON.**—Henry N. Elton, Surgeon-major, Bengal Army, to Mary A., daughter of the late T. Marwood Elton, at St. Saviour's Church, Maidstone, Nov. 2.

**HODGSON—ELDERTON.**—John Hodgson, Esq., of Argood-hall, Llangollen, to Maria T., widow of the late Charles A. Elderton, Esq., of the Bengal Army, at the Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Nov. 2.

**SEWELL—SCHENK.**—George S. Sewell, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, to Emily, daughter of the late John Schenk, Esq., New York, at the British Legation, Berne, Oct. 27.

### DEATHS.

**FORD**—Catherine M., wife of W. Ford, Esq., C.S.I., at H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, and daughter of Major general Hodgson, of Bishop Auckland, at Treholford, Brecon, Oct. 23.

GELL—Mary L., the wife of Colonel Sherbrook Gell, Quartermaster-general, Bombay, at 11, Stoke-terrace, Stoke, Devon, Oct. 31.  
 HARRIS—Major-general Hamlyn L. Harris, Madras N.I., at Westbury-on-Trim, aged 64, Nov. 1.  
 MERCER—George W. G. Mercer, formerly of Fattelghur, N.W.P., India, at 5, Breadalbane-villas, Aberfeldy, Oct. 29.  
 MILLER—Catherine H., the wife of J. W. Miller, M.D., J.P., late of Calcutta, at Gloucester-house, Southsea, aged 40, Nov. 5.  
 PIGOU—Francis, son of the late John Pigou, Esq., of Garden-reach, Calcutta, at Little Bredy, Dorchester, aged 40, Oct. 29.  
 SWINTON—Colonel Walter Swinton, late Madras Army, at Byewood-house, Woolstan, near Southampton, Oct. 27.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1. Cassandra, Bassein; Eleanor, Singapore; Congress, Akyab.—2. Welkin, Rangoon; Condor, Rangoon; Helen Morris, Rangoon; Anna, Bombay; South America, Bassein; Gatineau, Bombay.—3. Star of Albion, Calcutta; Voladora, Manila; Ocean Bride, Ceylon; Chiblers, Bombay; Ghazee-pore, Calcutta.—4. Princess Beatrice, Rangoon; Peckforton Castle, Bombay; Ocean Belle, Ceylon.—6. Augusta May, Rangoon; River Lane, Calcutta; Alliance, Ceylon; Knight Bachelor, Calcutta; Jenny, Akyab.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 31. Derwentwater, Madras; Isles of the South, Hong Kong; Amazon, Kurachee; Erling Skjalgssøn, Rangoon; Maria, Manila.—Nov. 1. Astronomer, Calcutta; Rokeby Hall, Calcutta; Hyacinthe, Penang.—2. Lucknow, Galle.—3. Persian Empire, Calcutta.—6. Carnatic, Madras; Dragon, Bombay; Larnax, Colombo; Inverness, Bombay; Unicorn, Bombay; Cynic, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Syria, Nov. 6.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. F. Morrison, Dr. G. R. Playfair, Mr. F. B. Curtis and son, Mr. P. N. Gough, Mr. Helms, Mr. H. O. Thorold, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Edwards, Mr. W. J. Nally, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Capt. E. James, Mr. J. Gaine, Mr. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Sealy, Mr. Cleworth, Mrs. Bower, Mr. and Mrs. G. Peaker and infant, Mrs. S. Lawson, Mr. J. Glover. For Aden.—Mr. F. P. Forteach. For Alexandria.—Mr. Cowan, Mr. J. B. Smith. For Malta.—Mr. G. B. Jennings. From Suez.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Henfrey, Mr. J. P. Negroponte, Mr. J. Blacklock, Miss Muller, Capt. Drummond, Capt. P. Story, Mr. Jigg, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Mr. H. Green, Mr. F. Lyon, Rev. J. M. Merik.

Per str. Pera, Nov. 14.—From Marseilles.—For Bombay.—Mr. J. A. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. G. F. Pinn, Mr. H. J. C. Hardcastle, Col. G. Bray, Mr. F. M. Vigors, Mr. G. Marshall, jun., Capt. Heathcote, Mr. J. G. Macfie, Mr. M. A. Sarkhadakar, Mr. H. H. G. Tippet, Mr. W. Haworth, Mr. H. E. Algar. For Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. Rassam. For Alexandria.—Col. A. Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mr. Cellatly, Dr. Wootton, Mr. Dunbar, Madame Simond and infant, Mr. T. Looyan.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

##### NOVEMBER 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. C. Herbert and child, Mrs. O'Keefe and three children, Mrs. H. Kenny, Mrs. H. L. Campbell and two children, Mrs. Craddock and child, Miss Guy, Mrs. Pether and two children, Miss Jamieson, Mrs. H. Morris, Col. Willows, Miss Goodday, Dr. and Mrs. Dickson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt, Mr. S. Hare, Mr. W. Haynes, Miss Whish, and Mrs. Ward and infant.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. A. Apear, Major and Mrs. Currie, Major and Mrs. Lees, Miss White, Mr. Collis, Mr. S. Elliott, Mr. F. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Mair, Mr. A. Thorndike, Mr. J. F. Hewson, Mr. Pope, and Mrs. Watt.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Haulmain, Mr. E. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tomlin and two children, Mr. H. Sweet, Mrs. Cluridge and infant, Miss Cluridge, Capt. E. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Heines, and Mr. C. A. Brooks.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. C. O'Sergeant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ainslie, Mr. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Cotton, and Mr. F. Hannan.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. D. Macpherson, Miss Hunter, Mr. A. Wild, Mr. E. M. Moir, Capt. A. D. Parsons, Capt. and Mrs. Byron and infant, Mr. A. Pengelly and Mr. Hemman.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. E. A. C. Lambert, Mr. Gavin, Mr. O. Perry, Mr. Mr. R. J. Clarke, Mrs. W. Clarke, Mr. Angus, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhall, Mr. Nash, Sir Henry Pelly, Major Horsford, Mr. and Mrs. Estell and infant, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Anderson.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. D. Melville, Mr. and Mrs. S. Melville, Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. Mackintosh, and Mr. R. Maxwell.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. H. L. Forbes, Mr. Vandespar, and Misses Vandespar (two).

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Cheape, Mr. D. Hambrough, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Shipster, Capt. and Mrs. Irvine, Capt. and Mrs. Ballantyne, Mr. Hudson, Mr. W. Douglas, and Mr. and Mrs. Newman and three children.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. J. A. Drought.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. D. Forbes.

MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Weir and two children, and Mr. A. Dare.

SUEZ to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Otto Puttfarcken, and Mr. J. Hulsz.

SOUTHAMPTON to RANGOON.—Mr. D. G. McLeod.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Col. and Mrs. Daniell, and Misses Daniell (two).

##### NOVEMBER 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Holroyd, Misses Holroyd (two), Mr. and Mrs. Golding and two children, Lieut. Col. Dickson, and Capt. and Mrs. Stewart.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Woodcock, Capt. D. Welsh, Mr. H. L. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. Prestage, Mr. L. H. Bayley, Mr. McKean, Miss McKean, Mrs. E. Morris, Mrs. Stiffle and infant, Miss Stiffle, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. White and infant, Capt. H. Beville, Capt. N. P. Dickens, Mr. A. C. Cator, Mr. H. Berthoud, and Mrs. Forbes.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Dangar and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Major and Mrs. Bainbrigge, and Sir R. and Lady Airey.

Drill and habits of discipline are common to both, and to learn these the ensign is gazetted to a European regiment, and employs his spare time in the study of the native languages, taking no interest in men or officer from whom he will be shortly permanently separated. Many parents and guardians are frightened from allowing their sons and wards to join the Indian Local Army, owing to the preliminary time which has to be passed in a Queen's regiment, and the attendant expenses of uniform, &c. It would, we think, be more to the advantage of all concerned if officers of the native army were to obtain their appointments direct without using Queen's regiments as stepping-stones, and, if necessary, the year of probation were passed with a European regiment after qualification in the native languages, reversing the present method of first joining a Queen's regiment and after a certain time serving on probation with a native one. A young officer joining a native regiment would have greater facilities than he now has for learning the language, and would, as a first lesson, learn the administration of the interior economy of the native army. Once qualified in the native languages, and before posting him to charge of a wing, he should be attached to a European regiment; he would then, with his experience of a native corps, see any blots in its drill or management, and be far more useful as an officer on his return than he would have been by learning as little as he can under the present regime, and forgetting that little as soon as other duties drive it out of his head.

### INDIAN FINANCE.

The *Saturday Review*, putting it briefly, says that what the Indian Government ask is to be allowed to spend a million and a quarter less. The first head under which the expenditure, they think, is capable of being reduced is that on military works and buildings, with which is classed the outlay on Government dockyards. The estimate for 1869-70 was £1,800,000. It is proposed for the future to fix the grant for all military purposes at a million and a quarter. The experience of the last few years shows that the necessary outlay on repairs for this class of work is about one-fourth of a million, so that there will remain about one million for carrying out new works. The Government think that the barracks, to which the bulk of the outlay is devoted, may be built more cheaply. Some costly superfluities, it is said, may be rejected in the future without any loss of comfort to the soldier; and that there may be no doubt as to what is meant as the great secret of reduction, it is expressly stated that by more closely limiting the accommodation to what is really necessary, much economy could be effected, and real convenience in no way sacrificed. This statement will of course provoke much discussion, and in many quarters it will be said that the vessel is going to be spoiled to save a ha'porth of tar, and that the British soldier is to suffer in order that a little less may be spent in properly housing him. Still, if the Governor-General is convinced, and he is supported by competent military authorities in his opinion that everything necessary will be provided by the expenditure of a smaller sum than that originally contemplated, he is quite right to disregard any possible outcry from the warmer and more enthusiastic friends of the soldier. The next item of expenditure in which a reduction is to be made is that of communications and roads. About a quarter of a million less is to be spent on this head; and it is explained that this reduction marks, and is intended to mark, the beginning of a new policy. The Government has for some years been satisfied that to attempt, from ordinary revenues, to provide and maintain all the roads required for the intercommunications of so vast a territory would be to enter on an altogether impracticable task. What is wanted is that the districts requiring the roads should make them for themselves, and that the cost of the construction of the means of communication ancillary to railroads should be defrayed by local assessments. The Government would like to contribute more than a million in aid of local assessments, if it had more than a million to spare for the purpose. But it cannot honestly and properly contribute more than a million, and so the districts requiring roads must do the best they can with the help afforded them. In the same way the Government proposes to spend a quarter of a million less on Civil buildings, and the reduction of operations in public works will permit a considerable reduction under the head of Establishments and in miscellaneous outlays, which reduction, again, will amount to about a quarter of a million. Thus the total reduction of a million and a quarter is made up. But the Government point out that even after this reduction has been made, a vast sum will be annually laid out on the public works of India. Borrowing for railways and irrigation works will still go on, and something more than four million a-year will be expended from this source. The Indian Government will furnish from revenue, even after all reductions have been made, little short of four millions more; and when to these sums there is added what will be paid out of revenue for guaranteed interest on railways, the total amount of annual outlay on Indian public works will reach the respectable figure of ten millions. No one can doubt that it is far better for India that ten millions should be laid out on public works with the finances in a thoroughly healthy state, than that eleven millions and a quarter should be spent under a system of perpetual deficits. The Indian Government, therefore, will do all it can to put things straight, but there is much that does not lie in its power, and as to which it can

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### THE NATIVE INDIAN ARMY.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* maintains that the training undergone by a young officer in a Line regiment is not that which best fits him for service with native troops. The thousand and one *petits soins* paid by an officer to the British soldier as regards his rations, meals, daily pay, necessaries, barrack-room, &c., &c., are "more honoured in the breach than in the observance" as regards native troops; while, on the other hand, the system of summary trials, &c., in force with the Native Army are quite foreign to European regi-



only implore the Home Government to do its share in reducing the expenditure. There are, first, the home charges, in which the Indian authorities evidently believe, rightly or wrongly, that reductions could be made, but which they refrain from examining in detail because it is not for them to criticise the conduct of their masters. Far more important, however, is the military expenditure, in which the Indian Government are confident that very large reductions are feasible. Measures might, they think, be adopted, which, while they would lead to an immense saving of money, would not in the least diminish the real military strength of the Government. Such measures are, to a great extent, beyond the control of anyone in India. The Home Government must come to the rescue.

## Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 2, 16, and 30, November 6 and 20, and December 4 and 18.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 8 and 22, November 5 and 19, and December 3, 17, and 31.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional 1/2 oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 1/2 oz. 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d.  
each additional 4 oz., 6d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s.  
each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of December the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings, September 30th, October 25th, November 25th, and December 23rd, and by Supplementary Mails on the morning following.

Supplementary Mails will also be made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday morning, via France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by Italian packet to Alexandria, but should they not reach the latter place in time, the departure of the regular Mails for Suez will not be delayed. The postage of letters will be at the rate of 1s. 4d. for each half-ounce, and of newspapers 1d. for each four ounces.

**DEATH OF AZIM KHAN.**—Mahomed Azim Khan is reported to have died at Shahrood, midway between Meshed and Teheran, on the 6th inst. This event, if it has really happened, is an important one to the Afghans. It was he, as our readers are aware, whom Shere Ali Khan supplanted on the throne of Cabul. As Ameer he was an example of the worst class of Afghan rulers—cruel, tyrannical, and licentious. There was no love lost between him and his subjects, and no grief shown when he was obliged to flee from his capital. Since that event his life has been chequered and miserable. Along with the young, able, and active Abdool Rahman Khan, his nephew, who had established a quasi-independent rule in Afghan-Turkistan, which disappeared when Shere Ali became Ameer, he did what he could to regain what he had lost, but only experienced bitter misfortune. Poor, exiled, and hunted down, he and his companion became suppliants for protection in every neighbouring country, and suffered the treatment proverbially shown to poor relations who come to beg. Southern Turkistan offered them no refuge, and a visit was paid to India; but, getting wind there of certain troublesome conditions they would be asked to submit to if they wanted the protection of the British Government, they left the country suddenly. They then went to Persia, where they expected probably to find a ruler disposed to encourage them secretly to injure a common rival, but all they got was a pecuniary allowance and an intimation that their future movements were to depend on the will of the Shah. At one time also, we should add, an effort was made by Abdool Rahman Khan to interest the Russians in their favour, but of course without success. The news of Mahomed Azim's death must have afforded a grim satisfaction to Shere Ali, who will no longer have any need to trouble himself about the designs and whereabouts of his deposed rival, or to scold and punish his servants for failing to catch him. Two sons of Mahomed Azim have made abortive attempts lately, in Southern Turkistan, to win back a little of what their father lost, but they have not as yet shown any special ability, or become popular and powerful leaders.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R...	Actual Sales.	96½ 96½
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ... ..	...	...	96½ 96½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1825-29 ... ..	...	...	96½ 96½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..	...	...	96½ 96½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	...	...	92 92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	...	...	92 92½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	...	...	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	...	...	92 92½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ... ..	...	...	100½ 101½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ... ..	...	...	106½ 106½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ... ..	...	...	110½ 110½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..	...	...	...

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... ..	...	...	...	5s. 0½d.	...
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... ..	...	...	...	4s. 11½d.	...
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... ..	...	...	...	4s. 11½d.	...

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ... ..	...	...	213
India 5 per cent. ... ..	...	...	115½
India 4 per cent. ... ..	...	...	100½
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ... ..	...	...	92½
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ... ..	...	...	106
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ... ..	...	...	110½
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ... ..	...	...	...
" " " 1859 ... ..	...	...	...
" " " 1863 ... ..	...	...	...
" " " 1864 ... ..	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866 ... ..	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873 ... ..	...	...	104½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ... ..	...	...	100
India 5 per cent. for account ... ..	...	...	...
India 5 per cent., 1870 ... ..	...	...	104½
India 4 per cent., 1868 ... ..	...	...	99½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ... ..	...	...	104½
India Bonds (£1,000) ... ..	...	...	25s. to 30s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) ... ..	...	...	24s. to 25s. pm.
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	107 to 108
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	109 to 110
Stock	East Indian ... ..	100	111 to 112
20	Ditto L. Extension ... ..	all	...
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	109½
20	Ditto (new) ... ..	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto ... ..	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ... ..	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	94 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ... ..	100	108½ to 109½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	102 to 103
Stock	Onde and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	107 to 108
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ... ..	2½	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Dellia (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto ... ..	2	1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.) ... ..	100	107 to 108
<b>BANKS.</b>			
10	Agri (Limited) B ... ..	10	4½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	17 to 18
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	32 to 34
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ... ..	all	87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	41 to 43 ex div.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	5½
5	New ... ..	4	1 dis. to 1½
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) 1st iss. ... ..	all	12½ to 12½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	10	3½ to 3 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited) ... ..	7	4½ dis.
25	Ind. European Telegraph (Limited) ... ..	all	23 to 24
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	110
20	Norfolk Coal and Iron (Limited) ... ..	6	1½ to 1½ dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited) ... ..	5½	7 to 8 dis.
10	Ditto B ... ..	all	9 to 8 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ... ..	all	48 to 51
50	Ditto New, 1867 ... ..	10	1½ to 1½ dis.

**THE DEATH RATE IN THE N.W. PROVINCES IN AUGUST.**—The return of deaths in the North-West Provinces for the month of August is really appalling. In August last year the deaths were 25,265, but in August of the present year they rose to 51,542. Cholera and fever are the principal causes of the increase, as from the former the deaths rose from 1,926 to 18,501, and from the latter from 13,000 to 19,000. No doubt the debility of the people caused by the scarcity has rendered them more liable to disease.—*Englishman.*

## Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 27th October, 1869.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That, in conformity with the intention announced of sending to India annually a certain number of **YOUNG MEN**, Trained and Educated for ultimate Employment in the Higher Branches of the Department for the Conservation and Management of the **FORESTS** under the Government of India, **ELEVEN** Young Men will be selected in **DECEMBER** next to go to India at the end of 1872, if so many are found duly qualified.

The salary will be at first £300 a-year, and the salaries of the appointments in the three Presidencies range between that sum and £1,900 a-year. Promotions will depend upon efficiency, and the occurrence of vacancies in the higher grades.

Applicants must be British subjects, above seventeen and under twenty-five years of age, and unmarried.

As active habits and a strong constitution are most important, Candidates will have to undergo a strict medical examination.

They must send to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 25th of November next, a statement of their names and parentage, with a certificate of birth, and of being possessed of a competent knowledge of the following subjects, and they must be prepared to undergo an examination in them:—

1. English writing from dictation and English composition.
2. Arithmetic in all its branches.
3. Algebra, elementary principles, simple and quadratic equations, ratios and proportions, logarithms, arithmetical and geometrical progression.
4. Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid and plane trigonometry).
5. Free hand-drawing.
6. A good colloquial knowledge of either French or German, with the facility to read and translate the works of some classical writer in the language.

A preference will be given to those Candidates who show proficiency in—

1. Surveying and land measuring.  
Geology and mineralogy.
2. The elements of any of the following subjects:—  
Plan-drawing.  
Botany.  
Mechanical and natural philosophy.  
Chemistry.

If selected, they will be further required to go through a course of training and instruction in Forestry and cognate Sciences for two years and a-half, in France or Germany, previous to their departure for India, and the Secretary of State will contribute £50 at the end of each half-year, towards the expenses of their training, in the case of such Candidates as are favourably reported on by their instructors. In addition to this, the young men will be required to pass some weeks under one or more approved Foresters in Scotland before they go out to India.

More detailed information as to these appointments may be had on application to the Assistant Secretary, Revenue (Forests) Department, India Office, Westminster.

(Signed) HERMAN MERIVALE.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
AND REPRODUCED AT THE INDIA MUSEUM  
BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

EDITED BY  
**J. FORBES WATSON AND JOHN WILLIAM KAYE.**

## MEMORANDUM.

In addition to the copies of this work prepared for the use of the Government, the Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the publication of an edition for sale.

The work will contain about 450 Photographs on mounts, in eight volumes, super-royal 4to., and it will be issued at £2. 5s. per volume. The First and Second Volumes are still on hand.

## PREFACE.

During the administration of Lord Canning, from 1856 to 1863, the interest which had been created in Europe by the remarkable development of the Photographic Art communicated itself to India, and originated the desire to turn it to account in the illustration of the topography, architecture, and ethnology of that country.

There were none, perhaps, in whom this interest was awakened more strongly than in Lord and Lady Canning. It was their wish to carry home with them, at the end of their sojourn in India, a collection, obtained by private means, of photographic illustrations, which might recall to their memory the peculiarities of Indian life.

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In this way the design soon exceeded the dimensions of a more private collection; but Lord Canning felt that its importance was sufficient to warrant official sanction and development, and, therefore, placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Olive Bayley, his Home Secretary. Some of the more important results appear in the present work.

The photographs were produced without any definite plan, according to local and personal circumstances, by different officers; and copies of each plate were sent home to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

After a time, it appeared that a sufficient number of illustrations had been received from various parts of India, fairly to represent the different varieties of the Indian races. The negatives remained in India; but from the plates sent home it was easy to produce fresh negatives, the prints of which might be multiplied to any extent. The Secretary of State in Council sanctioned this operation, and the work was executed by Mr. W. Griggs, at the India Museum, under the superintendence of Dr. Forbes Watson.

In many cases some descriptive account of the tribes represented accompanied the photographs sent from India. These varied greatly in amplitude and value. But, on the whole, it may be said that they were sufficient to constitute the basis of the sketches contributed by Mr. John R. Melville, Colonel Meadows Taylor, Mr. Kaye, Dr. Forbes Watson, and others. These sketches do not profess to be more than mere rough notes, suggestive rather than exhaustive, and they make no claim to scientific research or philosophic investigation. But although the work does not aspire to scientific eminence, it is hoped that, in an ethnological point of view, it will not be without interest and value.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, October 23; Agra and Calcutta, October 19; Madras, October 18.

The chief news of the week is the progress made by Colonel Rothney's column up the Black Mountain, in requital of the recent Hassanzai raid into Agror. He has already darted across the frontier against a large Hassanzai village, which was burnt by his Sikhs, the crops destroyed, and 150 head of cattle brought into camp. By the last accounts the force was more than half way up the Black Mountain. Whatever Colonel Rothney has to do, is sure to be done thoroughly, with all speed. His many services in Burmah, before Delhi, and last year in these very hills of Hazara, have hitherto been rewarded only by a companionship of the Star of India, and by actual loss, through a blunder in the Indian War Office, of many steps of brevet rank. His selection however by Lord Mayo for the command of the troops designed to watch, and at need to punish the marauders of the Black Mountain, augurs well, we trust, for his future prospects.

CENTRAL ASIA figures largely in the pages of the Indian papers. A skirmish between Russian and Yarkandi outposts on the Narain River has led to the death of Mohammed Nyaz, shot by order of his master, the Khush-Beghi, or Atalik Ghazi of Yarkand, for disobeying his orders, so as to bring on an untoward collision, in other words, perhaps for being defeated. Anyhow, Yakoob Beg has no idea of giving way at present before the Russians; for he at once ordered strong reinforcements off to his frontier, under the command of his own son, and has set about building new forts on the road from the Narain. Kabul is alive with rumours of Russian troops being on their way to Bokhara, nominally, we suppose, to help the

Ameer against his son and his son's allies in Kokand. Shere Ali's ablest enemy, Abdurrahman Khan, is said to have returned to Teheran since Azim Khan's death. But the Kabul horizon is not quite cloudless. The Ghilzyes about Kandahar kick against the new taxes, and Badakshan is stirred by the outer waves of the struggle lately raging in Bokhara. East of Yarkand there was war between the people and their Chinese neighbours. Meanwhile trade in Ladakh was steadily increasing. A large body of wealthy pilgrims had reached Leh from Kashgar on their way to Mecca, and a caravan of traders from Kokand was reported to be marching towards Leh. Merchants coming down by the Changchenmoo Passes speak most favourably of that route.

ARCHDEACON PRATT has been to Mandalay, charged to congratulate the King of Burmah in her Majesty's name, on the encouragement he has given to education by founding schools, and to religion by building an English church at his own expense, and showing much favour to the missionaries in Burmah. The Queen is to contribute a font to the new church.

WHETHER English engineers are wont to receive commissions on their work or no, whether those commissions are within or in breach of professional usage, it seems certain that the Indian Government meant to cast no sort of slur on the profession itself. In an explanatory circular just issued it disclaims all reference to "any illicit receipt of gratuities." What it does maintain is that "civil engineers in England are at times remunerated by commission on work done under their supervision," which commission is held "to be a part of their legitimate remuneration." Thinking such a practice incompatible with the principles on which a public service ought to be conducted, the Viceroy in Council was impelled "to declare this in a formal manner, in order that no doubt might exist on the subject." The reference to the profession at home was meant to "indicate more exactly the scope of the order." As for the civil engineers in its own service, the Government is so far from distrusting or disparaging them that it hopes to give early effect to some proposals lately submitted to it "for improving their position generally, and placing them, in respect to their emoluments, on precisely the same footing as all other officers employed on the same duties."

FROM the second number of the *Academy* we learn that Drs. Bühler and Kielhorn, of the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges at Bombay and Poonah, have been very successful in their search after Sanskrit MSS. In going through the chief towns remarkable for Sanskrit culture in the Northern Division, Dr. Bühler found the Brahmans and Shastris everywhere ready to discuss questions bearing on their ancient literature and philosophy. In two or three places they held regular meetings for that purpose. Lists of libraries to which access had been gained were drawn up. A great many Vedic MSS. hitherto unknown have been brought to light. Dr. Kielhorn was not quite so fortunate in his month's tour through Dharwar, Belgaum, and Canara, many owners of MSS. having declined to open their libraries to strangers. His purchases however include some documents of no small value for Sanskrit scholars.

WE believe that the nominal strength of the Artillery in India is to be reduced by two brigades of horse and as many of foot artillery, on the same principle which is to mark the reduction in the Infantry, as reported by us last week—namely,

by increasing the strength of the privates in the remaining troops and batteries. The thirteen brigades now in India would thus be apparently reduced to nine. Due care we hope will be taken not to cut down the strength of the Artillery in officers too much. In such a service the proportion of officers to men should always be larger than what is needed for the Infantry.

THE arrangement lately made for maintaining a British squadron in the Persian Gulf is purely provisional. The Home authorities are even now considering some later proposals forwarded by the Indian Government. For the present however it has been determined to keep six men-of-war in the Indian seas at the cost of the Indian Treasury; three of these to be placed under the sole orders of the Indian Government for employment in the Persian Gulf.

THE presence of British men-of-war seems specially needed there just now, if the last accounts from Bombay are at all trustworthy. Not only have British subjects been outraged in the ceaseless quarrels between tribe and tribe along the coast, but a gunboat of the Bombay Marine was actually fired upon for nearly half-an-hour from a port adjacent to Muscat. Colonel Pelly has had orders to make strict inquiry into the circumstances of so wanton an attack, and to vindicate, if needful, the honour of the British flag. The admiral on the station pleaded that he had no ships to spare; but the Governor of Bombay, after taking counsel with the Viceroy, seems to have ordered the immediate despatch of H.M.S. *Daphne* to the scene of commotion; her commander, Captain Douglas, having readily accepted his share of responsibility for such a move. There has been fresh fighting at Bahrein and Bunder Abbas, which latter place has been reconquered from the present ruler of Muscat by means of Persian aid. The troublous state of things for some years past in those waters furnishes a strong argument for the revival of the old Indian navy in one form or another. A sufficient fleet for the maintenance of British-Indian empire in the Indian seas is quite as necessary as a sufficient land-force for the defence of our Punjab Frontier.

It was mentioned some time ago that the Indian Government had at last sent home a despatch recommending the issue of a medal for Bhotan. In answer to the queries of correspondents on this subject, all we can now say is—that the recommendations have since been forwarded to the War-office and the Horse Guards for their final verdict. What that will be ought not to appear a doubtful matter, in view of the manifest claim which the troops engaged in Bhotan possess to an honour enjoyed by so many victors in far easier and smaller fields. If medals are given for Abyssinia, the men who saw harder service under far more trying conditions have a tenfold right to the decoration. While the authorities are about it, they may as well consider the claims of the field force which captured Kangra a few weeks only after Sobraon. It was surely a mere oversight which excluded these troops from their share of the rewards that fell to the heroes of the Sutlej Campaign.

ACCORDING to the *Delhi Gazette* Captain Ross of the Artillery has patented a discovery which will ensure iron, steel, and other metals from all danger of rusting. It is a composition which somehow chemically combines with the iron steeped in it, over which it forms a coating of iron so changed in character that it will not rust, even after lying in water a whole week. This composition, which is so thin that it can bear applying to the finest needles and the smallest clock-work, which does no harm to the most delicate watch-springs, and improves, if anything, the temper of a sword-blade, is said to turn the surface of steel implements whitish grey, leaving it still capable of receiving a very high polish. The Deputy Adjutant-general of Artillery himself experimented on some steel things prepared by Captain Ross. They were put out in the rain for some time and then left all night on the wet grass, without showing a speck of rust afterwards. If the invention stands the ordeal of a rainy season at Maulmain or Mussoorie, its author will deserve to be assailed with a shower of good offers from all the ironmasters and cutlers in this country—unless indeed they find their profit in the ravages of rust.

THAT the native regiments in India will in due time be armed with rifles of the newest pattern we have every reason still to believe. But of course they will have to wait their turn for a weapon not yet issued to their white comrades.

Meanwhile however an offer of some twenty thousand Sniders has been made, we believe, to the Indian Government, for distribution among the sepoys. We can only hope that the offer will be accepted, and the bulk of the breechloaders given out to that splendid body of picked troops which guards our North-Western Frontier, and whose idiosyncrasy has been so graphically drawn in the last number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. No plea of possible danger to our rule in the future should stand for a moment against the expediency as well as justice of arming the sepoy with weapons equal to those of his actual comrades in the present. If we cannot do without these men, we are bound in our own defence to make them as effective as possible against all opponents. And the obligation has two-fold force with respect to the defenders of our North-Western Frontier, "the steel head of the lance that guards India."

WE are glad to see that Lieutenant Nolan's instrument for finding the range of guns in the field has come so triumphantly out of many severe ordeals. At Dartmoor its performances were highly lauded by the Committee. The most trying test of all awaited it at Aldershot, where it was made over to a battery of artillery for regular use, the inventor himself being absent throughout the trials. In spite of unfavourable ground and weather the range-finder seems to have made excellent practice, under every condition of its employment. In slow judging of distances it was only thirty-eight yards wrong at a range of 2,470 yards, while the two non-commissioned officers at the guns were as much as 570 and 1,270 yards out in their reckoning by the eye. At 1,180 yards the range-finder was only fifteen yards short, against an excess of 120 and 320 yards on the part of unaided human eyes. In this case the range was given in two-and-a-half minutes. In rapid firing the experiments were even more successful. At 2,350 yards there was an error of only thirteen yards, the time taken being 1-20 minutes, and the eye-reckonings being 150 and 1,150 yards out. Over rising ground a range of 3,655 was missed by only five yards on the part of the range-finder, whereas the non-commissioned officers guessed wrong, the one by 2,346 too many, the other by 1,565 yards too few. Twice over at 2,350 did the instrument make a mistake of only one yard. At 1,450 yards, against a waggon moving at a trot, the range-finder missed by forty-five yards, and only by two against the same waggon at a range of 797. At 780 yards it exactly hit the range of the same waggon moving at a walk. The mean error in thirty calculations was only twenty-two yards; and only once was the range-finder out by so much as 150 yards at a distance of 4,100—about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The average error with the human eye may be gathered from the instances already given. After all deductions for the slower process of reckoning with the range-finder, its immense superiority to the best-trained human eye can hardly be questioned. The few seconds of time lost in judging the distance count for nothing, we should imagine, against the infinitely greater certainty of getting the true range, and further practice with the instrument might lead to greater quickness as well as accuracy in its use.

THE new Lord Mayor had better refer to his "Anabasis"—in the English version, if he has forgotten his Greek. Having duly compared Xenophon's story with the latest narrative of the Abyssinian War, he will hardly venture to repeat what he said on the evening of his installation, that the Retreat of the Ten Thousand was a "quite insignificant feat" compared with Lord Napier's march upon Magdala. Let us discriminate a little even in after-dinner eulogies.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. N. D. Robinson, late 7th Royal Fusiliers, at Cawnpore, Oct. 9.

BENGAL.—F. Macnaghten, Esq., late of the Bengal C.S., at 25, Chester-square, aged 72, Nov. 6; Mr. W. J. Lamb, late Indian Medical Service, and of Malda, Bengal, at 87, Lansdowne-road, Kensington-park, aged 79, Nov. 7.

MADRAS.—Brig. gen. Macdonell, of apoplexy, at Madras, Oct. 17.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. H. Stamford, late of the Bombay Army, at 8, Warwick-road, Maida-hill, Nov. 3; Asst. surg. Ffolliott, Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per str. *Delhi*, Nov. 12.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Lieut. Drumler, Mr. Thacker, Mrs. McKean, Mr. and Mrs. Ross. From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. J. Murdoch, Mr. J. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Macnicol, Mr. F. A. Dixon, Mr. Humphrey, Lieut. Alexander, Ensign Kyle. From MADRAS.—Col. Elwyn, Col. Watts, Dr. and Mrs. Lower and infant, Miss Abelstanser, Dr. Oswald, Capt. Campbell, Rev. E. S. Goodheart, Col. Tucker. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. T. G. Weston, Messrs. L. and E. Cuozina, Mr. A. Tucker. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Huostria, From SUZU.—Mr. and Mrs. Ross. From ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. col. Hamilton, Col. and Mrs. Lumber and infant, Rev. Mr. Sharpin and Mrs. Sharpin and infant, Mr. de Ragusso, Mr. E. Caguola.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We find ourselves with much regret compelled to let "I. B.'s" Sixth Letter on Education stand over till next week.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, November 17, 1869.

## RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

If the *Army and Navy Gazette* is rightly informed, proposals for neutralising Afghanistan were actually made some months ago by the Cabinet of St. James's to that of St. Petersburg. This then was the object of the negotiations to which reference was made by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons last July. We are sorry to hear it. Any movement on our part in this direction was almost sure to prove a mistake. It looks in the first place as if we were afraid of Russia, who will hardly care to further our desires unless she in her turn is horribly afraid of us. Besides we could never feel sure that if Russian interests were to urge her forward, the guarantee once given would keep her back; and if in such case her troops crossed the Afghan frontier, would it be possible for England to avoid the challenge?

The proposal however seems to have been made. It has even, we are told, been formally accepted "in the abstract" by the Russian Ministry. But the abstract and the concrete are very different things. To pass from generals to particulars is often like the passage from midsea into a rock-strewn channel. Love-making may go on smoothly enough until you come to the settlements. When the discussion of details began between our Cabinet and that of St. Petersburg, a hitch very soon turned up. What is meant by Afghanistan? Do we mean to comprise in that word the provinces of Balkh, Kulum, and Kunduz, which belonged to Bokhara before the days of Dost Mohammed, or districts like Maimanah, which still form a bone of quarrel between the two countries? Russia for her part declines to recognise Shere Ali's title to the possession of Balkh. The British Government, in its turn, affirms that Dost Mohammed merely won back from Bokhara a province which had always been accounted part of Afghanistan. What answer the Russian Minister has made to this we have yet to learn. It seems pretty clear however that Russia has no wish to bind herself by inconvenient pledges. Looking to the future of the Eastern Question on its European side, she would naturally like to keep her hands free for possible complications in the East. There is not much chance therefore of winning her adhesion to any definite adjustment of a question which it might serve her purpose to keep indefinitely open; and the adjustment of it will not be hastened by any proofs of our own anxiety to exchange a troublesome uncertainty for a comfortable illusion.

## THE FUTURE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE author of a little pamphlet printed lately at Allahabad has chosen for his theme the "Disestablishment of the Indian Civil Service." Like the Irish Church Establishment this Service also is condemned, he thinks, by the spirit of the day. It has done its work, outlived its usefulness, and now craves decent burial at the hands of its present masters. Its death-knell indeed appears to have been sounded as far back as 1858, when the government of India was formally handed over to the Crown. Up to that time, for a space of eighty-five years from its first conception, its life had been on the whole a blessing to the natives and a source of equal pride and advantage to the friends and members of the East India Company. A berth in the Covenanted Civil Service was a kind of heirloom in the family of an East India Director. The youths set apart for Indian service were "reared, one may say, on curry and rice." Their boyhood was passed among old Indians at Cheltenham or Portland-place, with things Indian ever before their eyes. A brief spell of work or idling at Haileybury prepared the young civilian for a meeting with old friends in Calcutta, followed in due course by a trip up-country, "to the old district where his father's name was a household word." It was not a bad system while it lasted, that "curious mixture of nepotism and enthusiasm which bore fruit in the deeds of heroes." Even if it "gave India a precious lot of hard bargains," it was anyhow "natural, spontaneous, and 'understanded of the people.'"

But alas! those halcyon days are wellnigh departed. The "close corps of favoured officers" no longer in fact exists. Its privileges have been invaded on all sides. Its best places have become a prize for "ambitious schoolboys." Outsiders have made their way into the departments of Justice and Finance. The inevitable "Dowb" too is carrying off the children's bread. In the Non-regulation Provinces of the Punjab and Central India not even the highest posts are sacred from attack, and "the Ensign and the Extra are spread over the face of the land." The very strongholds of the Covenanted in the Regulation Provinces are no longer safe, for numberless *tehsildars* and *talookdars* have been brought by the need of the moment into the ranks of the magistracy. And now, to complete the change thus yearly developed, Natives may henceforth enter the Service without competition, a rule which "not only takes away the last shred" of privilege reserved for the Covenanted Civilian, but threatens the very existence of those Funds which "have hitherto formed the Charter of the Service as a corporate body."

Of the danger to the Civil Service Funds and therefore to the Service itself, we for one would like to see further evidence. The Funds in question, having been established after the beginning of this century—one of them more than twenty years after—can hardly be viewed as the charters of a service embodied thirty years before. Nor would their existence be necessarily endangered by an influx of outside natives into covenanted posts. The pensions granted to widows and to retired civilians are granted without respect to the number of subscribers, and would still continue to be a charge on the State Treasury so long as any Covenanted civilian continued to subscribe his regulated share, in accordance with the terms on which he entered the service. Nor is the threatened influx of natives under the late concession likely to affect the numbers of the Civil Service for many years to come. The Indian Government, which has always lagged some way behind the popular home demand for more native judges and collectors, is sure to give a pretty wide latitude to the instructions sent out from Downing-street on this head. Here and there some native gentleman of high standing or prominent capacity will be allowed to overleap the stages by which an ordinary competitor has to climb upwards to the prizes of the service. But we might almost safely predict that the number of these favoured beings will long continue to be very small indeed, so strong a prejudice still rules the Anglo-Indian mind, fairly or

unfairly, against too ready a resort to native agency in the higher spheres of Indian government. Much of this feeling may no doubt spring from class jealousy or pride of race; but it can also in some measure be justified on grounds of statesmanlike forecast.

Nevertheless there is no disputing the writer's main premiss. The loaves and fishes set apart for the Covenanted Service have decreased and are yearly decreasing. More and more of them are passing into the hands of outsiders dark and white. Every year tends to narrow the field of distinction open to the Covenanted Servant, while new careers are continually turning up for his uncovenanted rival. At this moment the Secretary of State is advertising for a batch of recruits for the new Forest Department, the salaries in which range from three hundred to nineteen hundred a-year. The other day there was a like demand for a fresh supply of civil engineers. To the Covenanted Servant few, if any, new appointments have lately offered themselves in the place of those he has lost or is fast losing. In view of these things, the writer in question would put the dying institution out of its misery at once. Of what use, he argues, to keep up the shadow of a select service, when the substance of it is already gone? Why keep up the farce of competitive examinations in England, if middle-aged natives of India, with "no tincture of European feeling," are free to carry off some of the prizes which competitioners had fondly deemed their special property? We have shown how unlikely these middle-aged natives are to disturb the dreams of the Covenanted for many years to come, and we decline to adopt the writer's sentiments touching the injustice of an arrangement, which will enable an Indian viceroy to offer now and then to some native of tried ability a short cut to the goal of his just ambition. Nor is it easy to see what great harm befalls the Covenanted Servant, so long as a due proportion of the best things in the service remain within his reach. As the number of these grows smaller, a proportional reduction in the yearly supply of recruits for the Covenanted Service will of course take place. To cut off the supply altogether from this moment would to our thinking be a serious mistake. It may sound very well to talk of employing "picked men from the native and European bar, and from the lower ranks of the judiciary" for all judicial purposes, and distributing the administrative work among military officers. The bar might prove in India, as it has been in England, the fittest school for the Bench; and the names of Indian officers who have shone as administrators could hardly be counted on one's fingers. But how many good English barristers would find their way to the East; and how many Nicholsons, Lawrences, or Keatinges will henceforth answer our call, from the ranks of an army whose officers cannot be tempted to qualify themselves for the Indian Staff Corps? Meanwhile the competitive system, with all its practical shortcomings, has not hitherto been found a failure, and does anyhow furnish India with a continuous stream of young men specially trained for administrative work in the land where their best days are to be passed.

## Correspondence.

### THE REJECTED RETIREMENT SCHEMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of the 10th inst. you have a paragraph from the *Mojussilite*, "the battle of the schemes for inducing the retirement of the supernumerary field officers is not yet at an end." The "caution" to its military readers not to place any faith in the above is well timed; but on reading the paragraph I am led to consider and ask *why* should there be an end to the battle. The obvious answer is, because both the schemes propounded by Colonels Norman and Broome ask too much. The bargain is not sufficiently good for the State, and, I think, on the other hand, the arrangements proposed are not in many respects good for the officers.

There is not an officer in the Service who will not I fancy smile at the conclusions come to by the officer on whose calculations the India-office has rejected the schemes of Colonels Norman and Broome. General Hannington's calculations as an actuary may look exceedingly well upon paper, but "the proof of the pudding, &c., &c." and I believe if we were to place ourselves as private individuals in the room of the Indian Home Government, and were required to reduce our expenditure, we should look rather to plain facts than to abstruse calculations. All I know and am *certain* of is this—that, given twenty lieutenant-colonels on £1,000 a-year in India, each requiring seven years to complete his period of service to enable him to claim £1,120 a-year—on which he will retire and live in England for the rest of his days with increased comfort and peace of mind to lengthen them out beyond the *threescore-and-ten*—and twenty lieutenant-colonels for those seven years in England on £500 a-year, to wait for the £1,120, there will be a saving by those lieutenant-colonels living in England of £70,000 in seven years, and this for twenty lieutenant-colonels only. Of course we know the objection; that, by remaining in India those seven years instead of in England, sundry casualties by death will save several of the yearly incomes of £1,000 present and the £1,120 in future; and those seven years in India will also tell on the constitution of those who live, so as to considerably shorten the period during which the £1,120 will be enjoyed in the future. Yes, *but is this so?* do statistics prove the truth of it? My experience, extending over thirty-two years, says no, not among the *older* officers. I can recal to memory one regiment in which there were but six casualties by death in *thirty* years, and *four* of those were *ensigns*, one lieutenant, and one captain; but, for argument sake, we will concede that of the twenty lieutenant-colonels five become casualties by death in the seven years; there is still the saving of £52,500 in the seven years. But I calculate that, if an offer were made to as many lieutenant-colonels as chose to reside in England (their services to be available if required) on £500 till they were entitled to their colonel's allowances—add, if you like, one or, at *most*, two years to the period—which would otherwise so entitle them—and I doubt not that, at the smallest computation, there will be a saving to the State in seven years of more than half a million of money by the temporary retirement, on half Indian pay and allowances, of at least one hundred and fifty lieutenant-colonels in the three Presidencies. If you add two years to the time (if passed in England) entitling to colonel's allowances, the saving of Indian pay and the non-payment of colonels' allowances for two years, will effect a saving of nearly a million in nine years.

There are other schemes which could be propounded with advantage to the State in more ways than one. One I should recommend would be to allow so many lieutenant-colonels and majors *as desired* it, and could be spared from their respective Presidencies, to reside in England on certain allowances—their services to be available in India whenever required—according to length of service; the major's pay being computed from twenty years to twenty-six, and the lieutenant-colonel's from twenty-six to thirty-two. Many would avail themselves of the offer, and, in the event of necessity, there would always be a body of old and experienced officers set up by residing in a cold climate, *ready for work*, instead of the *entire body* as now, being enervated by the constant heat, and disgusted with the country and the Service. It may be obtuseness on my part, but it does and always has seemed *inexplicable* to me that with so many plans of saving money to the State *none* should be adopted, the only reason apparent being that a number of officers would live more comfortably, and perhaps a *little longer*, by admitting any of the schemes proposed. It does seem a "cut off nose to spite face," and "dog in the manger" business that they should all be rejected.

I have made a little calculation. I happen to have only one Army List before me, that of Madras, corrected to June 30, 1869. I find by it that there are, or will be by the end of this year, 189 lieutenant-colonels; I should say that 89 of these would willingly reside in England on £500 per annum. Their Indian pay is in round figures £1,000; this would be a saving to the State of say  $90 \times 500$ , or £45,000 per annum for Madras alone. I think we may put down Bengal lieutenant-colonels at 120; Bombay at 60, who would accept the offer. Then we have an immediate annual saving:—

Bengal—£120 × £500 = £60,000 per annum.  
 Madras—£90 × £500 = £45,000 do.  
 Bombay—£60 × £500 = £30,000 do.

or an immediate actual saving of £135,000 per annum. Allow for not so many accepting the offer as computed, and we will deduct £35,000, which will leave a clear saving of £100,000 per annum, by allowing these officers to live in England counting service for colonel's allowances, which period may be lengthened, to give further advantage to the State, to fourteen years, or rateably according to that portion of the twelve years spent in England. Thus for many lieutenant-colonels who would accept the offer, and who would have ten or twelve years, or even the whole fourteen, to wait for their colonel's allowances, in the course of eleven years, there would be in one officer's pay alone a saving of £5,500 to the State before he could claim colonel's allowances. He must then be at least forty-two—i.e., if he accept the offer immediately on promotion; add fourteen years to this, he will be then fifty-six before he can claim colonel's allowance.

It cannot for a moment be seriously argued, I should imagine, that the gain to the State by deaths or the breaking up of officers' constitutions can possibly in any way balance the enormous saving which I have shown must accrue to the Government if they offered, as I before stated, £500 a-year to so many lieutenant-colonels as chose to remain in England; and the offer might be extended to majors with £300 per annum while in England, by which a further saving to the State would be effected.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
 T. R. Y.

## Notices of Books.

*First Book of Indian Botany.* By D. Oliver, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c. With numerous illustrations. London: Macmillan and Co. 1869.

The want of a useful handbook of Indian Botany has led the Professor of Botany in the London University to reproduce in a separate volume the greater part of his work on "Elementary Botany," altered and accompanied by several new chapters specially devoted to Indian plants. The stout little volume thus compiled will enable the learner at once to master the elements of his study, and to apply his new knowledge to a practical examination of the plants and flowers that meet his eye in any part of India. Professor Oliver has never been in India himself; but the help he has received from so experienced a master of Indian Botany as Dr. Hooker furnishes strong justification for the work before us. It was under Dr. Hooker's direction that he, as keeper of the Kew Herbarium, helped to arrange and classify some fourteen waggon-loads of dried Indian plants, which had been rescued from the cellars of the East India Company. From Dr. Thompson also he has obtained many useful hints. The illustrations—some of which, as in the case of the Lotus, are unnecessarily repeated—form, as they should, a conspicuous feature of the book. The promise suggested by the author's name among botanists seems to be fully realised in his latest work, which, so far as we can discover, contains a well-digested summary of all essential knowledge pertaining to Indian botany, wrought out in accordance with the best principles of scientific arrangement. As a book for the student, who cares to pluck flowers of knowledge from out of a cactus hedge of hard botanic nomenclature, it seems to us very complete. But why should botany, which might be made the most attractive of studies, revel evermore in hard names?

*A Manual of the Ancient History of the East, to the Commencement of the Median Wars.* By F. Lenormant and E. Chevallier. Vol. I. London: Asher and Co. 1869.

This is the first of two volumes which are now being offered in an English dress by the translator of M. Lenormant's comprehensive Manual. That work, published in Paris a year ago, ran through two editions in a few months, and was further honoured by a prize from the French Academy. Its author has since supervised the present translation, to which he has added so much of new matter that it might almost be regarded as a new work. In many parts it has been rewritten, while to the second volume have been added two new books on the

Ancient History of Arabia and India. It thus forms a complete handbook of ancient history, with the one exception of China, an omission defended by the author on the twofold plea of personal incompetency to deal with the subject, and of China's utter isolation from the rest of the world. Against the former plea we say nothing, but with regard to the latter, it might well be argued that the early history of the great Turanian Empire could hardly help throwing some light on "the civilisations which have influenced, even indirectly, our own." Be that as it may however, and incomplete as the book may therefore be from the scientific point of view, what we have is certainly a vast improvement on general histories of an older date. Printed in small but clear type, the five hundred pages of the first volume condense into a readable whole the results of accumulated research into the early history of the Hebrews, Egyptians, Assyrians, and Chaldeans. If the author has not altogether freed himself from the trammels of the old Biblical school of historians, he at any rate pays all proper homage to the discoveries of modern science. The chapters on Assyria and Egypt, for instance, contain the pith of all the new matter contributed by such men as Champollion, Bunsen, Lepsius, Botta, Layard, De Sauley, Rawlinson, Oppert, and M. Lenormant himself. In his renderings of the Mosaic narrative also he gives some play to fair criticism, as when, in treating of the Flood, he transfers the true Ararat from Armenia to "the mountain mass of Little Bokhara and Western Tibet," which culminates in the Belurtagh and the Pamir plateau. Altogether we may hail it as a useful book of reference for "teachers, for senior pupils, and for men of education who desire to keep pace with the advance of European studies." We shall be glad to see the second volume.

*Speeches on India.* By the Right Hon. J. Bright, M.P., &c. London: Macmillan and Co. 1869.

Five speeches by the greatest of living English orators are sure to be worth reading, as samples of clear, pure, nervous English, glowing with a steady blaze of moral enthusiasm, and pointed with frequent sprits of the raciest humour; whatever the reader may think of the speaker's special fitness to be heard on questions concerning India. The speeches range from June, 1853, to March, 1861. Not a few of the arguments and criticisms contained in them have, at any rate, been justified by the changes which have since taken place in the process of governing India. If some of the speaker's invective bore too hard on the Government of the day, his love of justice showed itself in his avowed refusal to join in turning out Lord Derby's Government on account of Lord Ellenborough's too famous despatch, and in his powerful assault on Lord Palmerston with regard to the mutilated despatches of Sir A. Burnes.

*Speech of E. B. Eastwick, Esq., M.P.,* delivered in the House of Commons, July 9, 1869, on the State of Affairs in Central Asia. London: C. Buck. 1869.

The reprinting of Mr. Eastwick's well-informed speech on Russian progress in Turkistan has taken place almost simultaneously with the disclosure of Russia's alleged views regarding Shere Ali's hereditary claim to the Turkoman province of Balkh. Mr. Eastwick foresees trouble in Kabul from the fact that till thirty years ago Balkh belonged to Bokhara. But that is no reason, he thinks, for a closer alliance on our part with Shere Ali, or for underrating the strength of our position at Peshawar.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### LORD MAYO AND THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The *Englishman* is glad to observe that the Government has taken action with reference to its order on the subject of the Civil Engineers. It remarked the other day, that "it is a case in which Government would act both wisely and generously in explaining its intentions;" and we think that the circular in question is the more creditable to the Governor-General, from the somewhat intemperate manner in which it is understood the Civil Engineers have attempted to extort redress. The circular only states the

truth, when it says a commission on work, done or ordered, is considered a legitimate remuneration amongst the profession in England; and that no rule has hitherto existed in the Public Works Code against the receipt of such commission in India. Curiously enough at the very moment that Civil Engineers have been making so loud a clamour at the bare idea of the previous circular being considered necessary, we happen to have learned that a commission of five per cent. has been offered in writing by the manufacturer who is making the iron-work for the Lahore and Jhelum Railway. Of course the honorable and skilful engineer who is at the head of the works has declined such an offer, and no doubt requested that the sum should be deducted from the bills sent in to Government; but the very fact of such an offer having been made is the strongest argument that could have come before the public for the necessity of the Circular. We are certain that the public will be glad to support the Civil Engineers in all legitimate claims. It is a branch of the profession we should like to see extended, and it may be sure that we shall not stand by and see any injustice done to it in favour of officers of the Royal Engineers. But, at the same time, we are equally determined to assist, to the utmost of our ability, in putting down that universal system of corruption which is the bane of the Public Works Department. Again, while we cannot help thinking that the Government order was injudiciously or incautiously worded, we cannot refrain from adding that the Civil Engineers have but little consulted the honour of their profession by the violent opposition they have made to it. Nothing could be more disgraceful than the disclosures made during the inquest on the men killed by the falling of one of the arches at the new High Court. These works are conducted and supervised, not by Royal Engineers, but by members of the Civil branch of the profession. It is not too much to say that the disclosures then made destroyed whatever little confidence the public ever had in the present contract system.

#### TRADE WITH YARKUND.

The *Friend of India* thinks that at so early a period only an imperfect estimate can be formed of the dimensions which the trade will assume during the next few months before winter sets in and the mountain roads are closed, but the reports that reach us of the whole road between Yarkund and Kooloo being one continuous line of merchants and their laden beasts of burden, point to an enormous proportionate increase on former years. Up to the beginning of September some Rs. 90,000 worth of goods had been imported into Ladakh from Yarkund, and from the Punjab nearly Rs. 200,000 worth, which was being fast sent on. The merchandise from British territory consisted of English manufactures and Indian produce for Yarkund. The productions of the latter country by the Kooloo route were intended for the Palampore Fair and the Punjab. Besides the ordinary merchandise some six hundred horses and mules have been brought over from Yarkund for sale, and a very large amount of gold and silver. The Yarkundi merchants, and many also of the Hindustanis, are little disposed for traffic in Ladakh itself. The former are nearly all determined to try their luck in Hindustan, and many of the Punjab traders have made up their minds to go to Yarkund, led on by the reports of large profits and good treatment which fell to the lot of some of their brother merchants, Hindu as well as Mahomedan, who last year ventured across the Karakorum mountains to the almost unknown lands beyond. Numerous merchants who never before attempted to trade with Ladakh have this year reached Leh, having heard that duties were lowered, and that the British Power had interposed and assured them protection from robbery and ill-usage. The fame of British justice and generosity has spread through all the chief cities of Turkistan. Many of these merchants have come from Yarkund, Kashgar, and Badakshan, and other important places, and are now for the first time wending their way towards the Punjab. A more convincing proof than this could hardly be desired by the most strenuous opponents of Cashmere mismanagement, of the necessity for British interference in Ladakh. We must not be lulled by the present improved state of affairs into unwatchful security. Let there be the slightest return of former abuses and the rising trade would vanish like a phantom. It behoves our consul or agent in Leh not to relax his vigilance. We all know how little confidence can be placed in Kashmere reforms, and if British protection in Ladakh were withdrawn for one season, the evils complained of in former years would at once reappear in all their magnitude. The merchants at least are fully convinced of this, and often tremble for the future, for the readiness which the Supreme Government last year evinced to break previous pledges and withdraw Dr. Cayley from Ladakh has not tended to give confidence in our good faith. Our influence in Central Asia depends greatly on our apparent position in Kashmere and Ladakh, and we undoubtedly have lost prestige to an incredible degree by our apparent submission to the, to us, ludicrous pretensions of the Maharajah. Now is our opportunity for a departure from the non-intervention policy. The very friendly reception accorded to two English travellers by the Kush Begi of Yarkund, as well as to several Hindustani merchants who last year entered Yarkund, show how strong is the desire of that ruler for our good-will. He tried to come to terms with Russia, and failed. Now he turns to us, certainly in an indirect way, if he has not, as is rumoured, already sent an envoy to ask openly for our friendship.

## Bengal.

#### STATION TALK.

MOOLTAN, Oct. 11.—It seems now to be generally believed that a Durbar in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh will be held in the course of the ensuing cold season at Lahore instead of Agra; but doubtless before this reaches you will have heard more certain information on this point. Major General Rainier, commanding the division, is expected here on the 22nd to make his half-yearly inspection of her Majesty's 109th Regiment. A large flight of locusts passed over this station on the morning of the 6th instant. They came apparently from a northerly direction, and passed on towards the South-West. This is the second flight that has appeared here within the last few months. I hear these insects were seen in countless numbers last month in the district between this and Montgomery, and did much damage. We seem to have jumped into the cold weather with a sudden bound. This morning was really quite cold, and punkahs in barracks have been discontinued accordingly. Have you heard that two regiments of Native Cavalry and five of Infantry are to be broken up immediately, in consequence of the financial pressure? I think you will find that a reduction of this kind will really take place shortly, unless disturbances on the frontier should make it impolitic.

DEHRA DOON, Oct. 15.—So it is settled that a regiment of cavalry is to be located in the Doon between the race course and the old Goorkha lines inclusive. I am truly glad of this. The sooner we withdraw all our European troops from the old holes in the plains, the better. Rusty Sword's ludicrous jealousy of every other plan, even for cavalry in competition with his Jerripani, suggests that his proper signature should be "Crusty Zany." Jerripani is far too low a hill station for European troops, there is no room there for cavalry exercise. Subathoo has been found quite unsuitable. We can have no hill sites under 6,000 feet. I hope to see three thousand Europeans yet in the Dehra Doon, a place preferred all the year round even to the hills by poor men. There is a cool breeze here every night in the year.

HILLS NORTH OF DEYRAH, Oct. 12.—At last, and high time, indeed, have the rains bidden us farewell. The weather is now delicious; a fine, cool bracing air, mornings and evenings very chilly, and fires most agreeable. Natives are already predicting a severe winter; this they always do. It certainly is colder now than I remember it to have been in previous seasons during this month. People are hastening away rapidly—a daily exodus; the place is fast thinning, and many houses are vacated. A grand auction of house property yesterday, belonging to Mr. Greig. I am told the houses separately sold for more than was anticipated, thereby clearly proving that house property is not deteriorating in the hills, as some people wish to make the public believe. Auctions are the order of the day, and lotteries are being drawn as soon as filled. The station staff officer at Landour has not yet been named in succession to Captain Rind, but the likely man is now said to be an officer from her Majesty's 55th, at Chukrata. The next commandant is not yet known; but that must soon be patent. I believe not a soldier will be left up during the winter at the Convalescent Depot. Grain of all kinds selling at famine prices.

MORAR, Oct. 16.—None of your correspondents give news of the changes which are taking place here. General Chamberlain left this some days ago, making over charge of the Political Agency to Captain Mayne, until Colonel Hutchinson's arrival. In the meantime General Chamberlain himself joins Scindia on his travels, having persuaded that Chief to apply to Government for an attaché. I suppose as Scindia has to pay there was not much difficulty in this arrangement; but the position of chaparron to Scindia is thought rather beneath the dignity of a Major General and C.S.I. The Maharajah before he left made a handsome addition to his equipages by purchasing from the late officiating Political Agent his new barouche and pair. In former days Government prohibited these dealings between officers and natives, as such opportunities were frequently seized upon to "stick it on" in pricing the article for disposal. But on this occasion Scindia was let down easily no doubt; and as the consent of the head of the administration was obtained before the bargain was concluded, of course its all right. The great Dusserah festival is just over. The usual display was made in the Lushkur. The adopted heir, a most uninteresting and low-caste looking youth, occupied the position of the absent Maharajah on this occasion, and was "supported" on either hand by the General and the officiating Political Agent. I see in a late letter from Morar that the *khurcef* crops are stated to have been damaged by the late heavy rains. In the immediate neighbourhood of Gwalior this does not seem to be the case. The *bajra* fields present a most flourishing appearance just now.

LUKHIMPORE, Oct. 13.—The rainfall this year has been extremely anomalous. In July and August, the proper time for raining, the weather was dry, and we had scarcely a drop; but now, in the middle of October, when people are sick of it, and when it proves highly prejudicial to the crops, we have a superabundance of it. It began to rain on Saturday, the 9th current, at about six A.M., rained the whole



day and whole night, and the next day up to eleven A.M., with little or no intermission. At about twelve A.M. the atmosphere cleared away, and we could see the orb of the day once again. On Monday, the 11th inst., the sky again became lowered, and clouds gathered together and we had a fresh fall. The injury which these rains have caused to the houses and crops, both standing and already cut, is great. Several houses at Kherree have come down, and many trees were blown down by strong gusts of wind which blew on Saturday while it was raining. The prospects of the peasants, so brilliant a few days before, have been almost entirely blasted. The labouring poor, who find it exceedingly difficult even now to make both ends meet, behold nothing but actual starvation staring them in the face. This is a sorry and gloomy picture indeed; but it has not been overdrawn I believe. Major Boulderson's furlough for two years has been sanctioned, and he leaves this on the 15th inst. Mr. McMinn, Settlement officer of Barabunkee, who has been appointed to act vice Major Boulderson, has come in and taken charge of his office. Syud Gholam Hyder, extra assistant commissioner, has been transferred to Hurdul for a month, and Pundit Kishen Lal, from Baraitch, is coming in place of Syud Gholam Hyder.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent*.

## Miscellaneous.

**LADY MAYO.**—The Countess of Mayo was to leave Simla for Kusnowlie on the 16th October.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—Sir William Mansfield, it is said, would probably leave Simla about the 5th of November.

**MR. G. CAMPBELL.**—Although Mr. George Campbell, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has signified his intention of returning to India, we understand he will not do so before the expiration of his leave in March next.—*Central India Times*.

**CIVIL.**—We are informed that Lieutenant Begge will succeed Mr. Moss as Assistant Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department; and Lieutenant Pye will be appointed Assistant Secretary in the Railway Department.

**ECCLESIASTICAL.**—A letter from Allahabad, under date the 17th Oct., states that "the Rev. Mr. Fagan, Military Chaplain at that station, will succeed Mr. Baly, the Civil Chaplain, who has been obliged to go to England on sick leave.

**CHOLERA.**—In July the cholera appeared in Teheran, the deaths averaging twenty-seven a day; and the *Mofussilite* suggests that it probably found its way through Afghanistan to Peshawur, and mayhap by the Bolan route to other parts of India.

**PREVALENCE OF FEVER.**—We hear that with the closing of the hot season nasty fever has shown itself in several quarters throughout this presidency. It would seem as if the year altogether were fated to be an unpleasantly abnormal one—famine, deficit, cholera, a doubling of the income-tax, and fever.—*Mofussilite*, Oct. 16.

**WANTED—A CHILD.**—It is not often that we find an advertisement of the following kind, which we take from a late issue of the *Delhi Gazette*:—"A gentleman in good circumstances is anxious to adopt a girl between the ages of five and nine. An opportunity offers for any person in distress to secure a provision for her child for life.—Address, X. Y. Z., care of Postmaster, Landour."

**CENTRAL INDIA.**—The Government of India has received intelligence from Bundelkund that cholera is abating throughout the province, and has entirely disappeared from many places. Owing to the late copious falls of rain, the prospects of the ensuing harvest are excellent, especially in Malwa, and there is every ground for anticipating favourable returns of wheat and opium.

**A VIRTUOUS ALMSHOUSE.**—The *Murdhurnint* says that "a virtuous almshouse," established upon new principles, is about to be started at Benares. From the next passage we conclude that it will also be triangular. "On one side," says the paper, "Christians will read their services; Mahomedans will call to prayer on another side; while on the third side Hindoos will perform their Poojahs."

**LADAKH.**—Dr. Cayley reported on the 14th September last that two traders with eight or nine horse-loads of merchandise came into Ladakh by the Changchimm route, by which also they went to Yarkand last year. They spoke very favourably of this route, though they did not find the easiest and most direct line through the valley.

**BILLIARDS IN INDIA.**—The lovers of billiards—and in this country their name is legion—will now have an opportunity of seeing the game played as it ought to be. Mr. C. Hughes, of London celebrity, who has played several matches with the renowned Roberts and others, has arrived in Calcutta, and will give an exhibition at No. 8, Waterloo-street, on Wednesday evening next, and during the rest of the week.—*Englishman*, Oct. 18.

**POLICE.**—The Government of Bengal has desired the Inspector-General of Police to strengthen the frontier police at Sylhet and Cachar before the cold weather sets in. It has been decided to station about two hundred men at the outposts, and also depute from the police in this part of the country an experienced inspector, about fifteen sub-inspectors, forty head constables, and one hundred and eighty constables.—*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 15.

**CHANGE IN THE RELIEF.**—We are informed that the A and D batteries of A brigade Royal Artillery will proceed from Meerut to Peshawur, and not to Rawul Pindee and Sealcote as notified; the two batteries from Peshawur, which have suffered severely from sickness during the past season, occupying those stations.—*Indian Army Gazette* (Simla), Oct. 1.

**THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.**—Though there will be no durbar at Agra, it is said to have been decided that the Duke of Edinburgh may, if he pleases, or rather if he cares, see a gathering of chiefs at Lucknow and Lahore, where a force of similar strength to that intended for Agra would be shown him. The chief reception will be at Calcutta; the others, at Delhi, Lucknow, Agra, or Lahore would fall upon the Lieutenant-Governors and the Chief Commissioner.

**A THOUGHTFUL MOVE.**—Owing to the dearth of provisions in the North-Western Provinces, the Government of India has sanctioned a batta allowance to the subordinate officers attached to the establishment of the superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Dacoity and Thuggee in the North-West. Those drawing salaries above Rs. 50, and not exceeding Rs. 100, will receive Rs. 15 a month, and those below Rs. 50, Rs. 10 per mensem.—*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 18.

**MR. SETON-KARR.**—The *Mofussilite* contradicts the statement that Mr. Seton-Karr has any *arrière pensée* of returning to India, if he could get some better appointment than that on which he still retains a lien, or that that gentleman waits to see whether the Duke of Argyll will do anything for him at home. "Mr. Seton-Karr, we have reason to know, merely keeps his name on the books till the question of the Covenanted Services Pension Rules, about which a memorial has gone to the India Office, is decided. A decision once given, Mr. Seton-Karr retires for good and all."

**SIR D. McLEOD.**—We hear from Murree that Sir Donald McLeod and staff, or a large portion thereof, left that place on the 5th instant for Cashmere, and he will travel *via* Abbottabad, and look in perhaps, or rather look at, the Black Mountain as he advances from Manserah towards the Kishen Gunga and Mozufferabad. He is said to be accompanied by some 400 mules and 1,100 coolies, and it is not easy to conceive how so small a retinue could require so large an accompaniment on so easy a journey into the peaceable territories of a friendly chief.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 14.

**THE TURKISH ENVOY TO BOKHARA.**—The Turkish vakeel, or envoy to Bokhara, arrived at Umballa by the 3 A.M. train of the 12th October. His Excellency put up at the Railway Hotel, where, as everywhere else in British India, his expenses will, according to the comfortable routine of Oriental diplomacy, be paid by the Government of the allied State he is travelling through. Nothing concerning the objects of the mission can be ascertained with certainty, beyond this that it may fairly be surmised that it has not been undertaken in Russian interests.—*Mofussilite*.

**UNITED BANK OF INDIA.**—The shareholders of the United Bank of India at Simla have, in general meeting assembled, confirmed the *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum declared by the directors. The bank seems to have been progressing very satisfactorily, and the shareholders have given the best possible proof of their satisfaction by passing a resolution to increase the salary of their secretary, Captain Levinge, and of their auditors and accountant. A piece of plate is also to be presented to the retiring chairman of their board of directors, Major Innes, who has from the first taken an active part in the management of the bank's affairs.—*Pioneer*.

**ACT XIV. OF 1869.**—A native woman registered under Act XIV. of 1869 committed suicide last week, the reason being, as stated by her servant at the coroner's inquest, that she could not bear to attend the hospital for examination. It would be barbarous to call this a gratifying testimony to the working of the Act, though it shows that the new provisions are likely to diminish the social plague of our Presidency towns, and to divert unfortunates to some other calling. But it may be asked, in the case of this unfortunate woman, what escape from her fallen life was provided for her under the Act? She could read and write, knit and sew. Could not the hospital be supplemented by an industrial penitentiary in each of the Presidency towns specially set apart for the reclamation of such persons?—*Friend of India*.

**MILITARY.**—The Eurasian battery at Shillong is to be broken up. This step, however, is no new decision, consequent on the new necessity for retrenchment: it had been long decided on.—*Pioneer*.—A letter from Murree of the 9th inst. states "that cholera had broken out at Kohat; several cases had occurred both in the city and amongst the troops in camp and cantonment."—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 14.—Colonel Hamilton, 92nd Highlanders, has sent in his papers to sell, and will in a few days proceed to England; Major McBean obtains the step.—*Indian Army Gazette* (Simla), Oct. 1.—We learn that H.M.'s 104th are still at Cherat, and will not return to Peshawur. H.M.'s 36th will leave for Rawul Pindee as soon as possible.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 16.—The 23rd (or Chamberlain's) Pioneers have received orders to march from Banguotee and occupy ground in the neighbourhood of the Soosul Pass in rear of the valley of Oghee, with a view to keeping open a communication between the force stationed there and the troops at Abbottabad.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 14.

**THE CROPS IN ALLAHABAD.**—Since the injury to the crops in the Allahabad district, from the rain storms which prevailed from the 5th to the 9th instant, has proved to be less than was apprehended, we are glad to learn from the Lieutenant-Governor's report to the Supreme Government that of all the districts in the North-West, Allahabad has suffered most.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 18.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13. Str. Scotia, Avern, Singapore.—14. Moulton, Mahdoolah, Muscat.—16. Atalanta, Balingal, London; City of Hankow, Napier, Glasgow.—17. Str. Mahratta, Scott, Moultoum; Hyderabad, Aref, Bombay.—18. Marpesia, Jackson, Melbourne.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Surat.—From Southampton.—Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Tween, Mrs. Goad, Mrs. Hardy, Mr. Bell, Major and Mrs. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. R. Bloomfield, Mrs. Burbridge and child, Miss White, Mr. D. Peters, Mrs. Northam and family, Mrs. Lavers and two children, Mrs. Hodgkins and infant, Mr. P. Nelson, Miss Oyletto, Messrs. H. James, H. P. Wyllie, J. Fay, McMoody, Lockwood, Atkins, Phelan, Tuoruhill, Heath, Bligh, Brown, Campion, Christie, Thompson, Pratt, Anderson, Coverley, Mason, Munford, Noble, Thelard, Dr. Adley. From Suez.—Mrs. Morse, Miss Smith. From Hong Kong.—Mr. Adams. From Sydney.—Messrs. Laing, Brahm, Myers. From Galley.—Messrs. Irvine, Brown, Moore, Norris, Morton. From Madras.—Mr. Goodsir, Mr. Courran.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 12. Str. Deccan; John Ritson.—14. Hudson, Clydesdale, City of Ningpo, Pride of Canada, Centurion, Hannibal, Punjab, Sahudin, and Edward Percy.—15. Water Witch, Calurrho, Hin Iostan, Sea Queen; Artery.—16. Strs. Penang and Rangoon; Star of Persia.—17. Robert Lees, Baldoan, and Saint Marnock.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 16, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 93 12 to 93 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	94 0 to 94 4
4 per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	94 0 to 94 4
5 per Cent., P.W. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 103 ...	102 8 to 102 12
5½ per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	112 12 to 112 14
5 per Cent., 56-57 ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	108 0 to 108 4

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ... ..	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Bills with Docs. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 15-16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	150 to 155
Bank of Bengal ... ..	1000 ...	1530 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ... ..	60 ...	68 to 60
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ... ..	445 ...	535 to 540
Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ... ..	700 ...	360 to 380
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ... ..	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ... ..	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ... ..	250 ...	175 to 180
E. B. Indigo Company ... ..	100 ...	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218 ...	240 to —
East India Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	80 ...	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	30 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218 ...	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company ... ..	250 ...	180 to 182½exdiv.
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ... ..	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ... ..	250 ...	145 to 150
Howrah Docking Company ... ..	500 ...	240 to 250
India General Steam Navigation Company ... ..	1000 ...	535 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ... ..	125 ...	140 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ... ..	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ... ..	10 ...	13½ to 14
Peoples Bank of India ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ... ..	1400 ...	380 to 385
Punjab Bank ... ..	100 ...	82½ to 85
Screw Company (Limited) ... ..	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ... ..	500 ...	560 to 570
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ... ..	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ... ..	200 ...	45 to 48
Union Steam Tug Company ... ..	250 ...	6 to 4dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ... ..	£10 ...	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ... ..	0 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar ... ..	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ... ..	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds ... ..	2 10 0 to 2 17 6 ...	2 2 6 to 2 5 0
Jute ... ..	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ... ..	2 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 12 6 to 2 15 0

## Madras.

### THE NEILGHERRY EXHIBITION.

There were exhibited specimens of potatoes grown in the Katie Valley that set a-watering the mouth of every Irishman who saw them, so large and round and full did they look. "Bedad!" said one native of the Emerald Isle while admiring them, "shure its meself who couldn't beave that such praties could be raised out of

Ould Oirland, and well roasted now, with half a pound or so of Mrs. M—'s prize butter, faith they'd be a male for Lord Napier hisself." Then there were pounds upon pounds of coffee, in parchment and clean picked, all grown on these hills, and seemingly quite equal to the berry, for which our neighbouring isle of Ceylon is famed. And tea—Neilgherry tea—black, green, congou, hyson, gunpowder—a regular battle of teas—which the tasters were fighting to decide the merits on early this morning, when I strolled for the last time round the Exhibition. Some sheaves of oats were excellent, full grained, and numerous—and some potato oats, grown for fodder for cattle, by, I believe, a Mr. Phillips, of Kotagherry, ought to be more extensively cultivated, such rich and fattening food does it make. The wheat was good—but the barley better—and one kind particularly, said to weigh fifty-four pounds to the bushel, and which I suppose is large, though I confess to know nothing about it—attracted general attention and commendation from connoisseurs. There was every species almost of native grain exposed, raggy, koral, varagu, &c., but yet I am led to understand that these productions have neither been as extensive, nor as good as they should have been. Clover and lucerne, and other green meat for horses, were not wanting in this section of the Exhibition, where also glistening in a basket were some enormous leeks, as gladdening to Taffy the Welchman as were the "murphies" just now to Pat the Emerald; and lying on the floor were some Swedish turnips of the hugest size, but which appeared spongy—and were flavourless. A small quantity of arrow-root—and a few pods of cocoa (Theobroma cocoa), grown at Burliar, some way down the Coonoor ghat, both seemed to me of excellent quality.

In one of the small rooms to the left of the building there was set out a collection of dyes from local materials, which delighted every one, and I saw the eyes of many a lady sparkle as she gazed on the brightness and freshness of the colours with which yarns and woven fabric had been stained. These dyes were obtained from cinchona alkaloids, and from the common berberry, and were named Chinoline red, Chinoline violet, Chinoline blue, and berlerine, the latter being of a yellow colour. They came from the laboratory of Mr. Broughton, who has elicited these valuable colouring materials from the refuse of his retorts while extracting quinine from the various cinchona barks. Close by the dyes were some splendid and well crystallised chemicals, got also from local material, jalapine from the jalap root—carbolic acid, quinine and its salts from the barks acclimatised hereabouts, theine from Neilgherry tea, caffeine from Neilgherry coffee, citric acid from Maltese limes also made to flourish on these hills, and fine specimens of which fruit were lying close by their product; Salicylic acid, and a fiery alcohol distilled from a common lichen, a bundle of which was touching almost the still in which the process of distillation was then going on. On a shelf in this room were laid out a large collection of snakes preserved in spirits, on which "horrid things" the ladies who had admired the dyes came to look and shudder. The handicraft and skilled labour of some of the soldiers of the depot at Wellington has come out well in some light drawing-room and boudoir furniture.

The series of prize photographs which Mr. Bourne, of Calcutta, had made and exhibited of the scenery of the Neilgherries was truly magnificent, and visitors were never tired of gazing on them; so too on some beautiful drawings of Colonel Hamilton, which were in the same room—and gained a special prize also.

There were in the centre division of the Exhibition many specimens of fibre, and textile material, carved ornamental work in ivory, and silver jewellery exhibited by the Travancore Government, some rare kinds of China ware, some Burmese ornaments, in fact a host of things, which a catalogue alone could set forth. Then, again, there were models of machinery, and models of police lines, planters' bungalows, and other useful buildings. Steel implements and weapons, tools, horse-shoes, locks, and sticks, canes, a thousand other articles were not wanting to fill even to repletion this section of the show. Besides this, Mr. Honeywell exhibited his Neilgherry beer brewed at Aravunghat on the road to Coonoor; some hard working baker of that town sent a loaf as big as a mountain, and as its accompaniment lay alongside and around it, bottles and jars of jams and jellies made from the hill fruits.—*Madras Times* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**MILITARY.—THE 45TH REGIMENT.**—The two companies of H.M.'s 45th Regiment, "Sherwood Foresters," who were removed to the Red Hills in consequence of the late outbreak of cholera in the corps at the Fort, have received orders from the military authorities to return to their garrison quarters on Friday, the 15th instant.—*Times*, October 13.

**A REASONABLE QUESTION.**—Sir Adam Bittlestone made a remark at the dinner at Ootacamund, on Saturday last, which points to a disgrace in all our public convivialities. Why should the ladies have sat on the platform in Misquith's Hall, watching the members of the stronger sex enjoying themselves? Would it not have been better and pleasanter if the ladies had been seated at the tables? We think so.—*Athenæum*, October 13.

**THE CASE OF MR. HALL, OF THE MADRAS C.S.**—With reference to Mr. Hall's case, the *Ceylon Observer* believes it is certain "that the fullest particulars, including the result of a *post mortem* examination, have been furnished by this Government to that of Madras. The reason why the official report has not been published in the Ceylon papers is doubtless to be found in the fact that the conduct of a medical practitioner, who is not strictly a servant of Government, is gravely discussed. Not that we believe the report, when published, as it is sure to be in Madras, will show that any treatment in Ceylon would have saved poor Mr. Hall's life; he was a doomed man before he landed, the brain being in a state of fatal inflammation. But that does not excuse the sad neglect of the medical practitioner, who ought either to have accompanied the patient to the hospital, or at least furnished the men who took him, and who were strangers, with a note. The fault of the Colonial Assistant Surgeon in charge was acting too strictly on rules which were intended to prevent abuses."

**DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. G. MACDONELL.**—The *Madras Times* of the 18th October announces the death at the presidency early the previous morning, from apoplexy, of Brigadier-general G. G. Macdonell, commanding Northern District. General Macdonell only arrived at Madras by the steamer *Busheer* on Wednesday, the 13th October. He entered the Service in January, 1826, and in April last was appointed Brigadier-general of the second-class and to the command of the Southern District. Only a little more than two months ago, on the 12th of August, he was promoted to the first-class, and transferred to the Northern District. The late general was present with the force that marched from Bangalore on the 8th April, 1857, to quell the insurrection in Canara, was employed in the suppression of the Mutiny in Bengal 1857-58-59, commanded the field detachment that proceeded from Dornadah to Chota Nagpore to subdue the insurgents, defeated the rebels in an engagement on the 22nd January, 1858, capturing four small field-pieces, totally routing the enemy, and killing their leader. Served with the force under Major-general Whitlock, K.C.B., in Bundicound, and commanded the infantry detachment that proceeded in March, 1859, under Brigadier Faily against Rannust Singh.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13. Str. *Busheer*, Hutchinson, Northern Ports.—14. Str. *Deccan*, —, Calcutta.—15. *Maurice* and *Reunion*, Lanfrew, Calcutta.—17. *Arney*, Ganjam.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. *Busheer*.—Mr. and Mrs. Hornby, Mr. J. H. Dawson, Gen. Macdonald, Mrs. Col. Bradley, Mr. W. Sloan, Mr. Strange, Mr. F. Lecot, Mr. C. Stolberg, Mr. Urheos.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Deccan*.—For Galle.—Messrs. Guise, Watson, Hoyle, Watkins, Roberts, Mackintosh, Sutherland, Moir, Pittar, Gregory, Lovett, Capt. Scott, Capt. Pitterson, Capt. Bayett. For Suez. Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and three children, Mr. Muenicol, Lieut. Alexander, Messrs. Murdoch, Macgregor, Dixon, Humphreys. For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. V. Jones and two children, Miss Durham, Mr. and Mrs. Macpratt and two children, Ensign Kryn, Lieut. Haley, Messrs. Thompson, Murchie, Russell, Wilson, Lauchlaw, Mrs. Heath.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13. Irvine, Cocanada; Tweed, Cocanada.—14. Alma, Cocanada.—15. Priam, Marseilles; Elizabeth Graham, Colombo; str. *Deccan*, Galle; Lady Cecilia, London.—16. Belvidera, Colombo.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

**BARODA, Oct. 17.**—The Guicowar's grand Dussera procession came off on the 14th inst. with its usual barbaric show and pomp. The crowds were immense; many Europeans were also present from out-stations; it was a striking scene, especially to strangers. The whole of the Guicowar's European officers (eighteen I believe in number) were in cocked hats, as also were a certain proportion of the native officers; the general, colonel, and major were on elephants. The British troops were present also with the resident and staff. The usual salute was fired. Yesterday evening, while in the down train, I noticed myriads of locusts coming north—i.e., from Broach towards Baroda, at Kurgun station; they obscured the daylight, and were fast spreading over the fields of bajree, cotton, &c. Great fears prevail of a coming famine, but the bunnias are jubilant.

**SURAT, Oct. 19.**—For years past the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have paid their servants liberally; now it would appear they are determined, and, we believe, have commenced not only to reduce the number of their servants but the salaries of those they retain. The emolument of the medical attendant at Ambrolee has, we believe, been reduced by half; the percentage is, undoubtedly very high, and the measure a severe one, considering that he joined the service in 1857. The officers of the Guicowar's service intend shortly giving a ball, under the patronage of H.H. the Guicowar; invitations are already out. Several of the friends and relatives of the officers have accepted invitations. Surat, this once neglected city, is now entirely changed; fancy new roads, clock tower, Hope's Circle, Municipal Park, and other numerous improvements. Why one who has not seen Surat for some five years would be astonished now. Mr. Hope, our inde-

fatigable collector, deserves the thanks of the Surat community. It is currently rumoured that he is shortly to leave this city, and we hope the rumour will prove false for the sake of the city. The weather has changed for the better; the mornings and evenings are very cool and pleasant; rain has ceased, and the cold weather has fairly set in.

**MALWA, Oct. 15.**—The Marwarree exodus, which slackened somewhat during the rains, has now set in again as strong as ever, and judging from the stream of people passing through, it would appear as if the whole population was bent on clearing out of the doomed land. The mortality amongst them, I regret to say, continues very great; the roads are strewn with their bodies and in the towns of Mundisore, Jourah, and Rutlam the dead may be seen lying about the public roads in every stage of decomposition; and there they lie until the stench from them becomes too great to be borne with any longer, when the sweeper drags them away and burys them or throws them into the nearest nullah. A small sum is allowed by the Native States for burying the dead, but in many instances it is appropriated by the sepoys, whose duty it is to see this done. The poor people experience no difficulty in disposing of their children, the young girls being generally purchased by the Mahonadas for their zenanas, while the Hindoos give the preference to the boys. The Durbar authorities take charge of most of the orphans who are employed about their courts as slaves, a certain number being allotted to each member of the Rajah's family. The Rajah of Dhar, I am glad to say, has recovered from his late serious illness, and I understand, amongst other charitable devotions he has expressed a wish to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards the relief of the Marwarrees. The rain has entirely cleared off, and there is every indication of the cold weather setting in early this season, as the mornings are already beginning to feel sharp and chilly.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**SIR R. TEMPLE.**—Sir Richard Temple was expected to arrive at Bombay on his return from England by the mail steamer due on the 7th November.

**THE RAJAH OF KOLAPOOR.**—We hear that, as a part of his general education before taking the reins of government, the Maharajah of Kolapoor is likely to make a trip to England. He will probably start in March next.—*Indu Prakash*.

**A CURIOUS STORY.**—A Bombay paper hears there is a tigress with two cubs roaming about the village of Coonditin, about three miles from Coorla. She was seen several times on Sunday, and early in the morning a Portuguese saw the cubs playing on the road, and thinking they were dogs, went after them with a stick, when the mother sprung upon him, and wounded him severely on the head, arm, and breast; having contented herself with knocking him down, the tigress went to look after her cubs and the Portuguese escaped. There is no European anywhere near, and as might be supposed the natives are afraid to go after the beast.

**NEWS FROM PERSIA.**—The Government of India has received intelligence from Persia that cholera has again broken out in Teheran and the adjoining villages. During the first week in July the deaths by this disease had increased from eight to twenty-seven a day. It is also reported that the silk crop, which is the great staple in the Persian province of Ghilan, has almost entirely failed, owing to a disease amongst the silk-worms. Last year there appears to have been a great deficiency in the crop, but this year not more than 1,500 ballots of 75lbs. each will be available for exportation, whereas in former seasons the average quantity exported has been 20,000 ballots, valued at about £1,340,000.

**MILITARY.**—It is reported that Majors Holland and Horg are expected out about the same time as Major Campbell. Major Holland will assume the Deputy Quartermaster generalship at army headquarters, and Colonel Bagrie, who now officiates for this officer, will have to revert to Bombay.—*Our Paper*, Oct. 12.—We regret to learn that Major R. R. Gillespie, of the 106th Regiment, who lately arrived from Umballa on leave, is ill, and has therefore been recommended by his medical adviser to remain in Kurrachee until the end of next month.—*Sind News*, Oct. 14.—The statement that Colonel Kennedy is going home on a two years' furlough is incorrect. Colonel Kennedy intends to run home on three months' privilege leave, but it is not certain when he will depart.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE LOCUSTS.**—We are glad to have assurances from Ahmedabad, dated the 15th inst., that the cotton crops around Veerungam, Wudhwan, Limree, and Dholerah have not been injured by the locusts, and that the crops are very promising. A correspondent, writing to a contemporary from Nusserebad on the 10th inst., describes the passage of the myriads over that station:—"An immense flight of locusts, coming apparently from the S.E. reached this camp on Friday afternoon (8½ inst.) about four o'clock, and continued to pour over in darkening masses until sunset. Myriads attached themselves to the trees, shrubs, and grass. Next morning, shortly after sunrise, the invasion recommenced, and continued with short intermission till nearly sunset. Many of the trees have been completely denuded of leaves, and some of the compounds present their arid hot-weather appearance."—*Times of India*.

**MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.**—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company was held in the offices of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co., on Wednesday, October 20, Mr. J. S. Hurrell in the chair, for the purpose of confirming the following resolution passed at a meeting of the shareholders on the 1st instant:—"That the liquidators of the company be, and they hereby are authorised to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, movable and immovable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to a new company, to be called the 'Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' and to receive in compensation for each transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid-up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such last mentioned company, such company undertaking to pay and discharge all debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements, of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited." Mr. Cleveland, who represented a number of shareholders who are very much opposed to any attempt to get this resolution confirmed, said that to his mind, as a lawyer, this was a resolution which never can be legally passed. They could not, he contended, sell the lands, houses, &c., of the company to an embryo company, and there was really no company in existence yet to whom they could sell. Mr. Cleveland then submitted to this meeting that the best thing that could be done was to adjourn it and get the new articles of association drawn out, and then they should see who were to be the new shareholders and what would be the articles under which they would work. He then proposed—"That this meeting be adjourned for one month." Mr. Moteeram Bhuggoobhoy said he would second Mr. Cleveland's motion. The chairman said that it was at the express wish of the shareholders that the directors had taken steps to form a new company, for the directors themselves certainly had no desire to do so. He, for his part, did not care about the new company—in fact he rather objected to it, and he would not have gone in for it at all had it not been that the shareholders almost unanimously expressed a wish that there should be a new company formed with shares fully paid up, so that the shares would stand better in the market than at present with the large liability still on them. After some further discussion, the question was put to the meeting, when three shareholders voted for Mr. Cleveland's amendment, and about six or seven against it. The original proposition was then put and carried without dissent.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16. Str. General Havelock, Robinson, Cochlin; str. Euphrates, Sharp, Kurrachee.—18. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier; Cochlin; Choico, Cogier, Singapore.—21. Str. General Outram, Teasdale, Cochlin; str. Tupteo, Drowitz, Mandvie; str. Phlox, Baker, Coast and Gm; Thetis, Giron, Mauritius.—22. Str. Travancore, Eastley, China; Duke of Newcastle, Arcy, Australia.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s store, Orissa.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. C. H. Ulicks, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. D. A. Duns, Mrs. Loch, Lieut. Bushman, Mr. R. S. O'Conno, Mr. and Mrs. Hulsberg and infant, Miss Lancaster, Messrs. T. Bunell, J. Hunell, H. Sansom, W. Hawkins, W. Allen, Mrs. Ashdown and infant, Miss Kirby, Mrs. Parry, Messrs. A. T. Linstead, R. Smith, W. Smith. From MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Nicholls and infant, Mr. Doemig, Mr. MacIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Bodger, Mr. A. Cohn, Mr. Mittler, Mr. Law, Mr. H. D'Ogley, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. R. Riddell, Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Beard, R. G. Tomkins, Miss Drow, Mr. S. Bird, Mr. E. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Capt. F. Dowden, Mr. Prinsep. From SUVA.—Mr. H. Hollman.

Per B. and B. S. N. Co.'s str. Magdala.—From SURZ.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Thomas and child, Rev. R. W. and Mrs. Harpur and child, Mr. and Mrs. Albert, Mr. Mann, Mr. Kalberer, Mr. A. Kalberer, Mr. F. Hunter, Mr. Purvis, Mr. Dunne, Mr. Caurbarin.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16. Str. Columbian, Hyde, Aden and Suez; str. Tilly, Kingcomb, Malabar Coast; str. Philox, Baker, Coast and Goa.—18. Str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; str. Neera, Hanscom, Aden and Suez; Sesame, Bara, Chittagong.—19. Str. M. Elphinstone, Dupuz, Malabar Coast; Salus, Poland, Rangoon.—20. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Malabar Coast; str. General Havelock, Robinson, Cutch; Mary and Emma, Thomson, Calicut; Percy Douglas, Le Riche, Colombo.—21. Trevunian, Stevens, Kurrachee.—22. Cochlin, Clark, Calcutta.—23. Mail str. Behar, Hall, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Behar.—For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. McBean, Mr. and Mrs. Pigot, Mr. and Mrs. Gunton, Lieut. A. E. Dummer, Mr. G. D. McAllum, For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. A. Cherry, Mr. R. Crawshaw, Mrs. J. H. B. Allen, Mrs. Walker and child, Mrs. J. Jameson, Mr. A. Devon, Mr. G. B. Chapman, Mr. J. Embro. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon. For SUZ.—Captain D. J. Stewart, Col. Hamilton, Mr. Thackeray. For ADEN.—Mr. Howe.

Col. Hamilton, Mr. Thackeray. — **FOR ADEN.** — Mr. Howe.  
 Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Neera. — **FOR SUZ.** — Surg. maj. Kelly, Col. and Mrs. Lambert and child, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend and five children, the Most Rev. Archbishop Steins, Mr. Chambers, the Rev. W. and Mrs. Averst and three children, Miss Cahill, the Rev. George and Mrs. Sharpin and child, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Dixon and two children, Major Gosling, Capt. Stewart, Mr. Clarke, Lieut. Danvers, Mr. Lamborne, Captain and Mrs. Roberts and two children, Madame Schlepper, Masters Murray (two), Mr. Hammond, Mr. MacGee, Mr. Young, Mr. Ridley, Mr. Tilshall, Capt. T. P. Green, Mrs. Martin, Lieut. Darwin, Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds and three children.

## Commercial.

*Bombay, Oct. 22, 1869.*

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—				
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 13-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 11½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	2s. 0d. Docs.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.	
Bombay Bank (Rs. —) .....	50 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040) .....	6200 per share
Chartered Bank of India, <b>Australia, and China</b> (Rs. 200) .....	10 per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250) .....	30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500) .....	Rs. 30 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500) .....	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company .....	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400) .....	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) <b>paid-up</b> .....	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) .....	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) .....	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) .....	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) .....	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-1-4) .....	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) .....	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) .....	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) .....	1100
Frero Land Company .....	70 per cent. pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company .....	50 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250) .....	Rs. 1725 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) .....	Rs. 14500 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700) .....	690 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667) .....	Rs. 2300 pm.
Frero Press Company (Rs. 250) .....	Rs. 500 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) .....	Rs. 3200 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) .....	
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) .....	
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) .....	Rs. 600 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) .....	1020 per share old
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000) .....	par
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock	
(£20 paid up) .....	8 pm.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.							
Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 98	
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	...	...	" 98	
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1836-36	...	...	...	...	...	}	94
" " " 1842-43	...	...	...	...	...		
" " " 1854-55	...	...	...	...	...		
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	...	...	...	101	
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	...	...	...	...	...	103	

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	... ..	each Rs.	10½
Spanish Dollars	... ..	per 100	275
Mexican Dollars	... ..	Do.	220
Piso Franc Pieces	... ..	per 100 pieces	205
Bar Silver, 1½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	... ..	... ..	106½
Sycee Silver	... ..	... ..	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	... ..	per Tola.	16½
Gold Bars, English	... ..	... ..	16½
Ditto Peking	... ..	... ..	16-s

**FREIGHTS.**

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s. ; Seeds, 17s. 6d. to £1.  
To London—Cotton, £2 to £2. 5s. ; Seeds, £1. to £1. 5s.





# Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

### CIVIL.

- ARMSTRONG, T. W.**, supt. engr. P.W., 1st class 2nd grade, Central Provs., is apptd. to offic. as chief engr. and secy. to the chief comr. in the P.W. dept., v. Major Pollard, R.E. Oct. 5.
- BARRY, W.**, asst. mag. and coll. at Butee, is transf. in the same capacity to Banda. No. 1,865A, Oct. 5.
- BARTON, E. J.**, to offic. as vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the town of Jessore, during abs. of Quinn, with effect from Sept. 27.
- BEDDY, J. C.**, offic. professor, Govt. College, Delhi, officd. as principal of the Delhi College, from Sept. 2 to Sept. 11, during leave of Cooke, Principal, Delhi College. No. 391.
- BELLI, C. S.**, civil and sess. judge of Rajshahye, having reported his return to India on Feb. 28, the unexpired portion of leave granted to him, under order of Feb. 22 last, is cane.
- BENSON, T. B.**, asst. mag. at Agra, is invested with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class. No. 542A, Sept. 29.
- BERNARD.**—The offic. chief comr. is pleased to authorise Mr. C. E. Bernard, comr., Nagpore div., to exercise powers of a comr. of revenue for the Upper Godavery dist. No. 465, Oct.
- BLAIR, Capt. J. J.**, asst. agent to Gov. gen. for Rajpootana, to offic. as political agent of Eastern States of Rajpootana, in room of Walter, to Eur., with effect from date when Walker makes over charge. No. 2,060, Oct.
- BLAIR, Capt. C. R.**, asst. agent to Gov. gen. for Rajpootana, to be on special duty at Tonk, v. Capt. J. J. Blair. Oct.
- BLUMHARDT—RENNY—MORAN.**—The foll. special dep. colls., for the settlement of the Dooars, are apptd. to exercise original jurisdiction in respect of all suits and other matters connected with immovable property, revenue and rent, within the territories commonly known as the Bhootan Dooars:—J. F. Blumhardt, R. H. Renny, T. D. Moran. Sept. 30.
- BURTON, Lieut. C. W.**, of the Bengal staff corps, offic. 3rd asst. agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, to offic. as asst. agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajpootana, and asst. gen. supt. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee, v. Blair. Oct.
- CHAPMAN, J. C.**, to be special sub registrar of assurances of Chuprah. Oct. 5.
- CLARK, Rev.**, of Seebaugor, is licenced to solemnise marriages between persons one of whom is a person or both of whom are persons professing the Christian religion. No. 1,353 R, Sept. 2.
- CRANE, H. P.**, supervisor 2nd grade P.W. dept., Central Provs., is prom. to be asst. engr. 3rd grade, on prob., with effect from Sept. 1.
- CRASTER, Capt., R.E.** exec. engr., 1st grade, Punjab, is app. to offic. as suptg. engr., 2nd class, and posted to N.W.P., buildings and roads branch, v. Peile, transf. to railway branch. No. 285.
- ELLIOT, Lieut. col.**, officg. comr., Hissar div., to proceed to Ludiana as dep. comr., on being relieved by Mr. Nacsmyth. No. 2,959, Sept. 30.
- ELLWOOD, W. W.**, account., 3rd grade, employed in the office of account. gen., P.W. dept., is perm. to res. his appt. in the P.W. dept. from date on which he may be relieved of his duties. No. 284, Oct.
- EVANS—BUTLER.**—In reference to G.O. dated Sept. 10, the undermtd. passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College are posted to the divs. noted opposite their names:—C. Evans, engr. apprentice, Eastern Jumna Canal, which he joined on the 25th ult.: M. Butler, overseer, 1st grade, Ramgunga Canal.
- EWING, C.**, proby. account., 2nd grade, is posted to Dehree div., Soano Circle. No. 92, Oct. 4.
- FISHER, E. E.**, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of sub div. of City Moorshedabad, during leave of Eyre.
- FITZROY, Second Capt., R.A.**, a candidate for the staff corps, to be senior rev. settlement officer in British Burmah. No. 2,057, Oct. 5.
- FRASER, A. J.**, dep. mag. and dep. coll., in charge of Godda, is voted with powers of a dist. supt. of police in Sonthal Pergunnahs. Oct. 5.
- HAMPTON, S. C.**, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Patna, is transf. to Beerbhoom, and posted to station of Synthea. Mr. Hampton will exercise powers of a mag. in the dists. of Beerbhoom and Moorshedabad. Oct. 2.
- HILDEBRAND, Lieut. G.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to 1st circle, N.W.W. No. 1,719A, dated Nynce Tal, Sept. 30.
- HUGHES, A. J.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, Lower Ganges Circle, to be exec. engr., 4th grade, from Sept. 1. No. 96. He will also offic. as exec. engr., Tumlook div. No. 97, Oct. 2.
- JARRETT, Capt. H. C. T.**, dep. conservator of forests, western div., will offic. as conservator of forests, in addition to his own duties, during absence of Jacob.
- LIVESAY, C. E.**, tempy. asst. engr., 3rd grade, from the Nusreegungo div. to the Dehree div., which he joined on Sept. 21. No. 90, Oct. 2.
- LOUIS, Lieut. N.**, asst. comr., to be sub registrar of assurances of Hazareebaugh, having its head qrs. at the Sudder station of the district of Hazareebaugh. Oct. 5.
- McCULLOCK, Col. W.**, to be an hony. mag. in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, and to exercise powers of a mag. in that dist. Oct. 7. He is also apptd. to be a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieut. governor's control. Oct.
- McLEOD—BARLOW.**—The following gentlemen to be municipal comrs. for the town of Chuprah, viz.:—Dr. R. McLeod, and Mr. J. Barlow. Sept. 29.
- MATHIAS, Capt.**, dist. supt. of police, Nagpore, having reptd. his return from leave to Europe, is posted to Chindwara dist., but will assume charge of Scones Police during absence of Hammond. Capt. Mathias received charge from Hammond on Sept. 28.
- MILES, Major**, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Weathrall. Oct. 9. Major Miles will offic. as a dist. supt. of the 1st grade, with effect from the date on which he may join his appt.
- MOORE, E. J.**, asst. eng., 3rd grade, having passed the prescribed examination, is prom. to asst. eng., 2nd grade, with effect from Oct. 7. No. 4,272. Dated Allahabad, Oct. 4.
- MOSS, T.**, asst. sec. to Govt. N.W. provs., is apptd. to offic. as controller of P.W. accounts, 3rd class, in British Burmah. No. 287, Oct.
- MUIR, J. F.**, apptd. asst. comr. police, Central provs., is posted to Nagpore dist. No. 463, Oct. 5.
- NIXON, Lieut. col.**, political agent in Meywar, returned from leave on m.c. for 20 months, and resumed charge of his office from Hutchinson on Sept. 20. No. 2,052. [div. Oct. 11.]
- NOLAN, Lieut.**, exec. eng., 3rd grade, from Nasreegungo div. to Gunduck Percy, M., officg. postmaster of Madras, was confd. in that appt. on Aug. 30. No. 3,984.
- POOLE, Inspector**, is placed in charge of the dist. supt. of police, Futtch-gurh, during abs. on leave of Cadell. No. 528A, Oct. 5.
- REID, J. R.**, settlement officer, Azimghur, officd. as coll. and mag. of that dist. from Aug. 26 to Sept. 8. No. 1,913A, dated Oct. 5. [Oct. 5.]
- ROBERTS, S.**, asst. comr., transf. from Simla to Ambala dist. No. 2,976.
- SLADEN—STROVER.**—Major Sladen made over, and Capt. Strover assumed charge of office of political agent at Mandalay on Sept. 11. No. 1,159.
- SOUTTAR, W. M.**, to officiate as cantonment mag. of Dinapore, and judge of the court of small causes in that cantonment during abs. of Lieut. col. Emerson. Mr. Souttar is apptd. to have charge of the sub-div. of Dinapore, and will also continue to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Patna. No. 619A, Oct. 5.
- STEELE, Lieut. E. H.**, asst. superint. of revenue survey, second div., Lower Provs., is vested with powers of a dep. coll. in Assam, with effect from Feb. 1 last.
- STEVENS.**—The leave granted to Mr. H. W. Alexander being cancelled, this cancels the appt. of Mr. C. C. Stevens to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahabad during Alexander's absence. Mr. Stevens will continue to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district.
- STEWART, E.**, dep. mag. and dep. coll., in charge of Rajmehal, is vested with concurrent jurisdiction over the line of the East India Railway between Beerbhoom and the southern limit of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, for the trial of cases, and is vested with powers of a district superint. of police in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Mr. Stewart is also to be sub-registrar of assurances of the sub-district of Rajmehal. Oct. 2.
- STOKOE, H. W.**, supervisor, 2nd grade, is transf. from Bengal to the N.W.P. No. 286, Oct.
- STORY, R. H.**, asst. comr. in Jhansie div., is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class, with effect from April 6. No. 561A, Oct. 4.
- SWINTON.**—With reference to Punjab Govt. notification, dated July 28, Capt. J. Swinton, exec. engr., Delhi div., Western Jumna Canal, rejoined on Sept. 11 from the leave therein granted. No. 3,598A, Sept. 30.
- TAYLOR, W. C.**, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to be sub-registrar of assurances of the sub-district of Cuttack, having its headqrs. at the Sudder station of the district of Cuttack.
- THOMPSON, H.**, asst. coll. of customs, and port conservator, Chittagong, having returned to duty on Sept. 20, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, under orders of Feb. 25 last, is cancelled.
- WALTON—VANDERGUCHT—MUNTON.**—The following arrangements are made in the Nagpore police dept., with effect from Sept. 28, the date on which Capt. H. V. Mathias resumed charge of his duties:—Major O. S. B. Walton, officg. dist. supt., 2nd class, to be officg. dist. supt., 3rd class. Capt. T. E. Vandergucht, officg. dist. supt., 3rd class, to revert to his substantive appt. as dist. supt., 4th class. W. Munton, officg. dist. supt., 4th class, to revert to his substantive appt. as dist. supt., 5th class. No. 469, Oct. 7.
- WARD, J. D.**, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Midnapore, and as ex-officio asst. to supt. of Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, during abs., on deputation, of Herschel. No. 1,291A, Sept. 30. [Oct. 11.]
- WILKINS, C. A.**, asst. mag. and coll., Bhaugulpore, is transf. to Monghyr.
- WOOD, C. C.**, officg. extra asst. comr., Sonthal Pergunnahs, is vested with powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class. Oct. 2.

### ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

Oct. 4.—No. 333.—The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following promotions in the engineer and upper subordinate establishments, with effect from Sept. 1:—To be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade: Mr. T. F. Parkinson, asst. engr., 1st grade, 3rd presy. div. To be Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade: Mr. J. T. Simpson, apprentice, 1st presy. div. Upper Subordinate Establishment.—To be Overseer, 1st Grade: Mr. W. Dolahay, overseer, 2nd grade, Hooghly River div. To be Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade: Mr. T. H. Wickes, exec. engr., 4th grade, Nuddea (local) Rivers' division.

### MILITARY.

**BIRD, Lieut. col. J. W. L.**, Bengal inf., is prom. to the rank of colonel by brevet, from Sept. 23, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864. No. 1,011.

**COLLINGRIDGE**.—**BURN**.—Capt. F. Collingridge (on leave to Europe), to be comdnt. of the Behar mounted volunteer rifle corps. Major J. Burn, to offic. as comdnt. during the abs. on leave to England of Capt. Collingridge. No. 1,028.

**COLOGAN**, Capt. J. F. Fitz G., is permitted to retain the adjutancy of 42nd N.I., on his prom. to rank of capt., dated Sept. 28.

**DOWNES**.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to accept the resignation of his commission by Lieut. E. Downes, R.A. Dated Sept. 28.

**FITZROY**.—The services of 2nd Capt. F. FitzRoy, R.A., a candidate for the staff corps, are placed at disposal of the foreign dept. Oct.

**GORDON**.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated April 28 last, appg. Lieut. A. N. F. Gordon, 79th foot, to act as adjt., v. Lieut. and acting adjt. J. Angus, on leave.

**GUBBINS**.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Lieut. J. E. Gubbins to be capt. in royal art., from Oct. 1.

**HALL**.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated June 29 last, appg. Capt. F. Hall, 88th foot, to command temporarily the garrison and station of Attock.

**MACMULLEN**, Lieut. F. W., from 2nd squad. subalt. 11th Bengal cav., to be station staff officer at Nowshera. Dated Sept. 27.

**MARSHAM**.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 26 last, appg. Lieut. the Hon. H. Marsham to act as interpreter to 3rd batn. rifle brigade, from 7th idem, v. Kinloch, there being no qualified officer available.

**MORRISON**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 7, appg. Lieut. C. S. Morrison, 1st squad. subalt. 14th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Hughes.

**NIXON**, Ens. E. B., 1st foot, a candidate for the staff corps, appd. to offic. as wing subalt. in Meywar Bheel corps, assumed charge of his duties on Sept. 12.

**ROSS**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 4, appg. Lieut. J. L. Ross, acting asst. instructor of musketry, 25th foot, 2nd batn., to offic. as instructor, with effect from April 15 last, v. Shirley, on leave.

**SHERWILL**, Ensign M. E. T., to be lieut. in 104th foot, v. Loch, a probationer for the staff corps. Dated May 28.

**TYTLER**.—The services of Lieut. col. (brevet col.) R. C. Tytler, of inf., are placed tempy. at disposal of the home dept. No. 1,014, Oct. 5.

**VON BEVERHOUT**, Ensign J. M. W., 90th L.I., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. in 17th N.I., on probation, v. Hutchinson, transfd. to 40th N.I. Dated Sept. 28.

**WAGHORN**.—The services of Surg. A. R. Waghorn are to be considered as placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., with effect from July 4 last. No. 1,027.

#### STAFF CORPS.

No. 1,018.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut. A. K. Abbott, of the 107th foot, 2nd wing subaltern, 11th regiment of N.I., Sept. 8, 1868.

No. 1,019.—Lieut. A. K. Abbott, of the 107th foot, 2nd wing subaltern, 11th regiment of N.I., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 1,018 of this date, will rank as lieutenant in that corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from Sept. 8, 1868, subject to her Majesty's approval.

43rd N.I.—Regimental order, dated Sept. 9, making the following appointments, with effect from April 7 last, v. Lieut. col. E. Thompson, on leave:—

Major A. Blunt, officiating 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant. Lieut. G. H. Jackson, adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut. J. G. M. DeL. Bean, quartermaster, to officiate as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

Making the following changes, with effect from April 22, owing to arrival of Capt. W. D. Palmer:—

Capt. W. D. Palmer, officiating wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command.

Lieut. G. H. Jackson, adjutant, to officiate as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

#### BREVET.

Oct. 6.—No. 1,017.—The following promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Major W. Faue, Madras staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. G. A. Prendergast, Bengal staff corps, to be major, from July 22 last, v. Lieut. gen. F. T. Farrell, Bombay infantry, deceased.

Major J. Watson, c.b., v.c., Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. E. Thompson, Bengal staff corps, to be major, from July 22 last, v. Major gen. N. Jones, Bengal infantry, deceased.

Major R. H. M. Aitken, v.c., Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. C. J. Richards, Madras infantry, to be major, from Aug. 1 last, v. Major gen. P. Harris, Bengal staff corps, deceased.

Major R. C. Cross, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. (now major in staff corps) J. P. Martin, Bengal staff corps, to be major, from Aug. 19 last, v. General G. Moore, Bombay infantry, deceased.

Major T. E. Gordon, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. (now major in staff corps) W. H. Whitlock, Madras staff corps, to be major, from Aug. 23 last, v. Gen. J. S. Fraser, Madras infantry, deceased.

#### OFFICERS RETURNING TO EUROPE.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, and with reference to G.O. No. 307 of Dec. 30, 1867, the following officers, detailed for duty with their regimental depots, will proceed to England, via Bombay, during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—

Capt. M. P. Blake, 5th lancers; Capt. W. Balfe, 11th hussars; Lieut. C. D. Baillie, 1st batt. 3rd foot; Capt. A. Austin, Lieuts. J. B. Hopkins, and D. M. F. Brady, 1st batt. 6th foot; Capt. A. F. De B. Dixon, and T.

P. Cosby, Lieuts. A. L. Patton, and B. W. C. Firman, 1st batt. 14th foot; Lieuts. J. Jameson and W. G. W. McClintock, 1st batt. 19th foot; Lieuts. H. Houlditch and H. R. Rathborne, 2nd batt. 25th foot; Lieut. W. F. Ashton, 36th foot; Lieut. A. McD. Beamish, 37th foot; Lieut. W. St. J. Young, 38th foot; Lieut. C. S. Whitore, 58th foot; Capt. D. G. N. Watts-Russell, Lieuts. C. P. Cramer, and W. Tilden, 2nd batt. 60th foot; Capt. W. Hallows, K. W. H. Noyes, Lieuts. Hon. E. A. H. A'Court, H. Harris-Burland, and E. H. G. Ravenhill, 85th foot; Lieuts. H. Howorth and S. Acklom, 88th foot; Capt. L. C. Singleton, Lieuts. D. Papillion, A. D. M'Gregor, and R. F. Darvall, 92nd foot; Capt. H. Houghton and Lieut. C. L. S. Branson, 96th foot; Lieuts. E. Z. Thornton and T. A. Tharp, 104th foot; Capt. F. W. J. Sewell, Lieuts. J. W. Darvall and H. W. A. Willins, 105th foot; Lieut. J. Winslow, 106th foot; Capt. H. W. Franks, and Lieut. E. Wardroper, 107th foot; Lieut. Hon. H. Marsham, 3rd batt. rifle brigade.

General officers commanding divisions and districts will avail themselves of the services of the above officers, for duty with invalids and time-expired men proceeding to ports of embarkation, in accordance with the provisions of Clause II., G.O. 263.

Further instructions regarding other officers recommended for duty at regimental depots will be issued hereafter.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Sikh Infantry.—Lieut. C. B. Norman, 2nd wing subalt., 6th Punjab inf., to be qmrm., v. Capt. L. C. de L. Daniell, who vacates on promotion to the rank of captain.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. A. N. Sandilands, 1st wing subalt. (on probation), and offcgt. qmrm., to be qmrm., v. Lieut. J. E. P. Mosley, appointed to the 3rd Punjab infantry.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

108th Foot.—Major H. E. T. Williams to be lieut. col., v. Moore, who retires on the pension of his rank. Dated Aug. 15.

Capt. W. H. K. Bradford to be major, v. Williams, promoted. Dated August 15.

Lieut. A. S. Tollemache to be capt., v. Bradford promoted. Dated August 15.

Lieut. A. Munro to be adjt., v. Tollemache, promoted. Dated Aug. 15.

Ensign F. G. T. Welch to be lieut., v. Munro, appd. adjt. Dated Aug. 15.

#### MEDICAL.

ANNESLEY, Surg. J. C., in civil med. charge of Gujarat, to civil med. charge of Shahpore. No. 2,972, Oct. 1.

BOSE, Sub asst. surg. R. C., in civil med. charge of Jhelum, will proc. to Gujarat (tempy.), until relieved, and thereafter to Gujeranwala. No. 2,974.

BRACE, Dr. J., supt. gen. of vaccination, Central Provs., is app. to offic. as sanitary comr., Central Provs., in add. to his own duties, during abs. on leave of Townsend. No. 468, Oct.

CARY, Dr. W., in civil med. charge of Shahpore, on being relieved, will revert to his appt. as civil surg. of Jhelum. No. 2,973, Oct. 1.

DOUGALL—JOHNSTONE.—Asst. surg. J. Dougall made over, and Asst. surg. H. Johnstone received, med. charge of political agency at Maudalay on Aug. 27. No. 2,050.

IMTHURN, Dr. A., is app. to offic. as civil med. officer of Bograh, during abs. of Dr. H. G. Connolly. Oct.

MASSY, Asst. surg. G., in charge of the central jail, Lahore, on being relieved by Dr. Henderson, will proceed to Gujarat and take up the duties of civil surgeon. No. 2,975.

PARKINSON.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Sept. 6, directing Staff asst. surg. R. C. Parkinson, attached to 21st hussars, to proc. to Subathoo for duty.

WAGHORN, Surg. A. R., made over charge of the duties of the civil surgery of Allypore to Kilkelly, on July 4 last, from which date his services were replaced at the disposal of Govt. of India, in mil. dept. Dated Sept. 3. No. 1,382a.

WHITE.—The appt. of asst. surg. T. H. White, M.D., R.A., to med. charge of Bhagsoo convalescent depot, notified in G.O.C.C. May 12 last, will be held to have effect from April 12.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### NON-PURCHASE REGIMENTS OF THE LINE—SUPERNUMERARIES.

No. 1,007.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India is published for general information:—

Military.—No. 224.

India Office, London, Aug. 25, 1869.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—I transmit, for the information of your lordship, a copy of a correspondence which has taken place respecting the measures about to be adopted for the reduction of the establishment of the non-purchase regiments of the line whilst serving in this country. [From Horse Guards, April 14, 1869, to Horse Guards, May 18 (323u). To War Office, May 18 (495w), from War Office, July 24 (Ref. No. 5,076).]

2. Your Lordship will observe that it has been decided that, whether there may be supernumeraries or not, promotion shall be given in the room of every officer who may retire when the interests of any officers, late of the Indian Army, would suffer by absorption. But in the case of a death or a casualty, such as that caused by the supersession of an officer, the rule of allowing only one vacancy in two to go in the corps which is adopted in the reduction of purchase regiments will be applied also to the new line regiments.

##### SMALL CAUSE COURT, RANGOON.

Simla, Oct. 2.—No. 1,467.—Under Section 3 of Act XI. of 1865 the Governor-general in Council is pleased to sanction the establishment of a

Court of Small Causes in the City of Rangoon, for the hearing of suits cognisable by such courts under the provisions of the said Act.

Under Section 7, the jurisdiction of the said court is extended, in suits of the nature described in Section 6, to an amount not exceeding one thousand rupees. The territorial jurisdiction of the court will be co-extensive with that of the existing Small Cause Court jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court at Rangoon.

#### THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Oct. 5.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to declare that the alterations in the designations of the officers of various grades in the several branches of the Survey Department, which were published in notification No. 268, dated Aug. 20, 1869, are applicable to the departments of the Great Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys of India, and to the Revenue Survey Department of the Bengal Presidency.

#### FURLOUGH—CASE OF CAPT. J. LOW.

The following order received from the Government of India, in the Military Department, is published for general information:—

Military Department, Fort William, Sept. 24.

Office memorandum from Major-gen. H. W. Norman, c.s., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Foreign Department (No. 223, dated Simla, Sept. 11).

The secretary in the mil. dept. has the honour to forward, for disposal in the foreign dept., the accompanying application, in original, for leave for Capt. J. Low, asst. comr., Roy Bareilly, for six weeks, in extension of privilege leave (received with asst. adjt. gen.'s memorandum No. 1,816E, dated Sept. 8).

2. Capt. Low asks for the leave as furlough under the new rules of 1868; such leave up to three months, though counting as furlough, may be given by the local Government or the department of the Government of India under which the officer is serving, without any prior reference to the C. in C. or the military dept. The only communication necessary to be made to the mil. dept. is that, in all cases in which such leave is granted, a copy of the order giving the leave shall be forwarded to the office in Calcutta for record.

3. Officers applying for short furlough, as above, to local Governments, must, of course, satisfy the authorities that they have furlough to their credit.

#### LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Simla, Oct. 6.—No. 3,843.—Read the undermentioned papers:—

Resolution No. 57, passed on Jan. 2, 1868, deciding "that, when an officer is placed in charge of the current duties of a judicial office, and the charge, in the opinion of the Local Government, entails a substantial increase of responsibility as well as some additional work, he shall be permitted to draw one-half of the deputation allowance which he would have received had he been appointed to officiate in the office concerned."

Resolution No. 2,905, passed on Aug. 27 last, deciding that, in calculating half-acting allowance under the rule of Jan. 2, 1868, the proviso in the notification of this department, No. 531, dated June 16, 1868, that the minimum of acting allowance must be two-thirds of the difference between the salaries of the substantive and acting appointments of the officer concerned, shall be disregarded.

Endorsement from the home department, No. 612, dated Aug. 30 last, transferring for disposal a letter from the Government of the Punjab, soliciting that the operation of the rule of Jan. 2, 1868, may be extended to the cases of officers carrying on the current duties of offices in the police department.

Resolution.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to sanction the extension of the operation of the rules of Jan. 2, 1868, and Aug. 27, 1869, to the cases of officers placed in charge of the current duties of offices in the police department.

#### STUDENTSHIPS—MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Simla, Sept. 14.—Read a memorandum from the Home Dept., No. 429, dated Aug. 12, 1869, giving cover to a statement of fresh charges sanctioned by the Govt. of Madras during the month of May last, in which a charge for three bachelor studentships in the Madras University of the value of Rs. 70 each per mensem has been sanctioned.

Observations.—H.E. in Council observes that the charge which has been permanently sanctioned by the Govt. of Madras is a considerable one, and should have received the previous sanction of the Supreme Govt.

2. Even the provisional sanction of permanent charges by local Governments appears to the Gov. gen. in Council inconsistent with the financial control which it is necessary to reserve to the Supreme Government. H.E. in Council therefore desires that local Governments may be informed that no sanction to charges of a permanent nature must in future be given without the previous consent of the Supreme Government.

3. The proposal of the Home Department, that sanction should not be accorded to the arrangement further than to express the willingness of the Government of India to assign a student-ship on the plan proposed for every one such student-ship, not exceeding three in number, for which funds may be supplied by private liberality, is approved.

POLITICAL.—The designation of the officer who is entrusted with the political duties in Serohi is changed from "political superintendent" to "political assistant."

PUBLIC WORKS, HYDERABAD.—The following persons, employed in Hyderabad, are permanently appointed to the public works department with effect from the dates specified:—Sergeants Cardwell, McCallum, and Pearce, overseers, 1st grade, Oct. 1, 1868; Mr. Rose, overseer, 2nd grade, Sept. 12. Corporal Williamson and Private Jackson, probationary overseers, 1st grade, Central Provinces, are permanently appointed to the public works department (October).

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. C. J. Walter, of the Bengal staff corps, quartermaster, 8th regiment of N.I.; date of arrival at Bombay, Sept. 11. Major F. N. Miles, of the Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Malda—date of arrival at Bombay, Sept. 17.

ACCOUNTANTS.—The undermentioned accountants are transferred to the office of the Accountant-general, Public Works Department (October 6):—Mr. Beaume, 2nd grade, Punjab; Mr. Harold, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces; Mr. Ten Broeke, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces; and Mr. Wood, 3rd grade, Central Provinces.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. Ross, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, officiating assistant secretary to Government, N.W. provinces, irrigation branch, passed the department at standard examination laid down in Chapter 11, Section 4, paragraph 23 of the Code as modified by S.O. No. 22 of 1867, on Sept. 22.

CLAIMS TO MEDALS.—As the submission of unauthorised medal claims causes much unnecessary trouble and correspondence, the C. in C. desires that transmitting authorities will be good enough to refrain from forwarding claims to the North-West frontier medal for services other than those specified in G.O.C.C. dated Aug. 16 last. Transmitting officers and their staff will closely scrutinise these rolls, and satisfy themselves that the documents are in form, and that no claims but those coming strictly within the scope of the G.O.C.C. cited are forwarded to head quarters. The rolls should be prepared and submitted in duplicate.

CANTEENS.—In continuation of G.O. No. 259 of 1869 and with advertence to section 5 of the Canteen Rules, Standing Orders of 1865, no more than one quart of malt liquor daily is over to be drawn for any one individual from the Canteen, except for the players on the occasion of a cricket match or any similar amusement, when one pint extra may be issued, but only under the sanction of the commanding officer of the regiment, and provided the total allowed to the regiment for that day's issue be not exceeded thereby. Under no other plea must extra malt liquor ever be issued. The issue of ale or porter at the dinner hour must be restricted to one pint, for each man drinking it at that meal, and that quantity is invariably to be the limit of any one issue.

COURTS MARTIAL.—The C. in C. has observed that many summary trials have been annulled in consequence of the neglect of commanding officers to make oath or affirmation, as required by the 127th Article of War; the result being a defeat of justice, and the escape of offenders from punishment. The 127th Article of War is so plain in its directions that its non-observance must be attributable to carelessness. Another point on which H.E. had recently occasion to remark, is that commanding officers have tried charges of theft without reference to superior authority and without any apparent necessity for a summary trial, in disregard of the instructions of Article 93. The C. in C. expects that commanding officers will make themselves better acquainted with the powers entrusted to them by the Articles of War, and the forms of procedure enjoined by the Articles.

CIVIL LEAVE.—The following civil servants, &c., obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence on m.c., under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified, in October:—Mr. H. J. Reynolds, officiating magistrate and collector of Midnapore, is allowed furlough for two years, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days. Mr. D. C. Gordon, deputy controller of public works accounts, Punjab, is allowed twelve months' leave, with effect from Nov. 1; Mr. Gordon is also allowed one month's preparatory leave, with effect from Oct. 1. Mr. R. Waddington, district superintendent of police at Azimgurh, was a passenger on board the *Mongolia*, which was left by the pilot at sea on Sept. 13. Lieut. col. Hutchinson, political agent at Gwalior, is granted privilege leave of absence for thirty days, in continuation of the time allowed for joining his substantive appointment at Gwalior from Oodeypore, where he has been officiating as political agent. Mr. W. N. Toulmin, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade in the telegraph department, has been granted by the Secretary of State four months' leave of absence, in extension. Mr. T. H. Willson, executive engineer, 1st division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, is allowed privilege leave for one month and six days, from Oct. 9. The leave granted to Mr. L. Bean, executive engineer, 3rd division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, is extended to 4½ months. The leave granted to Mr. H. W. Alexander, magistrate and collector of Shahabad, is cancelled. Mr. C. W. Wilmot, of the uncovenanted civil service, reported his departure from India on board the *Meiam*, on Sept. 20. Mr. H. L. Dampier, secretary to the Government of Bengal, in revenue and general departments, is permitted to avail himself, from the date of his departure from India, of the furlough which was granted to him in orders of July 5 last. Mr. G. H. Blyth, revenue surveyor, third grade, second division, Lower Provinces, for three months, from such date in November as he may avail himself of the indulgence. Mr. T. Weldon, district superintendent of police, Durrung, for one month. The leave granted to Mr. W. M. Tidy, officiating joint magistrate of Saharunpore, will have effect from Oct. 1, or subsequent date. Capt. J. Miller, 3rd squadron officer 1st regt. Central India horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from Oct. 15. One month's privilege leave is granted to Mr. W. Jacob, officiating conservator of forests, Central Provinces, from Oct. 16. One month's privilege leave is granted to Major R. Cadell, district superintendent of police, Futtelghurh, with effect from Sept. 15. Mr. G. Stratford, assistant superintendent of police, Jessore, is allowed three months' privilege leave, from Sept. 29. Mr. J. E. A. Eyre, deputy magistrate and deputy collector of City Moorshedabad, has three months' leave. Dr. T. Murray, civil surgeon of Ajmere, is granted two months' privilege leave, with reference to the orders of the Govt. of India, dated Jan. 22 last, with effect from Nov. 25. Mr. C. Belli, civil and sessions judge of Rajshayhe, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from Sept. 28, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

**EDUCATION.**—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Educational Committee of the Jaloun district:—Capt. Chatterton, officiating assistant commissioner; Mr. Innes, officiating extra assistant commissioner.

**SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.**—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—Sergeant Lynch, late of the 104th foot; rate of pension per diem, 2s. (two shillings), from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. Sergeant Bond, late of the 19th brigade R.A.; rate of pension per diem, 2s. (two shillings), from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. Trumpet-major Shelvington, late of the 22nd brigade R.A.; rate of pension per diem, 2s. (two shillings), from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. Gunner Murphy, late of the 25th brigade R.A.; rate of pension per diem, 1s. (one shilling), from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. Gunner Keegan, late of the 16th brigade R.A.; rate of pension per diem, 1s. (one shilling), from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. Trooper Cotton, late of the 21st hussars; rate of pension per diem, 7d. (seven pence), from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. The undermentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—Conductor Norris, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, from the Bengal Commissariat Department; rate of pension, 2s. 6d. (two shillings and six pence) per diem, paid up to the 30th September.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

**BARLOW, R. W.**, Madras C.S., reptd. his return to India and arrival at Bombay on Oct. 9. [Leman on Oct. 11.]  
**BLAIR, W. T.**, offic. Inam comr., res. charge of his office from Mr. G. D. BLAKE, T. G., to act as appraiser, during the employment of Mr. G. B. Shaw on other duty. Oct. 7.  
**BORRADAILE, Capt. G. E.**, barrister-at-law, to act as a mag. of police for the town of Madras, during the employment of Mr. Campbell on other duty. Oct. 1.  
**CAMPBELL, R. P.**, mag. of police, to act as mag. of the Royapettah police court, during absence of Weldon on leave. Oct. 1. [Oct. 12.]  
**CHAMBERLAIN, G. K.**, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Madras dist.  
**GOODRICH—CHAMBERLAIN.**—Messrs. H. St. A. Goodrich and G. K. Chamberlain, Madras C.S., reptd. their return to the presy. per steamer Surat on Oct. 8.  
**LAWFORD, A.**, exec. eng., 3rd grade, to be exec. eng., 2nd grade, v. Harrington, to Europe. To have effect from Oct. 1.  
**MONTGOMERIE, Capt. P.**, exec. eng., 4th grade, to be exec. eng., 3rd grade, v. Mr. Rundall. Oct. 12.  
**SHAW, G. B.**, to act as dep. coll. of sea customs, Madras, during the abs. of Mr. E. S. Atkinson. Oct. 7.  
**TULLOCH, Capt. H.**, exec. engr. of the 1st grade, to act. as under secy. to Govt. in P.W. dept. (tempy.), without prejudice to his other duties. Oct. 12.  
**RUNDALL, J. W.**, exec. engr. of the 3rd grade, to be exec. engr. of the 2nd grade, v. Capt. J. Beatty, to Europe. Oct. 1.  
**WEIR, T.**, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Bellary. Oct. 1.

### MILITARY.

**ALLARDYCE, Capt. J. Mc.D.**, of H.M.'s 76th regt., to be instructor of musketry in Madras volunteer guards, until the return of Lieut. W. Begbie from m.c. to Europe.  
**BRERETON—DESBOROUGH.**—Lieuts. W. T. Brereton and L. C. Desborough, having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. from Oct. 10, in the Madras staff corps.  
**CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. N. G.**, Madras R.A., having completed the duty on which he was specially employed by Govt., the services of that officer are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C. Oct.  
**CRAUFURD.**—The posting of Lieut. H. R. G. Craufurd to B battery, 14th brigade R.A., notified in G.O. of July 14, has been cancelled consequent on the posting of Lieut. O. F. T. Annesley thereto; vide G.O. Aug. 2.  
**DALRYMPLE, Cornet, H.M.'s 19th hussars**, to act as adjt. of H.E. the Governor's body guard during furl. to Europe of Campbell. Oct. 12.  
**ELLIS, Capt., qmtr. 35th regt. N.I.**, has passed the examination in law prescribed for cantonment magistrates. Oct. 5.  
**HOPE-EDWARDS, Ensign H. J.**, to be asst. instructor of musketry to 3rd batt. 60th rifles, during the annual course.  
**KNOX, Col. R.**, 18th hussars, to com. the Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Major gen. de Sausmarez, posted to the Pegu division.  
**MAITLAND, Col. (major gen.) J.**, Royal (Madras) art., has succeeded to the colonel's allowance by the death, on Aug. 28, of Col. Comdt. (general) G. Conran, royal (Madras) artillery.  
**MONRO, Lieut. D.**, adjt. 22nd N.I., to act as station staff officer at Palamcottah, v. Lecky, resigned. Oct.  
**SHERMAN, Capt. J. F. T.**, 9th N.I., to officiate as wing officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt., v. Capt. Cheke, in charge of the wing, relieved. Oct.  
**TALBOT—BARCLAY.**—H.E. the C. in C. in India has been pleased to sanction provisionally the transfers of the following officers, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C.:—Lieut. A. C. Talbot, from No. 5 battery, 23rd brigade, to No. 6 battery, 5 brigade R.A. Lieut. P. D. Barclay, from No. 6 battery, 5th brigade, to No. 5 battery, 23rd brigade R.A.

### MEDICAL.

**AITKEN, Surg. major W. A.**, of 2nd N.I., to assume med. charge of the dist. staff, Northern dist., garrison hospital, med. stores and European inf. veteran company, v. Surg. major A. C. McLeod, removed to Secunderabad. [left wing, 31st L.I.]  
**HARVEY, Asst. surg. C. A.**, from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Northern dist., to KIRKPATRICK.—The services of Surg. major J., are placed at disposal of the Chief comr. of Mysore for appt. to act as chairman to the commission. Oct. 7.  
**MACKENZIE, Surg. major D.**, is apptd. to do duty 27th N.I., during absence of Surg. major Kirkpatrick on other duty. Oct.  
**MARTIN, Asst. surg. P. R.**, M.D., to act as surg., 4th dist., Presy., during the absence of Dr. FitzGerald on leave. Oct. 12.  
**POWER.**—The services of Asst. surg. R. V. Power, B.A. and M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for employment on the Upper Godavery works.  
**TRIMMELL, Asst. surg. E. A.**, acting zillah surg. of Tellicherry, to act also as supt. of jail at that station, to have effect from June 13 last.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### FAMILIES OF UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

*Fort St. George, Sept. 21.*—The following circular from the Govt. of India, Public Works Dept. (Establishment), dated Simla, Aug. 10, No. 63, is published for general information:—

One or two cases have recently occurred where the families of uncovenanted servants in the Public Works Department who have died have been left unprovided for, and in one instance the widow of a civil engineer lately arrived from England has declared that her husband and other civil engineers similarly situated had been in entire ignorance of the existence of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund; I am accordingly directed to request that uncovenanted servants in the Public Works Department, Madras, may be informed that there is such a fund, and that all rules, &c., regarding the institution may be obtained at the office of the secretary to the fund in Calcutta.

2. It should be understood that this fund is not guaranteed by the Government of India, and the only connection between it and the Government is, that the latter has undertaken to pay six per cent. per annum on all sums deposited by the fund to the account of Government in the Bank of Bengal. The amount so paid by Government in 1867-68 was Rs. 1,71,773. The directors must all be subscribers to the fund. The Governor-general of India is *ex-officio* patron. In all other essential points the fund is on the footing of the pension branch of an ordinary insurance company.

3. All uncovenanted officers must understand that if they neglect to provide for their families they must not expect the Government to do so after their death.—By order of the Governor in Council,

R. A. DALYELL, Acting Secy. to Govt.

#### MOVEMENTS OF ARTILLERY.

The following alteration is made in G.O.G. No. 253, dated July 20, notifying the movements of certain batteries of royal art.:—For B battery, 9th brig., from England to Secunderabad, read G battery, 9th brig., &c.

**MUNICIPAL.**—Under the provisions of Sect. 6, Act X. of 1865 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints Major W. H. Hessey and Mr. H. R. Farmer to be town commissioners, for carrying out in the town of Coimbatore, in the Coimbatore district, the purposes of the said Act, during the year beginning 1st May, 1869, and ending 30th April, 1870.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank; arrived at Madras on Oct. 8:—Lieut. col. W. J. Doveton, infantry, officiating commandant 40th regt. N.I.; Lieut. col. R. B. Ricketts, staff corps, officiating wing officer 9th regt. N.I.; Lieut. F. R. B. Byrch, general list, attached 16th regt. N.I.

**QUALIFIED IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—Lieut. F. H. Mathias, sappers and miners, Madras, passed the 2nd standard in the Tamil language, on Sept. 20. Capt. W. S. Hunt, 2nd battalion 19th foot, has passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani. The undermentioned officers have passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani:—Lieut. A. J. Garrett, 45th foot; Ensign A. Wright, 45th foot; Asst. surg. F. H. Blinkinsop, Indian medical department.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.**—The following officers have obtained (Oct.) furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, or leave of absence, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. C. W. Campbell, Bengal cavalry, adjutant of H.E. the Governor's bodyguard, two years' furlough, to embark from Madras. Surg. H. R. Oswald, Mysore commission, furlough two years, to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. W. H. Watts, infantry, commandant 39th regiment N.I., on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras. Capt. W. Stoddart, staff corps, 2nd wing subaltern 19th regiment N.I., on furlough for twenty months, and to embark from Madras. Surg. J. T. Williams, 1st regiment L.C., on furlough (private affairs) for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Assistant-surg. A. Lewer, D brigade, R.H.A., to Madras to England by the overland route, unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. C. D. A. Straker, 20th brigade R.A., four months from date of departure—Poona and Western Coast.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained furlough and leave of absence from their stations on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. E. Gibson, assistant to the collector and magistrate of South Arcot, six months, with subsidiary leave, from date of quitting his district. Capt. T. Weldon, magistrate of the Royapettah police court, privilege leave for one month, from date of quitting his station. Mr. J. Brosnahan, assistant engineer of the 2nd grade, preparatory leave for thirty days. Major J.



H. M. Shaw Stewart, R.E., consulting engineer for railways, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of Sept. 7, on Sept. 22. The Bishop has granted the Rev. W. M. S. Babington, B.A., acting chaplain of Trichinopoly, privilege leave for six weeks. Mr. C. J. McCarthy, head master, Zillah school, Kurnool, for four months, from Aug. 21. Acting sub assistant Mr. H. Vaughan, of Kurnool survey party, sick leave of absence for two months and twelve days. Head surveyor Mr. R. McHutchinson, of Tinnevely survey party, sick leave of absence for two months, from the date of his availing himself of it. Sub assistant Mr. W. P. Patton, of Tinnevely survey party, leave of absence on private affairs for three months. Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. T. Batchelor, accountant, up to Nov. 25, in extension of that notified in the *Gazette* of June 29.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

BOUTON, W. A., to act as supern. asst. settlement officer, Left Bank, Sind, v. Mr. H. D. E. Forbes. Oct. 19.  
DUNCAN, R. B., acting dep. controller of P.W. accounts, is appd. deputy controller of P.W. accounts.  
FEDDER, Lieut. D., to be acting asst. settlement officer, Gujarat survey, and asst. coll. for settlement duties, in all the collectorates of Gujarat, from the date Mr. Shumbhuprasad relinquished charge of the office.  
PRIDEN, Lieut. C. E., R.E., received charge of the office of exec. engr., Lower and Central Sind, from Capt. P. Phelps, R.E., on the forenoon of Oct. 9.

### MILITARY.

BASEVI.—The services of Capt. C. E. Basevi, R.A., being urgently required with the Jacobabad Mountain Train, that officer is directed to rejoin without delay. No. 957, Oct. 16.  
BOLTON, Major H. H., staff corps, officg. wing officer 4th regt. N.I., to officiate as 2nd in com., v. Hutcheson, to Europe. Oct. 16.  
CHAPMAN, Major J. F., staff corps, is placed on general duty, Mhow. No. 968, Oct. 16.  
COCHRANE.—Mount Abou Sanitarium order confd., apptg. Capt. and Local major G. H. Cochrane, 1st batt. 5th foot, to command, with effect from Oct. 19, v. Major Gostling, whose two years' tenure expires.  
COULSON.—Scinde frontier field force order confd., dated Sept. 30, apptg. Lieut. G. J. Coulson, 3rd squadron officer 3rd Scinde horse, and to officiate as 2nd squadron officer in addition to his own duties. No. 953.  
GORDON.—Scinde frontier field force order confd., dated Oct. 1, directing Lieut. Gordon, 3rd squadron officer, 2nd Scinde horse, to perform the duties of 2nd squadron officer in addition to his own.  
HEATHCOTE, Major C. T., staff corps, to officiate as wing officer 4th regt. N.I. (rifles), v. Bolton. Oct. 16.  
HUNTER, Lieut. J. M., R.A., to be boundary settlement comr. for the Baroda and Mahee Kanta states. Oct. 15.  
LEGEY, Capt. W. E., cadre 2nd cav., to be 2nd squad. officer, 3rd L.C., v. Macnaghten, who vacates. No. 951, Oct. 16.  
MIGNON.—The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Sindce:—Capt. M. J. J. Mignon, Bombay staff corps. No. 969, Oct. 16. [to gen. duty, Ahmedabad. Oct. 16.  
MONRIOT, Lieut. col. W., inf., unatt., is transf. from gen. duty, Belgaum, MOYLE, Lieut. col. H. R., inf., unatt., is transf. from gen. duty, Belgaum, to gen. duty, Kurrackoo. No. 961, Oct. 19.

### PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment in the 105th foot:—

Major H. E. T. Williams to be lieut. col., v. Moore, who retires on the pension of his rank. Dated Aug. 15.

Capt. W. H. K. Bradford to be major, v. Williams, promoted. Dated Aug. 15.

Lieut. A. S. Tollemache to be capt., v. Bradford, prom. Dated Aug. 15.

Lieut. A. Munro to be adjt., v. Tollemache, promoted. Dated Aug. 15.

Ensign F. G. T. Welch to be lieut., v. Munro, appointed adjutant. Dated Aug. 15.

### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS—ANNUAL RELIEFS.

No. 964.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 619, of July 22 last, it is hereby notified for general information that the following alterations have been made in the reliefs of the season 18 39-70:—

B Battery 9th brigade Royal Artillery, from England to Kirkee.  
D " 9th " " from England to Nusseerabad.  
G " 9th " " from England to Secunderabad.  
F " 18th " " to stand fast at Neemuch.  
2nd Regt. N.I. (grenadiers), to stand fast at Sattara, Bombay, and Asseerghur.  
5th Regt. N.I., to stand fast at Belgaum.  
9th Regt. N.I., to stand fast at Poona.  
19th Regt. N.I., to stand fast at Bhooj.

### MEDICAL.

DOOLEY, Staff asst. surg. G. F., Madras estab., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay, as a temp. arrangement. No. 917, Oct. 19.

MARTIN, Surg. T. E. P., is apptd. to act as sec. to the ins. gen. Indian med. dept., during the abs. of Surg. maj. Johnstone. No. 722, Oct. 19.

WARDS, Staff asst. surg., now at the presy., is directed to proc. to Poona for duty with the gen. depot, as a temp. measure. No. 915.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 2.—No. 677.—The following extract from a letter from the Government of India, military department, to the adjutant

general in Bengal, together with the order by H.E. the C. in C. in India therein quoted, is published for general information:—

"I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of H.E. the C. in O., that the Right Hon. the Governor general in Council has been pleased to extend the provisions of G.G.O. No. 26, dated Jan. 30, 1868, to wings of British regiments of infantry detached from regimental head quarters for considerable periods, such as when, as in this case, the wings garrisoning two separate stations may probably be apart for a year or two.

"2. H.E. in Council does not consider the provision of a moonshee necessary during the merely temporary detachment of wings as occasionally happens during the cold season.

"Adjutant gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Calcutta, Jan. 30, 1868.

"No. 26.—Schools—Moonshee.

"To prevent misunderstanding and references to army head quarters, it is notified, for the information and guidance of officers concerned, that the orders (S.O. Queen's troops, page 24 of 1862; Adjutant general's Circular, Feb. 15, 1865, page 22, S.O.) discontinuing school fees do not apply to the fees for Hindoostance classes, which are still leviable under para. 3, Sect. LVII. of the military regulations.

"2. It is also notified that a moonshee is allowed for two or more batteries of artillery stationed together, on the following rates of monthly pay:—When the number of men attending the Hindoostance class is fifteen or more, Rs. 30; when the number averages ten, Rs. 20.

"But whenever, owing to a temporary reduction in the strength of the artillery at a station, the number attending the class may fall short of ten, the moonshee may still be retained, his pay (Rs. 20) being passed on the production of an explanatory certificate.

(Signed) "H. E. LONGDEN, Colonel, Adjt. gen."

COMMANDS.—KHUNDWA.—The station of Khundwa will in future form a portion of the Bombay district.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES (CIVIL).—Messrs. E. D. G. Sharkey and E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., passed an examination in Marathi and Hindustani respectively, Oct. 15. Mr. W. S. Forman passed the departmental examination, according to the higher standard, July 15. Mr. A. M. Lawson, 3rd division, revenue survey, has passed (Oct. 19) the prescribed examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard, under G.G.O. No. 734, dated Sept. 9.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES—MILITARY.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the higher standard (October):—Lieut. E. V. Stace, B.A.; Ens. E. M. Mayne, Ens. C. E. Yate, and No. 506, Private S. Calde-wood, 49th foot; Lieut. C. H. Brown, 12th regt. N.I. The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard (October):—Asst. surg. J. R. Greenhill, R.A.; Ens. W. D. Shaw, No. 1,383, Private P. Foley, and No. 1,087, Private T. Barley, 2nd battalion 1st foot.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The following civil furloughs have been granted (October):—Mr. C. Gonne, Secy. to Govt., political and judicial department, to Europe for fifteen months, from such date in the month of Jan. next as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. Gonne is allowed preparatory leave for one month. Rev. G. B. Anderson, chaplain of Hyderabad, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 20 last. Mr. J. Hembrough, 1st class boiler-maker, is granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for twelve months.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—(October).—The following transfers are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department, British Troops Branch:—Apothecaries J. Lawrence, No. 16, from 6th brigade R.A., to Indian medical department; J. Cross, No. 20, from 1st battalion 23rd foot, to general duty, Bombay; J. McDonald, No. 21, from Indian medical department, to general duty, Poona. Acting Asst. Apothecary Dowlutrow, No. 307, from general duty, Poona, to A battery 18th brigade R.A. Asst. Apothecaries R. Succarnam, No. 76, from general duty, Poona, to general duty, Presidency; C. F. Lewis, No. 87, from Poorundhur Sanitarium, to general duty, Poona; R. Shreedur, No. 92, from 1st battalion 23rd foot, to general duty, Presidency; W. Haire, No. 114, from general duty, Presidency, to D battery E brigade R.H.A.—he will proceed to join the D battery E brigade R.H.A., at Mhow, and will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.—The following military furloughs to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence, have been granted October (under new rules).—Furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate:—Lieut. Seton, staff corps, sub assistant commissary general. To Europe for eighteen months:—Capt. Stewart, general list, Bengal infantry, officiating adjutant 8th regiment Bengal N.I. To Europe for two years:—Lieut. Dummer, great trigonometrical survey. Surceon major Miller, officiating examiner medical accounts, for one month, from Oct. 18, to proceed to Mahableshwur. Furlough to Europe for two years, from Nov. 13:—Major Prescott, staff corps, acting survey and settlement commissioner, S. M. C. and Mysore. To Europe for two years:—Capt. Malden, staff corps, second in command 1st regiment Sind horse. To Europe for two years:—Lieut. col. Cockburn, Bengal infantry, deputy paymaster, Sirhind Circle. The leave of absence granted to Colonel Graves, 3rd cavalry, in G.O. Oct. 13, is to commence from the date of departure of his regiment from Poona. Capt. Laurie 105th foot, from Jan. 10 to July 9, 1870, in extension, to remain in England, private affairs. Capt. Brock, 1st foot, and Ens. Shaw, 8th foot, to proceed to England by the overland route; these officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjutant general, Horse Guards. Col. Longden, 6th brigade R.A., for thirty days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. col. and col. O'Connell, 14th brigade R.A., from Oct. 11 to Oct. 31, to remain at Bangalore. Lieut. Humfrey, 1st batt. 8th foot, from date of departure to Oct. 31, to proceed to Poorundhur. Lieut. Chambers, 5th regt. N.I., from Nov. 15 to Nov. 30, in extension, to remain at Vingorla and the Coast.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 9.

*16th Lancers*.—E. O. McCausland, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. W. C. Pullin, who retires; Nov. 10.

*21st Hussars*.—Cornet D. A. Lysaght to be lieutenant, v. Prinsep, promoted; July 19.

*Royal Artillery*.—Capt. P. D. Horne (late Madras), to be lieutenant col., v. G. B. B. Holmes, retired upon full pay; Second capt. and adjt. H. M. Finlay (late Madras), to be capt., v. P. D. Horne; Lieut. C. C. Saxton (late Madras), to be second capt., v. H. M. Finlay; Nov. 10. Lieut. H. J. Kinsman (late Bengal), to be second capt., v. T. W. Bridges, placed upon temporary half-pay; Oct. 16.

*Royal Engineers*.—Capt. C. Pollard (late Bengal) to be lieutenant col., v. Brevet col. D. G. Robinson, seconded; Capt. C. T. Stewart (late Bengal) to be lieutenant col., v. H. Drummond, seconded; Capt. and brevet lieutenant col. F. R. Maunsell (late Bengal) to be lieutenant col., v. H. Hyde, seconded; Second capt. and brevet major W. Chrystie (late Madras) to be capt., v. J. Mullins, seconded; Second capt. C. T. Haig (late Bombay) to be capt., v. A. Davidson, seconded; Second capt. C. S. Thomason (late Bengal) to be capt., v. Pollard; Second capt. S. T. Trevor (late Bengal) to be capt., v. Stewart; Second capt. G. Newmarch (late Bengal) to be capt., v. Brevet lieutenant col. Maunsell; Second capt. J. L. Watts (late Bengal) to be capt., v. Brevet lieutenant col. J. G. Medley, seconded; Second capt. J. U. Champain (late Bengal) on the seconded list, to be capt.; Second capt. J. Hills (late Bombay) to be capt., v. Brevet col. J. A. Ballard, c.b., seconded; Second capt. C. B. F. Penny (late Bombay) to be capt., v. H. F. Hancock, seconded; Second capt. R. C. B. Pemberton (late Bengal) to be capt., v. F. S. Taylor, seconded; Second capt. R. Home (late Bengal) to be capt., v. Brevet lieutenant col. J. J. McL. Innes, v.c., seconded; Second capt. P. Murray (late Bengal) to be capt., v. Lieutenant col. G. T. Chesney, seconded; Lieut. J. M. Heywood (late Bengal) to be second capt., v. Thomason; Lieut. J. Herschel (late Bengal) to be second capt., v. Trevor; Lieut. R. C. Daubuz (late Bengal) to be second capt., v. Newmarch; Lieut. I. P. Westmorland (late Bengal) to be second capt., v. Watts; Lieut. A. C. Paddy (late Bengal) to be second capt., v. Pemberton; Lieut. O. B. C. St. John (late Bengal) on the seconded list, to be second capt.; Lieut. A. H. Bagge (late Bengal) to be second capt., v. Home; Lieut. K. A. Jopp (late Bombay) to be second capt., v. Haig; Lieut. H. R. Thuillier (late Bengal) to be second capt., v. Murray; Lieut. C. Mant (late Bombay) to be second capt., v. Hills; Lieut. H. H. Lee (late Bombay) to be second capt., v. Penny; Lieut. A. T. Fraser (late Madras) to be second capt., v. Brevet Major Chrystie; Nov. 10.

The undermentioned lieutenants, employed in the public works department in India, to be seconded, but not to be succeeded in their corps:—M. Greer; March 20. D. MacNeil Campbell; April 8.

*1st Foot*.—Ensign H. H. Yarde to be lieutenant, by purch., v. R. C. Dudgeon, ret.; Ensign J. E. S. McCarthy, from 54th foot, to be ensign, v. Yarde; Nov. 10.

*3rd Foot*.—Ensign L. J. H. Grey to be lieutenant, by purch., v. T. P. Green, ret.; M. K. Martin, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Grey; Nov. 10.

*6th Foot*.—E. J. Winnington-Ingram, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. T. G. W. Tobin, ret.; W. E. G. Forbes, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. H. Bor, ret.; Nov. 10.

*7th Foot*.—E. A. Mostyn, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. H. H. A. France, ret.; Nov. 10.

*8th Foot*.—Lieut. W. W. Egerton to be capt., by purch., v. J. R. M. Ford, ret.; Ensign A. H. Cope to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Egerton; Ensign S. J. Hammet, from 63rd foot, to be ensign, v. Cope; Nov. 10.

*12th Foot*.—Gentleman cadet T. P. Moloney, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. Huyshe, transf. to 41st foot; Nov. 10.

*19th Foot*.—Gentleman cadet T. O. Fitzgerald, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Winter, transferred to 13th foot; Nov. 10.

*26th Foot*.—Ensign J. DeWitt Jebb to be lieutenant, by purch., v. F. S. Alexander, ret.; F. C. N. Goldney, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Jebb; Nov. 10.

*41st Foot*.—Lieut. T. P. A. Bracken to be capt., without purch., v. G. Peddie, dec.; Ensign C. Torkington to be lieutenant, without purch., v. Bracken; Sept. 12. Ensign E. V. Huyshe, from 12th foot, to be ensign, v. Torkington; Nov. 10.

*58th Foot*.—Capt. W. D. Shipley to be major, by purch., v. H. G. C. Burningham, who retires; Lieut. W. Wordsworth to be capt., by purch., v. Shipley; Ens. R. H. Harrison to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Wordsworth; J. C. F. Gordon, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Harrison; Nov. 10.

*60th Foot*.—Major J. W. Preston, from half-pay, late 28th foot, to be major, v. R. W. Brook, who retires upon temp. half-pay; Capt. H. P. Montgomery to be major, by purch., v. J. W. Preston, who retires; Lieut. A. Borthwick to be capt., by purch., v. Montgomery; Ens. J. A. Williams to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Borthwick; C. S. Cotton, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Williams; Nov. 10.

*96th Foot*.—Lieut. D. Du M. Gunton to be capt., by purch., v. St. J. D. Galwey, who retires; Ens. E. C. Hamilton to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Gunton; C. de F. Green, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Hamilton; Nov. 10.

*107th Foot*.—Ens. A. G. Impey to be lieutenant, v. H. M. Rose, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Sept. 6.

*Rifle Brigade*.—Ens. J. W. Sandilands to be lieutenant, by purch., v. T. L. Mitchell-Innes, who retires; W. R. Kenyan-Slaney, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Sandilands; Nov. 10.

### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

J. Gibbs, gent., to be acting vet. surg.; W. Capes, gent., to be acting vet. surg.; A. Pitcher, gent., to be acting vet. surg.; Nov. 10.

### BREVET.

Lieut. col. E. Brown, retired on pension, 101st foot, to have the honorary rank of col.; Oct. 30.

Lieut. col. G. B. B. Holmes, retired full pay, royal (late Madras) art., to have the hon. rank of col.; Nov. 10.

Capt. and Brevet major C. M. Macgregor, Bengal staff corps, to be lieutenant col.; Nov. 10.

Paymaster L. Mackenzie, 68th foot, to have the hon. rank of captain; Oct. 1.

Qrmer. W. Smith, retired half-pay, late 20th foot, to have the hon. rank of captain; Nov. 10.

Qrmer. T. Harper, retired half-pay, late 94th foot, to have the hon. rank of captain; Nov. 10.

The promotions of Capt. and Brevet major J. W. Boyd, half-pay, 14th foot, and staff officer of pensioners, to lieutenant col., and of Capt. W. E. Brown, 57th foot, to major, to be antedated to Sept. 14. and to be in succession to Major gen. R. Horsford, royal (late Bengal) art., deceased.

The following promotions to take place in continuation of that which has been made in succession to Major gen. Adams, c.b., deceased:—

Capt. and Brev. major C. W. M. Payne, half-pay unatt., to be lieutenant col.; Sept. 20.

Capt. T. F. Dixon, 39th foot, to be major; Sept. 20.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Major gen. E. C. W. M. Milman, who died on Oct. 23 last:—

Brevet col. A. Maxwell, c.b., from lieutenant col., half-pay, 46th foot, to be major gen.; Oct. 24.

Capt. and Brevet major D. St. V. Hamilton, unatt., staff officer of pensioners, to be lieutenant col.; Oct. 24.

Capt. W. M. C. Acton, half-pay, 77th foot, superintdng. officer of the Recruiting District, Glasgow, to be major; Oct. 24.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieutenant col., to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866:—

Lieut. col. W. K. McLeod, 74th foot; Sept. 9.

Lieut. col. E. H. Vyse, 3rd hussars; Oct. 18.

Lieut. col. A. L. Peel, 52nd foot; Oct. 23.

### INDIA-OFFICE, Nov. 8.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned officer being transferred to the half-pay list of the Bengal Staff Corps from Sept. 30:—Capt. A. S. Thain.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

BERNARD—At Nagpore, wife C. E. Bernard, daughter.

BICKERS—At Agra, Oct. 2, wife of J. Bickers, daughter.

BIRD—At Tanjore, Sept. 26, wife of C. A. Bird, C.S., son.

BLODWELL—At Ahmedabad, Oct. 8, wife of F. C. Blodwell, daughter.

BLUITH—At Calcutta, Oct. 11, wife of J. Bluith, daughter.

BRANDIS—At Simla, Sept. 22, wife of D. Brandis, daughter.

BROWN-CONSTABLE—At Fullertol, Luckipore, Cachar, wife of Capt. C. L. Brown-Constable, Bengal staff corps, son.

BROWNE—At Mussoorie, Oct. 14, wife of J. Browne, Bengal medical service, son.

BRUCE—At Calcutta, Oct. 16, at the house of her father, Dr. Murray, inspector-general of hospitals, widow of the late Capt. A. N. Bruce, late political agent in Haraootee, daughter.

BYRNING—At Calcutta, Oct. 11, wife of G. Bryning, son.

BURTON—At Sepree, Oct. 13, wife of Lieut. Burton, 1st B.C., station staff officer, Sepree, twin daughters (prematurely).

DALLAS—At Calcutta, Oct. 17, wife of John Forbes Dallas, son.

DE CARTERET—Off Ceylon, on board the *Alwick Castle*, Sept. 3, wife of Frederick De Carteret, commander, son.

DODD—At Nynce Tal, Oct. 10, wife of Charles A. Dodd, captain H.M.'s Bengal staff corps, daughter.

HADOW—At Nynce Tal, Sept. 12, wife of B. Hadow, Bengal medical service, son, stillborn.

HALL—At Umballa, Oct. 13, wife of Mr. E. J. Hall, son.

HOGG—At Hyderabad, Sind, Oct. 10, wife of Lieut. col. Hogg, 1st Belooch regt., daughter.

HUDLESTON—At Kilpauk, Madras, Oct. 15, wife of Major J. Hudleston, Madras staff corps, son.

LANDALE—At Maidan, Sept. 18, wife of G. A. Landale, of Singatolla, son.

LAUGHTON—At Port Blair, Andaman Islands, Oct. 1, wife of Capt. A. F. Laughton, Madras staff corps, son.

LEA—At Calcutta, Sept. 18, wife of R. Lea, son.

MACMILLAN—At Cassimode, Madras, Oct. 14, wife of the Rev. J. Macmillan, Free Church of Scotland Mission, daughter.

MACKINNON—At Campbellpore, Oct. 11, wife of Asst. surg. C. Mackinnon, 20th hussars, son.

MCDERMOTT—At Peshawur, Oct. 9, wife of P. McDermott, asst. comy. of ordnance, daughter.

MONTEATH—At Simla, Sept. 13, wife of McLaurin Monteath, C.S., son.

MUNRO—At Sassaram, Shahabad, Sept. 27, wife of H. B. Munro, asst. supt. of police, daughter.

MYATT—At the Esplanade, Bombay, Oct. 2, wife of I. Myatt, Customs Preventive Service, daughter.

NESBITT—At Allahabad, Sept. 19, wife of H. K. Nesbitt, C.S., son.

PLAYFAIR—At Ellichpore, Berar, Oct. 20, wife of Capt. A. L. Playfair, Bengal staff corps, offic. 2nd in com. 4th inf., Hyderabad comtngt., son.

RONDEAU—At Calcutta, Oct. 13, Mrs. J. R. Rondeau, daughter.

SCOTT—At Allahabad, Oct. 12, wife of T. Scott, cond. ord. dept., son.  
 SHROFF—At Grant-road, Oct. 6, wife of H. H. Shroff, son.  
 STRANGE—At Spring Cottage, Kotagherry, Oct. 9, wife of J. H. Strange, son.  
 STRACHEY—At Simla, Oct. 3, wife of Col. R. Strachey, R.E., c.s.i., son.  
 WALKER—At 18, Garden Reach, Calcutta, Sept. 30, wife of Mr. James Walker, daughter.  
 WARLOW—At Salem, Sept. 27, wife of Capt. Picton Warlow, superintendent of police, daughter.  
 WEHLISCH—At Calcutta, Sept. 28, wife of Richard Wehlisch, Esq., of the mathematical instrument department, son.

## MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—ROBINSON.—At St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, Oct. 6, J. H. Adams, of Seebaugor, Upper Assam, to Frances Robinson, of Stoke, Devonport, England.  
 ANGELO—FRASER.—At St. Mary's Church, Poona, Oct. 14, E. F. Angelo, captain 1st "the royal" regt., to Mary C., only daughter of Dr. A. G. Fraser.  
 DUVAL—PEACHEY.—At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Oct. 9, Stephen S., second son of P. S. Duval, of Dalston, London, to Alice, fourth daughter of the late J. Peachey, of Roden House, Hornsey, London. No cards.  
 FREETH—MACPHERSON.—At St. Mark's Church, Mercara, Sept. 28, W. Freeth, M.S.C., late Madras art., to Helen L., youngest daughter of Lieut. col. R. Macpherson, R.A., lieut. gov., Singapore.  
 OGILVY—WHITE.—At St. Peter's, Fort William, Calcutta, Oct. 12, John Francis, second son of Thomas Ogilvy, Esq., of Corrimcny, Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire, to Annie Louise, eldest daughter of John White, Esq., M.D., civil surgeon of Moorshedabad, Bengal.  
 OLIVER—CROOKSHANK.—At St. John's Church, Calcutta, Oct. 11, G. J. Oliver, to Agnes, second daughter of the late James Crookshank, Conland, Aberdeenshire.  
 PEARSON—HAMMOND.—At Berhampore, George Pearson, supervisor, D.P.W., to Mrs. Hammond.  
 READ—HARPER.—At St. John's Church, Oct. 14, Mr. Edward Read to Martha Harper.  
 ROTHWELL—THORNYCROFT.—At St. John's Church, Meerut, Oct. 13, Mr. Rothwell of Chumba, to Miss Thornycroft, of Manchester.  
 SPINNER—JOHNSON.—Oct. 16, E. Spinner, of Zurich, Switzerland, to Zillah, eldest daughter of R. Johnson, of Greenheys.

## DEATHS.

ARGLES—At Sultangunge, Oct. 10, Sarah, wife of C. V. Argles.  
 ARMSTRONG—At Seepree, Oct. 15, Ida I., daughter of Sub-Conductor W. N. Armstrong, army commissariat department, aged 11.  
 ASHFORD—At Deesa, Oct. 18, Lizzie I., daughter of W. Aspford, barrack-master, aged 3 years.  
 BARNARD—On board the *Ripon*, en route for Calcutta, Nov. 3, William R., infant son of Andrew C. Barnard, Bengal Civil Service.  
 BIGNELL—At Meerut, Oct. 12, John C., the only child of Qmr. J. Bignell, 10th regiment, aged 4.  
 CAY—At Sangor, Oct. 9, Isabella A., daughter of Sergeant and Mrs. Cay, barrack department.  
 CHALMERS—At Peshawur, Oct. 1, Capt. A. B. Chalmers, attached to H.M.'s 19th Punjab infantry.  
 COOTER—At Kurnaul, Oct. 10, Joseph Cooter.  
 DARRAH—At Mussoorie, Oct. 6, Elizabeth A., wife of Major H. Z. Darrah, S.C.  
 DECARTERET—At Calcutta, Oct. 13, Mabel, eldest child of Frederick DeCarterot, aged 1 year and 8 days.  
 EVANS—At Darjeeling, Oct. 10, T. H. Evans, of Rajahrampore Factory, Moorshedabad, aged 35.  
 GORDON—At Meerut, Oct. 8, Mary Dorothea, infant daughter of Dr. H. G. Gordon, D.I.G. of hospitals.  
 HARTLE—At Byculla, Oct. 5, Robert J. L., infant son of Lieut. and Adj. Hartle, 1st regt. Nizam's L.I.  
 HEXTER—At No. 4, Hartfords-lane, Calcutta, Oct. 14, Mary, wife of Henry Hextor, revenue survey department, aged 20.  
 HOYLE—At Jubbulpore, Sept. 27, Mary A., infant daughter of H. C. Hoyle, aged 3.  
 LENNON—At Bangalore, Sept. 13, George, the youngest son of R. P. Lennon, overseer D.P.W., aged 3 years.  
 LUXA—At the Powder Mills, Madras, Oct. 10, J. Luxa, aged 49.  
 NEWTON—At Subathoo, Oct. 2, Francis H. J., youngest child of John and Sarah Newton, of the American Mission, aged 3.  
 OUTHWAITE—At Allahabad, Oct. 6, J. H. Outhwaite, E.I.R., aged 55.  
 PASKE—At Mirzapore, Oct. 14, Frank E. W., infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paske.  
 ROBINSON—At Cawnpore, Oct. 9, Napier D. Robinson, late capt. 7th royal fusiliers.  
 ROBINSON—At Auckland, New Zealand, Aug. 8, George L., son of the late Major J. G. Robinson, 13th regt. M.N.I., aged 35.  
 ROSSITER—At Peshawur, Oct. 8, Pensioner sub-conductor C. Rossiter.  
 SCULTHORPE—At Agra, Oct. 15, Ruth C. A., infant daughter of W. Sculthorpe, aged 1.  
 SEVENOAKS—At Calcutta, Sept. 13, wife of W. F. Sevenoaks, superintendent Baugparah Tea Estates Company of Assam (Limited).  
 SMITH—At Bar-house, Mazagon, Sept. 28, William Arthur Smith.  
 STRACHEY—At Simla, Oct. 3, Roger, infant son of Col. R. Strachey.  
 STUART—At Redcar, Sept. 8, A. Stuart, of Edinburgh, aged 83.  
 TAGORE—At 43, Wellesley-street, Calcutta, Oct. 12, Kamul, wife of G. M. Tagore, aged 32.

## Official Papers.

## JURISDICTION OF THE AGROV VALLEY.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, Oct. 4.—No. 10.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by the Indian Councils Act, 1861, section 23, H.E. the Governor-general is pleased to make and promulgate the following ordinance:—

1. Save as hereinafter provided, the territory known as the Agrov Valley is hereby removed from the jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature, and from the control of the offices of revenue constituted by the Rules, Regulations, and Acts in force in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, as well as from the law prescribed for the said courts and offices by the Rules, Regulations, and Acts aforesaid; and no Act hereafter passed by the council of the Governor-general for making laws and regulations shall be deemed to extend to any part of the said territory, unless the same be specially named therein.

2. The administration of civil and criminal justice within the said territory, and the superintendence of the settlement and realisation of the public revenue, and of all matters relating to the peace and good government of the same territory and to rent payable therein, are hereby vested in such officers as the said Lieutenant-governor may, for the purpose of tribunals of first instance or of reference and appeal, from time to time appoint.

The officers so appointed shall, in the matter of the administration and superintendence aforesaid, be subject to the direction and control of the said Lieutenant-governor, and be guided by such instructions as he may from time to time issue.

3. Any person liable to be imprisoned in any civil or criminal jail, or to be transported beyond sea under any order or sentence passed by any officer or court empowered as provided in this ordinance, may be imprisoned in any civil or criminal jail, or transported to any place which the said Lieutenant-governor may direct.

4. The said Lieutenant-governor may from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, extend to the said territory any law, or any portion of any law, now in force in the other territories subject to his Government, or which may hereafter be enacted by the Council of the Governor-general for the purpose of making laws and regulations; and may, on making such extension, direct by whom any powers or duties incident to the provisions so extended shall be exercised or performed, and make any order which he shall deem requisite for carrying such provisions into operation.

5. Whenever a question arises whether any place falls within the boundary of the said territory, such officer as the said Lieutenant-governor shall from time to time appoint may consider and determine on which side of the boundary such place may lie, and the order made thereon by such officer shall be final.

6. For the purposes of this ordinance, the said territory shall be deemed to include such portions of the districts of Hazara, Attock, and Rawal Pindi as the said Lieutenant-governor shall from time to time appoint in this behalf.

(Signed) MAYO, Viceroy and Governor-general.  
 WHITLEY STOKES, Secy. to the Council of the Gov. gen.  
 for making Laws and Regulations.

## THE SALT TAX.

An Ordinance to Enhance the Duty on Salt in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

No. 11. Whereas the financial condition of British India requires an immediate enhancement of the price of salt manufactured and sold in the Presidency of Fort St. George and of the duty leviable on salt manufactured in or imported into the Presidency of Bombay; and whereas, pending the re-assembly in Calcutta of the Council of the Governor general for the purpose of making laws and regulations, it is expedient that such enhancement should be effected by an ordinance under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861; in exercise of the power conferred upon him by the said section, his Excellency the Governor general is pleased to make and promulgate the following ordinance:—

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in Act No. XIX. of 1866 (to enhance the price of salt manufactured and sold under the orders of the Government of the Presidency of Fort St. George in Council), section 1, and in Act No. VII. of 1861 (to empower the Governor general in Council to increase the rate of duty leviable on salt manufactured in or imported into any part of the Presidency of Bombay), section 2, the price to be paid to the local Government for salt manufactured and sold under the orders of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George in Council for consumption within the territories subordinate to that Presidency shall be two rupees for every three thousand two hundred tolas weight of salt; and an excise duty of one rupee and thirteen annas per maund shall be levied on salt manufactured in, and a Customs duty of one rupee and thirteen annas per maund shall be levied on salt imported either by sea or by land into any part of the Presidency of Bombay.

2. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect any duty now leviable on salt in the province of Scinde.

3. So far as it relates to the Presidency of Fort St. George, this ordinance shall be read with and taken as part of Act No. VI. of 1844 (for abolishing the levy of transit or inland customs duties, for revising the duties on imports and exports by sea, and for determining the price at which salt shall be sold for home consumption within the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George).

(Signed) MAYO, Viceroy and Governor-general.

Dated the 4th day of October, 1869.

WHITLEY STOKES, Sec. to the Council of the Gov. gen. for making Laws and Regulations.

## Home.

### THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Vice-Chancellor James attended at Chambers on Nov. 9, to hear an application for the reconstruction of the Albert Life Assurance Company. On the former occasion two applications were made to appoint a representative or a committee of policy-holders, to communicate with the official liquidators in considering a scheme of reconstruction. Messrs. Brandon applied for a paid representative, supported by policy-holders to £400,000, and Messrs. Mackenzie, on the part of policy-holders to £2,000,000, asked for a committee to be recognised in the proceedings, and they would work without payment. The Vice-Chancellor declined an appointment, as the policy-holders were represented by the official liquidators. A scheme for reconstruction was mentioned, and Mr. C. E. Lewis (Lewis, Munns, and Co.) suggested an adjournment, as the policy-holders were about to meet to consider the subject, and the proposal would then come before the Court in a proper shape for adoption. The case stood adjourned until Nov. 9, when Mr. Lewis informed the learned judge that the policy-holders had met and were to meet again. He therefore wished for a further adjournment. The Vice-Chancellor acquiesced, and the application accordingly stood over until the policy-holders had come to a determination on the subject.

A meeting of representatives of the London and provincial committees of policy-holders in the Albert Life Assurance Company has been held, and a scheme submitted by the official liquidators, under which, it is stated, policy-holders in the Albert can obtain new policies in an old-established office, on equitable, but at the same time favourable terms. Lord W. Hay proposed a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Jas. Bird, of the firm of W. Bird and Co., and supported by Mr. Wyld and others, recommending the policy-holders generally to adopt the scheme. The liquidators state that they will communicate with the whole of the policy-holders as quickly as possible.

### THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, Nov. 10, an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the European Assurance Society was held at the offices, Waterloo-place, under the presidency of Sir Frederick Smith. Mr. Lake read a report, in which the following passages occurred:—

The directors beg to inform the shareholders and the policy-holders that immediately after the petitions were presented, they caused to be prepared a statement of the assets and liabilities of the society, a copy of which is annexed and marked W. This statement showed a balance in favour of the company of £107,205. 18s. 2d., and the capital at call was £595,550. 14s. 6d. The directors also instructed Mr. Henry Edward Bird, an independent and experienced accountant, and who was formerly for eight years a partner in the eminent firm of Coleman, Turquand, and Co., to make an examination into the accounts of the society. Mr. Bird says:—"As the result of investigation and examination of the said books and accounts, I say that the said balance-sheet is in all respects a correct and accurate balance-sheet of the affairs of the company, as shown by its books and accounts. It appears to me, however, that having regard to the particulars of which the item railway debentures £6,000 is composed, that this amount should be assumed as of the present value of £3,500 only; and that, having regard to the particulars of which the items £57,207. 11s. 1d. and £71,551. 16s. 6d. are composed, a deduction of 15 per cent. should in strictness be made from those sums as a reserve for contingencies of realisation. I have no doubt whatever that the society, as regards its policy-holders and creditors, is perfectly solvent. As regards the share capital, representing the proprietors' interest in the society, the question as to whether such capital is wholly or to what extent intact, must depend mainly upon the value of the businesses taken over by the society, which at present stand in the books at the total sum of £261,817. 15s. 10d. The result of the account is to show that the liabilities of the society, on December 31, 1868, amount to £441,771. 16s. 1d., and no more; and that the society's assets (after entirely excluding from calculation the purchase of business account) amount to £449,144. 14s. 11d., and no more; in addition to which there is a capital, as at the date of December, 31, 1868, remaining uncalled, of £595,550. 14s. 6d. The result of the whole is to show, as I verily believe from my examination of the books and accounts of the society the fact is, that the creditors of the society, including the policy-holders, have as security for the payment of the society's liabilities an amount of assets somewhat exceeding the total amount of the society's liabilities, and, in addition, the uncalled capital of the society, together with the value to be attributed to the goodwill of the society's business." Notwithstanding the excitement for some time past in the insurance world, the amount of premiums on the new life and guarantee policies received by the society for the nine months in the present year, ending on September 30, was no less than £24,756. 18s. 7d. It is proposed to reduce the board to nine directors, which, experience shows, is a convenient number for working the two branches of life and guarantee, and which arrangement, as allowing for casualties, would ensure an average attendance of seven. There will be, therefore, four vacancies to be filled up at the discretion of the shareholders, and it is suggested that of this number one-half should be qualified shareholders, who are also policy-holders. It also seems desirable to increase the qualification of a director, the qualification being at present fixed by the deed of settlement at 200 shares. The

mere fact of the presentation of the recent petitions has, no doubt, for the time affected the society prejudicially, and the directors propose to make a call of 5s. per share. In conclusion, the directors fully believe that the society is in possession of a very valuable business, a proposition which, even in the midst of the recent very hostile litigation, it was scarcely attempted to gainsay or deny, and they have no reason to doubt that with the co-operation of the shareholders, and with care and economy in the management, the society may not only continue its business with perfect safety to the present and future policy-holders, but with a fair prospect of becoming prosperous and remunerative to the shareholders themselves.

The part of the report in which the proposed call of 5s. per share was indicated was received with some dissent.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. One of the objects of the call of 5s. proposed to be made was to make up the expected deficiency in the United States, in India, and probably, it might turn out, in Melbourne. It was intended to put apart, as quickly as possible, a sum of £10,000 (and it might be done in twelve months), for a guarantee reserve fund, and to add to it from year to year until it should be increased to £50,000. The guarantee was a most valuable business, and was rendered even more so because the Government guaranteed all their officials in the European. A great number of the railway companies and the banks still held in the guarantee fund. During the past six weeks, since the dismissal of the petitions, £487 had been received for new guarantee business. The chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Dr. Reed seconded the motion.

Mr. Child moved as an amendment the appointment of a committee to confer and act with the directors in the management of the affairs of the society, such committee to report to the shareholders on Thursday, Nov. 18, at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Orton seconded the amendment.

In reply to one of the speakers, Mr. Crawford offered to withdraw his appeal against the Vice-Chancellor's judgment, on certain conditions which he proceeded to explain. After some strong remarks from subsequent speakers, to which Mr. Crawford vainly attempted to reply,

Mr. Legge and the Rev. Mr. Gleig suggested that the report of the directors should be simply received, and the substantive resolution for the appointment of a committee should be taken afterwards. This was done, and both propositions were carried. The following gentlemen were appointed to form the committee:—Mr. Alderman Crompton, Oldham; Mr. J. Dendy, Manchester; Mr. A. Bristowe, London; Mr. Orton, Leeds; Mr. Edward Healey, Birmingham; Provost Yeaman, of Dundee; and Mr. Child.

The meeting was then adjourned until November 18.

## Miscellaneous.

**NEW TRADE BY SUEZ CANAL.**—Among the new developments of the shipping trade of Europe likely to follow the opening of the Isthmus of Suez Canal is a contemplated extension of operations by the Royal Steam Navigation Company of Holland, which it is understood is constructing additional steamers to ply in the Mediterranean with the view of ultimately establishing a line between Holland and India, by way of the Red Sea.

**THE exports of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamers,** sailed at the subjoined dates, were—per *Delhi*, October 23rd, from Southampton to Bombay, gold, £15,997; to Bombay, per *Nyanza*, October 30, gold, £2,900, silver, £15,000; to Bombay, per *Bangalore* (from Marseilles), October 31st, silver, £8,000; to Madras, per *Nyanza*, October 30, gold, £21,879, per *Ceylon* (from Marseilles), gold, £200, silver, £408; to Galle, per *Nyanza*, from Southampton, gold, £20,400; to Penang, per *Nyanza*, from Southampton, silver, £14,800; to Singapore, silver, £9,860.

**ALDERSHOT STRATEGY.**—Officers of Artillery complain, and, apparently not without cause, that, in the mimic actions lately introduced, their guns are captured by cavalry and infantry under circumstances which would be impracticable in real war. They say that their antagonists march up to the cannon's mouth with a total disregard of the fact that shot and shell would be vomited therefrom in real battle, and proceed to capture batteries which would be unapproachable if anything more deadly than smoke were discharged from their pieces. The cure for this, as for all the other evils of our manoeuvres, is the introduction of the system of competent umpires such as exist in Continental armies.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

**BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.**—An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company is to be held on the 22nd Nov., when "there will be submitted to the meeting certain proposals from his Grace her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council with reference to the Veerumquam-Wudwan Extension of this company's line, on conditions involving alterations in the existing contracts between the company and the Government of India, especially as to advances for interest and the division of surplus profits above 5 per cent., and if such proposals be approved, resolutions for carrying them into effect will be submitted to the meeting."



**COMPANION OF THE BATH.**—The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Dr. J. D. Hooker to be a Companion of the Bath.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**—The directors have issued their report for the half-year ending 30th June last. It shows a net profit of £50,252. 15s. 5d.; and, after payment of an interim dividend of 4 per cent., a balance of £20,282. 15s. 5d. is carried forward. The profit is stated to have been relatively less than that of the first half of previous years, owing to the unfavourable course of exchange throughout the East. Among the liabilities are, deposits, £2,844,589. 11s. 3d.; and bills payable and notes in circulation, £5,161,383. 11s. 6d. The assets include coin and bullion, £2,015,966. 4s. 8d.; cash, £849,478. 18s. 11d.; Government Securities, £547,109. 6s. 8d.; and bills receivable, loans, &c., £5,322,784. 14s. 4d.

**THE RUSSO-PERSIAN TELEGRAPH.**—With regard to some statements in the *Bombay Gazette* respecting a series of ludicrously incorrect telegrams said to have been transmitted through the "new line of telegraphic communication with Europe via Russia, which was opened a few weeks since," it appears that any such telegrams must have been sent through private or unauthorised hands. The line, instead of having been open for a few weeks, is not yet opened; even the working staff have not been sent out, nor have any of the arrangements requisite with the North German and Russian Governments yet been concluded. At present the impression is that the line may be opened by the 1st of December, but this will certainly be the earliest date.

**DEATH OF MR. H. H. CLARKE.**—An inquest was held at Lincoln College, Oxford, last week, respecting the death of Mr. Herbert Hildyard Clarke, commoner of that college, who died on Tuesday under the influence of chloroform, which was administered to him at his own request previous to undergoing a painful surgical operation. The operation was successfully performed, and soon after the pulse suddenly subsided, and in a short time the patient died. It was stated that he had taken chloroform before, and the medical witnesses expressed their opinion that the chloroform had been administered in a proper manner. By the jury's desire, however, a *post mortem* examination was made, and the surgeon who made it stated that, in his opinion, death was caused by the action of chloroform upon a weak heart. The jury found a verdict to this effect, and added that the chloroform appeared to have been administered with due care and skill. Mr. Clarke was only nineteen years of age. His father is in India.

**MEGALITHIC REMAINS.**—The attention of the Ethnological Society during their last session was directed (in a series of able papers recorded in their journal) to the Megalithic remains—cromlechs, dolmens, stone circles, &c., such as are found in our own island, as well as in all parts of Southern Europe, in India, Arabia, and in Africa along the shores of the Mediterranean. The desirability of collecting evidence of at least relation of race in their builders, which the identity of form and size of these stone wonders suggests, whether found in Kaseem, in Arabia, or in Albury in Somersetshire—induced the assistant-secretary of the society to send a competent photographer to take views of the stone circles of Wiltshire. In these views, twelve inches by ten, by a simple method of scale measurement, the exact dimensions are recorded, and the compass bearings noted; enabling the closest student to make careful comparisons. Will not our learned societies, and munificent individuals interested in prehistoric studies, come forward to provide funds to secure a systematic delineation of, at least, the European megalithic structures?—*Nature*.

**THE EAST INDIA TRADE AND THE SUEZ CANAL.**—The Liverpool shipowners engaged in the East India trade are rapidly turning their attention to the Suez Canal, and the great facilities which it will afford them in their traffic with the East. One of the first steam vessels destined to trade between the Mersey and Bombay, via the Suez Canal, is the *Brazilian*, belonging to the Merchants' Shipping Company of Liverpool, which has just left the Mersey for Bombay. The *Brazilian* will proceed to Alexandria, and as soon as the Canal shall be declared open she will pass through on her route to Bombay. The *Brazilian* is a very fine vessel—in fact, a more suitable vessel could not have been selected by the Merchants' Shipping Company to inaugurate the trade between the port of Liverpool and the East by way of the Suez Canal. The *Brazilian* is upwards of 400 feet long—in fact, we believe she is the longest vessel that ever left the Mersey; and as the requirements and rules connected with the Suez Canal Company are of a very stringent nature, notwithstanding her splendid steaming power, it will take her two days before she can get over the 100 miles of Canal—that is, provided she adheres to the regulations—which limit the steaming power to not more than four or five nautical miles per hour. The *Brazilian* will not draw more than 20 feet when she enters the Canal, and will leave it with the same draught of water. In connection with the above matter we may state that one of the principal steamship companies in Liverpool is having several vessels built expressly for the Suez Canal traffic.

**THE SUEZ CANAL.**—The *Malta Times* publishes the following as the programme to be observed at the "inauguration" of the Canal on the 17th instant: "All the ships are to assemble on the 16th of November at Port Said, where preparations are being made for placing signals to indicate the anchorage of each. On the following

day, 17th, at dawn, a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired to announce the time of departure, and the different ships will commence moving in the following order:—The *Aigle*, having on board the Empress of the French; the steam corvette *Hertha*, having on board the Crown Prince of Prussia; the steam corvette *Elisabeth*, on board of which will embark the Archduke Victor, brother of the Emperor of Austria; the steam corvette *Java*, with Prince Henry of the Netherlands; and the steam corvette *Vanadis*, with Prince Augustus of Sweden. After the single vessels will follow the squadrons. The first will be the Italian squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Prince Amadeus of Savoy; then the French squadron in the Levant, led by the frigate *Themis* (bearing the Admiral's flag); then the Netherlands division, and then the Swedish division. When all the vessels of war have entered the Canal, the merchant steamers and steam launches, with the spectators, will follow. The Khedive of Egypt will proceed the cortège by an hour on board the steamer *Latif*, with his Ministers, aides-de-camp, and engineers. The *Latif* will be followed immediately by the steamer of the Isthmus of Suez Canal Company, charged with the direction of the arrangements. When the *Aigle* arrives at Suez a salute of 101 guns will be fired by the Egyptian Artillery.

**TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—On Saturday, Nov. 13, the following draughts of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men belonging to the Depot Brigade, left Woolwich to embark on board the Indian troopship *Serapis*, Captain J. C. Soady, for conveyance to Alexandria, en route for India. The number belonging to the Depot Brigade placed under orders to leave is 3 officers, 97 non-commissioned officers and men, 9 soldiers' wives, and 14 children, to join the head-quarters of the 8th Brigade, at Lucknow; 1 officer and 56 non-commissioned officers and men, to join the 16th Brigade, at Barrackpore; 5 officers, 52 non-commissioned officers and men, 1 officer's wife, 9 soldiers' wives, and 19 children, to join the head-quarters of the 25th Brigade, at Allahabad; and 63 non-commissioned officers and men to fill up vacancies in the 10th Brigade at Malta. The B battery, 9th Brigade, commanded by Captain H. M. G. Purvis, Royal Artillery, consisting of 7 officers, 146 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 officers' wives, 17 soldiers' wives, and 51 children, left Woolwich at the same time to join the head-quarters of the Brigade in India. In addition to the above the following detachments have left the depot of the Royal Horse Artillery at Maidstone for the same destination:—111 non-commissioned officers and men, five women, and six children, to join the A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, head-quarters at Meerut, Bengal; 90 non-commissioned officers and men, seven women, and nine children, to be attached to the F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery at Umballa, Bengal.—**CHATHAM, Nov. 15.**—Orders have been received for a detachment of the 1st Battalion of the 14th Regiment, under the command of Captain R. Harman, to be held in readiness to proceed from this garrison and embark for Calcutta on Saturday next, to join the service companies. The troops will embark in the iron screw transport *Crocodile*.

**THE CHAIR OF HINDOO, MAHOMMEDAN, AND INDIAN LAW.**—Mr. Stanish Grove Grady, the reader in Hindoo, Mahommedan, and Indian Law to the Inns of Court, delivered the first of an intended course of lectures in Middle Temple Hall, on Saturday, the 13th, in presence of a large and distinguished audience. The learned lecturer, after a graceful allusion to his sense of the importance of the task assigned him, and to the diffidence he felt in his own powers to do it full justice, although he was much encouraged by the high opinion of his capacity which the Council of Legal Education evinced by their free and unanimous selection of him to fill the new Chair, proceeded to the main object of his theme—the elucidation of the maxims, the principles, the sources, and the history of the Hindoo and Mahommedan systems of law which obtain throughout the Presidencies and different districts of our Indian Empire. This part of his subject he treated at considerable length, and in a manner that evidenced extensive research, pointing out as he went along the points of resemblance, if not identity, between the Hindoo system of law in its growth and development and that which, radiating from Greece, more or less influenced the laws and institutions of Western Europe. A similar mode of historical and analytical treatment applied to the Mahommedan law, brought out its salient points, and traced its diverging streams up to the fountain head—the Koran. The lecturer's familiarity with the different schools of commentators and expounders enabled him to give a rapid and graphic sketch of its rise and spread throughout the various provinces of India, mapping out the country, as it were, into separate districts according to the predominance of one or other school of interpretation, distinguishing those that received the commands of the Koran alone as of binding and paramount authority from those that accepted the sayings and precepts of the prophet and his companions, as handed down through the modifying element of Arab tradition. The lecturer then entered into a discussion of the modifications introduced into the native systems of laws, and the mode of their administration, by English positive enactments, and gave a complete and comprehensive narrative of British legislation, as applied to the different presidencies at different times, from the earliest charter of the first James to the most recent statutes of the present reign. Fullness of detail, clearness of language, and precision of statement marked the learned Reader's handling of the different subjects embraced in this most interesting and erudite lecture.

**MILITARY.**—The colonelcy of the 65th Regiment, vacant by the death of General R. B. Coles, has been awarded to Major-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., late of the Rifle Brigade. Sir Robert commanded a detachment of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade at the Pandoo Nuddee on the 26th November, 1857; a brigade on the 27th and 28th November at Cawnpore under Major-General Windham; the 6th Brigade of the Army, in the action of Cawnpore on the 6th December, under Lord Clyde; the 3rd Division of the Army, at the capture of Lucknow, and a field force that entered Rohilcund, including fort Roeha and the battle of Allygunge; also the troops at the battle of Bareilly under Lord Clyde, where he was wounded. Commanded at the fight at Maylah Ghat on the Saarda, 15th January, 1859, when, with 360 men, sixty only of whom were Europeans, he entirely defeated 2,500 of the enemy. For these services he received a Companionship of the Bath, and was subsequently appointed a Knight Commander, and was given the war medal with clasp.—The distinguished service pension, vacant by the death of Colonel A. B. Montgomery, C.B., retired full pay, late of the 1st Royal Regiment, has been granted to Colonel E. B. Hale, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel, on the half-pay list, late of the 82nd Regiment. Colonel Hale served in the North-Western Provinces and Oude in suppressing the Mutiny in 1857-59; commanded three companies of the 82nd at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, and succeeded to the command of the 5th Brigade on Brigadier G. Russell being severely wounded and Colonel Biddulph killed, when he was wounded and had his charger shot under him. He commanded the 82nd during the latter part of the defence, and at the battle of Cawnpore, and the 5th Brigade at the action of Khodagunge, subsequent occupation of Futteghur; he served throughout the Rohilcund campaign, and was left in command of the post of Shahjehanpore on the advance of the army under Lord Clyde to Bareilly, where he was wounded. He commanded the regiment at the actions of Kunkur and Bunkagaon; was appointed to the command of a brigade for field service in Oude in October, 1858, and he held it up to the end of the campaign. He was frequently mentioned in despatches, and received the Companionship of the Bath, the rank of colonel, and the war medal with clasp for his services.—It is probable that Major-general M'Murdo, C.B., will succeed Major-general W. O'Grady Haly, C.B., whose period of divisional command in Bengal will expire next January.

## India Office.

Nov. 13, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. W. S. Whitlock, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. A. Stoton, Staff Corps; Conductor G. Ray.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. R. V. Malden, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. Christian, Marine Dept.; Col. R. Richards, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. Hennell, Inf.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. E. Gage, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. R. S. Gray, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. H. Gardiner, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major A. A. Currie, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. Macqueen, Staff Corps; Capt. R. H. De Montmorency, Staff Corps; Capt. H. G. Waterfield, Staff Corps; Capt. E. A. C. Lambert, Staff Corps.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. H. S. Stewart, Staff Corps; Major J. Woodcock, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. H. Beville, C.B., Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**ARBUTHNOT**—Mrs. William Arbuthnot, of a daughter, at Villa Lloyd, Leghorn, Italy, Nov. 8.  
**CLAY**—The wife of Capt. Stanly Clay, 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Sandgate, Nov. 7.

### MARRIAGES.

**DICKIE**—ORE.—James Dickie, Esq., of Troon and Akyab, British Burmah, to Maggie S., daughter of the late William Orr, at Kaim, Lochwinnoch, Nov. 8.  
**LUBBOCK**—GURNEY.—Frederick, son of the late Sir William Lubbock, Bart., to Catherine, daughter of the late John Gurney, Esq., at Earlham Church, Nov. 11.  
**RATTRAY**—STUART.—James C. Rattray, M.D., of Coral Bank, Rattray, to Jessie L., daughter of John Stuart, late of Bombay, at Altamont, Blairgowrie, Nov. 9.

**THELWALL**—WILKIN.—Francis Thelwall, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Emily M., daughter of T. M. Wilkin, Esq., Solicitor, King's Lynn, at All Saints Church, King's Lynn, Nov. 10.

### DEATHS.

**ALLEN**—Lieut. col. Augustine Allen, Bengal Staff Corps, fifth son of the late William Houghton Allen, of Sevenoaks, brother to Alderman Allen, at Clapham Common, aged 46, Nov. 1.  
**BEDDOME**—Elizabeth, widow of the late Benjamin Beddome, at Tilburstone Lodge, Godstone, aged 81, Nov. 10.  
**LAMB**—W. J. Lamb, late Indian Medical Service, and of Malda, Bengal, at 87, Lansdowne-road, Kensington-park, aged 79, Nov. 7.  
**MACNAGHTEN**—Francis Macnaghten, late of the Bengal Civil Service, at 25, Chester-square, aged 72, Nov. 6.  
**STAMFORD**—Lieut. col. Henry Stamford, late of the Bombay Army, at 8, Warwick-road, Maida-hill, Nov. 3.  
**TICEHURST**—Sarah A., daughter of Capt. Wm. Ticehurst, late H.E.I.Co.'s Navy, at 61, Gloucester-road, Regent's-park, Nov. 6.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7. Corra Linn, Bombay; Thracian, Tuticorin.—S. Dewa Gungadhar, Singapore; Lord Collingwood, Bankok; Cavalier, Yloilo; Voladora, Manila; Sarah Watson, Colombo; America, Kurrachee; Congress, Mauritius; City of Dublin, Tuticorin; Fleetwood, Bassein; Alexandra, Calcutta; British Peer, Bombay.—9. British Constitution, Tuticorin; Edith Moore, Calcutta; Vesta, Bankok; J. A. Gripenstedt, Bassein; Arctic, Akyab; Meggie, Singapore; S. D. Thurston, Rangoon; Ida, Colombo; Warwick, Colombo; William Lindsay, Kurrachee; Maraquita, Rangoon; Charlot, Singapore.—10. William Clowes, Colombo; Bengal, Calcutta; River Indus, Madras; Avery, Tuticorin; Leonidas, Tuticorin; Falkland, Rangoon; Polona, Calcutta.—11. Ashgrove, Bombay; River Krishna, Bombay; Wayfarer, Calcutta.—14. Downe Castle, Singapore.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7. Arundel Castle, Calcutta; str. Chiltern, Bombay; Chacma, Cape of Good Hope.—8. Str. Celt, Cape of Good Hope.—9. Three Bells, Kurrachee; Star of the West, Alga Bay; Bengollynn, Calcutta; Castiglione, Bombay; Jane Law, Bombay.—10. Portia, Calcutta; Dunkeld, Rangoon; Iron Duke, Bombay; Clytemnestra, Calcutta; Candahar, Calcutta; Mullony, Bombay; Proserpine, Bombay.—11. Bengal, Calcutta.—13. Unicorn, Bombay (put back at Deal).—14. Queen of the South, Bombay; Ophelia, Bombay; Sir Henry Havelock, Singapore.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Tanjore, Nov. 13.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Miss Hunter, Mr. A. E. Wild, Mr. E. M. Moir, Mr. A. Pengelly, Mr. W. Henman, Mr. Johnston, Mr. E. Donovan, Capt. and Mrs. Byron, Miss May, Major Horsford, Mr. McPherson, Mr. G. Lewis, Mr. W. B. Ferris, Mr. H. Carter. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Herbert, Mrs. O'Keefe and infant, Mrs. H. Kenny, Mrs. H. Morris, Miss Jamieson, Col. Willows, Miss Goodday, Dr. and Mrs. Dickson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt, Mr. J. Hare, Mr. H. S. Haynes, Miss Whish, Mrs. Ward and infant, Mr. W. P. Mather, Capt. Studdy, Miss Lamb, Mr. J. Slade, Mr. E. Barker, Major Smith, Mr. J. Llewellyn, Mr. J. F. Evans. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Haultain and infant, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Mr. H. Sweet, Capt. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. C. A. Brooks, Mr. T. Blunt, Mr. F. W. Glass, Mr. Jones, Mr. F. Pfeil. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Toulmin, Mr. H. L. Forbes, Mr. Vandespar, two Misses Vandespar, Rev. L. Brookhie, Mr. A. W. Crichton, Mr. J. E. Smart. For ADEN.—Mr. E. Hallett, Mr. W. G. Muir. For SUZ. —Mr. C. G. Hunt, Mr. L. J. Goodrich, Mr. T. B. Foote, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. J. Ellard, Mr. Farewell, Mr. Sanctuary, Mr. T. Maclean. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Duthrie. For MALTA.—Mrs. Bennett and infant, Miss Parker. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. A. Drought. For HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Phillips. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. D. Forbes. For RANGOON.—Mrs. D. G. McLeod. From SUZ.—For HONG KONG.—Mr. C. Weber. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. O. Puttfarcken, Mr. J. H. Hultz. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Abbott. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodham, Mr. and Mrs. Melville.

Per str. Delhi, Nov. 21.—From Marseilles.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. A. Upcar, Major and Mrs. Currie, Major and Mrs. Lees, Miss White, Mr. F. J. Collis, Mr. H. L. Campbell, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. F. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Mair, Mr. A. Thornelyke, Capt. Waterfield, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Watt, Mr. R. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, Miss Hartwell, Mr. J. E. Bowerman, Miss Henry, Mr. H. Stevens, Mrs. Pogose, Mr. H. Simpson. For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. D. Melville, Mr. O. L. Perry, Mr. R. J. Clarke, Mrs. W. Clarke, Mr. Angus, Dr. Howlett, Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, Mr. Nash, Sir Henry Pelly, Major Horsford, Mr. and Mrs. Estell and infant, Mr. Gavin, Mr. and Mrs. D. Anderson, Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Lieut. Colker, Mr. E. Mionnet, Mr. J. Greaves, Miss Leigh, Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Sargeant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ainslie, Mr. G. A. Parker, Miss Haines, Capt. and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. F. Hanna, Mr. R. Hunter. For HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Hewlett. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Miss A. M. Dare, Capt. Oldfield, Lieut. Digby. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Shipster, Capt. and Mrs. Irvine, Capt. and Mrs. Ballantyne, Mr. W. Doyles, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mr. Hudson.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### NOVEMBER 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Golding and two children, Lieut. col. Dickson, and Col. W. D. Dickson.  
Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Woodcock, Capt. D. Welsh, Mr. H. L. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. Prestage, Mr. L. H. Bayley, Mr. M'Kean, Miss M'Kean, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mrs. Stiffe and infant, Miss Stiffe, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. White and infant, Capt. H. Beville, Capt. N. P. Dickens, Mr. A. C. Cator, Capt. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Melville and child, Mr. Bishop, Mr. C. Larne, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Forbes, and Mr. J. P. Cornforth.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. Lefroy, Capt. Vardon, and Mr. W. F. Arkwright.  
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Dangar and two children, and Col. and Mrs. Greenall.

Marseilles to ALEXANDRIA.—Sir T. Dick Lauder.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Major and Mrs. Bainbridge, Sir R. and Lady Airey, Mr. J. Stewart, and Miss Stewart and friend.

#### NOVEMBER 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Dalrymple Hay and two children, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Reade, Mrs. G. H. Dupuis, Mrs. Sage, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Mosenthal, Dr. Thornton, Mr. Wilson, Mr. M'Cracken, Mr. R. Webster, Mr. Adlam, Miss Adlam, Miss Smyth, Messrs. Hart (two), and Mr. G. Smyth.

Marseilles to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Goodere, Mr. J. M. Rutherford, Mrs. E. C. Morgan and infant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Henderson, Mrs. P. Reade, Mr. F. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Pollew, Mr. and Mrs. Achard, Mr. A. J. Reade, Mr. R. Brough, Mrs. Vernon Jenkins and infant, Miss Cunliffe, Mr. T. Rooke, Mr. Rust, and Mr. Dickson.

Suez to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Larkins.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Smalley, and Mr. M'iver.  
Marseilles to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Rhind, and Major R. T. Snow.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Trotman and infant, Mr. K. R. Maitland, Miss Garrett, Capt. A. D. Parsons, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, and Mr. J. B. Crawford.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Meade and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Forsyth, Misses Forsyth (two), Mr. C. G. M'Pherson, Mr. J. Gale, Mr. Chrystal, Mr. Tolbert, Capt. R. de Montmorency, Col. Farquharson, Gen. and Mrs. Grant, and Capt. Lambert.

BURZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Le P. Wynne.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Capt. Gorman, Mr. R. Atkins, Mr. E. G. Harvey, and Mr. Croome.

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chespe, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. C. A. Cameron, and Mr. Hambrough.

MARSEILLES to YOKOHAMA.—Lady Parker, and Miss Binns.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Short and three children.

MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. F. Foster, and Mr. K. D. Adams.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEY.—Mr. L. McCudden.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. F. Macnab.

MARSEILLES to SYDNEY.—Mr. Anderson, Mr. Weinhold, and Mr. and Mrs. Digby.

BURZ to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Dangar and two children.

MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Bishop of Auckland.

BURZ to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Lyster, Signor M. Neri, and Signor E. M. Cornia.

MALTA to SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Petrocchino.

MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. A. Lindsay.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. West.

MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Shipeter.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBALTAR.—Sir H. and Lady Croft, Miss Flood, and Mrs. Brewster.

## Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 2, 16, and 30, November 6 and 20, and December 4 and 18.

VIA MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 8 and 22, November 5 and 19, and December 3, 17, and 31.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz., 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 0s. 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d.  
each additional 4 oz., 6d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s.  
each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of December the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings, September 30th, October 29th, November 25th, and December 23rd, and by Supplementary Mails on the morning following.

Supplementary Mails will also be made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday morning, via France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by Italian packet to Alexandria, but should they not reach the latter place in time, the departure of the regular Mails for Suez will not be delayed. The postage of letters will be at the rate of 1s. 4d. for each half-ounce, and of newspapers 4d. for each four ounces.

**MILITARY OPERATIONS AT THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.**—There is no doubt of the fact that a military movement has been made by a British force at the North-west frontier. The *Englishman*, of Oct. 19, which appears to have some good source of information in the Punjab, gives the following details:—A British force is at this moment more than half way up the Black Mountain, and a severe retribution has been taken for the petty, but politically important insults, which the Hussunzyes have offered us so frequently of late. Last week a large village was burnt, its crops were wasted, and 150 head of cattle carried off by our troops. This vigorous measure will prove a significant warning at the very commencement of the cold season, that anything like a recurrence of depredation or marauding, upon the part of the mountaineers will be severely visited. It has been found necessary to get rid of the clumsy double system of government to which we alluded yesterday, and to invest the whole conduct of the expedition in one man. The Agror valley has been removed from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals, and this is the first overt sign of the new policy that is to be pursued. It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and of shame that we observe the command of the expedition has been given to Lieutenant Colonel Rothney, C.S.I., of pleasure, because he is unquestionably the best man for the work; and of shame, because he has been allowed to go so long unrewarded for his brilliant services on the Black Mountain in the last campaign. We understand that the whole operations are to be entrusted to him, and that he will form an advanced camp either upon or close to the Black Mountain, with the station of Abbottabad, in which he has so long commanded, for its military base. Colonel Rothney is a man of singular tact and judgment, with energy sufficient to give great vigour to any operation he may direct, but fortunately without that foolhardy dash, so fascinating to the junior officers of a frontier force, but so politically fatal in a commander of a frontier expedition.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Ss. R ...	Actual Sales.	96½ 96½
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ... ..	96½ 96½	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29 ... ..	96½ 96½	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..	96½ 96½	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling taking	91½ 92
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	Co.'s Rs.	91½ 92
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	1,000 as equivalent to	100½ 101½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	£100.	105½ 106½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ... ..		110½ 110½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ... ..		
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ... ..		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..		

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½-16d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½-16d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½-16d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., stl. ... ..				5s. 0½d.	
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**HIMALAYAN GAME BIRDS.**—The *Pioneer* calls attention to a letter which appeared in the *Field* of the 4th of September on the destruction of Himalayan game birds during the breeding season. It is the opinion of many who have had good opportunities of judging that the diminution of game in the hills from this cause is advancing at a very rapid rate, and will ultimately lead to the extinction of some of the finest species. Is it not possible, with the co-operation of native landowners in the Himalayas, to arrest the destruction of these handsome birds?

## Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 27th October, 1869.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That, in conformity with the intention announced of sending to India annually a certain number of **YOUNG MEN**, Trained and Educated for ultimate Employment in the Higher Branches of the Department for the Conservation and Management of the **FORESTS** under the Government of India, **ELEVEN** Young Men will be selected in **DECEMBER** next to go to India at the end of 1872, if so many are found duly qualified.

The salary will be at first £300 a-year, and the salaries of the appointments in the three Presidencies range between that sum and £1,900 a-year. Promotions will depend upon efficiency, and the occurrence of vacancies in the higher grades.

Applicants must be British subjects, above seventeen and under twenty-five years of age, and unmarried.

As active habits and a strong constitution are most important, Candidates will have to undergo a strict medical examination.

They must send to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 25th of November next, a statement of their names and parentage, with a certificate of birth, and of being possessed of a competent knowledge of the following subjects, and they must be prepared to undergo an examination in them:—

1. English writing from dictation and English composition.
2. Arithmetic in all its branches.
3. Algebra, elementary principles, simple and quadratic equations, ratios and proportions, logarithms, arithmetical and geometrical progression.
4. Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid and plane trigonometry).
5. Free hand-drawing.
6. A good colloquial knowledge of either French or German, with the facility to read and translate the works of some classical writer in the language.

A preference will be given to those Candidates who show proficiency in—

1. Surveying and land measuring.  
Geology and mineralogy.
2. The elements of any of the following subjects:—  
Plan-drawing.  
Botany.  
Mechanical and natural philosophy.  
Chemistry.

If selected, they will be further required to go through a course of training and instruction in Forestry and cognate Sciences for two years and a-half, in France or Germany, previous to their departure for India, and the Secretary of State will contribute £50 at the end of each half-year, towards the expenses of their training, in the case of such Candidates as are favourably reported on by their instructors. In addition to this, the young men will be required to pass some weeks under one or more approved Foresters in Scotland before they go out to India.

More detailed information as to these appointments may be had on application to the Assistant Secretary, Revenue (Forests) Department, India Office, Westminster.

(Signed) HERMAN MERIVALE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, October 30; Agra and Calcutta, October 26; Madras, October 25.

The question of retrenchment was still the question of the day. The pruning-knife is being applied in all directions within reach of the Viceregal authority. In the native army the chief part of the curtailments will probably fall on Madras, which is generally the first to be victimised on such occasions. In return for its faithfulness during the Mutiny, the Madras Army, already reduced by several regiments, is now to lose eight or ten more; on the plea that Madras hardly needs any garrison, and that in respect of real efficiency any number of Madras Sepoys can well be spared. The financial necessity for the reduction however requires propping by no offensive allusions to a probable untruth. The reductions in the Public Works Department also press heavily on Madras. An excess of outlay over the estimates sanctioned had been incurred by Lord Napier on jails, court-houses, and the Madras pier, before the Viceroy's warning circular came out. This outlay the Indian Government has not only declined to sanction, but has forbidden a transfer of the excess from one item of the Budget grants to another. It is only another instance of the absurdity of treating the rulers of twenty or thirty millions like the agent of a trading company or the head-clerk of a small department.

GREAT reductions are already ordered in the Police Department. Fifteen high appointments, including the deputy-inspector-generalships of police, are to be done away, while the services of 107 district superintendents will also be declined. The expected saving will be £80,000 a-year, and further retrenchments are not unlikely. A great many officers of the army will thus be cast adrift, pending new opportunities for employing them in other fields. With a tender regard for their

sad case, the Viceroy has pledged himself to give these forlorn ones the first choice of all vacant berths at his disposal, and he has asked the Commander-in-Chief to do his best also in the same direction.

WITH reference to the engrossing topic the *Friend of India* bemoans the vast expense involved in the passage of troops between India and England under the present system. Two hundred pounds a man is the price that India is supposed to pay, whereas a private company once offered to carry troops at £35 only a man and £45 for each officer. There must surely be some mistake in the first calculation, which is ten times the figure named in Parliamentary papers. The *Times of India* however, while doubting the *Friend's* accuracy, maintains that even the high rates of the P. and O. Company would have been cheaper than the actual cost of carrying the reliefs in the present troopships. The Calcutta paper also points to the pension-list of the native Army as a source of needless expense, and proposes to save future pensions by means of shorter enlistments. The *Madras Athenaeum* illustrates the utter muddle of Indian finance by supposing Killarney the centre of government for England, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Turkey—an illustration not far amiss.

THE cotton crops have not passed unscathed through the recent ordeals of locusts and heavy rains. Instead of a bumper season, the probable yield will not exceed the average. Mr. Rivett-Carnac still prophesies good things of the cotton in Central India and the Berars, especially if the branch line to Khangaum should be ready to transport the harvest due next January.

THE Government of India has issued a decree that all officers on the general lists of the cavalry and infantry of the three Presidencies, who do not qualify for staff employment by passing the higher standard examination in the native languages before the 1st May, 1871, will be removed from the service. This Draconian edict was avowedly inspired by instructions sent out from England; but in its present shape it seems to go far beyond the Indian Secretary's expressed desire to enforce the language qualifications only against officers who entered the service after 1858. "The removal of an officer who entered the service before 1858, on the ground of his having failed to pass in the native languages, will not be justifiable." Such are the very words of the Despatch of March last, and it is very unlikely that the India Office has since changed its mind on this point. Meanwhile the order just issued from Simlah needs explaining.

THE Indian Government has just declared its approval of Captain Forbes's designs for a canal system in Oudh and the adjacent districts, which will probably surpass even the Ganges Canal in size. He proposes with the water of the Sardah River to irrigate 19,000 square miles of the surrounding country. It is reckoned that the cutting of the first twelve miles will cost half-a-million sterling. The dam will be made at Bunbassa, the canal head at Nuglah, eight miles below, near the junction of the Sunnea Nuddee with the Sardah. After running through Oudh for eighty miles, the canal will branch off into a Benares section of 280 miles, and a Jaunpore section of 235. Other branches are to water the western districts of Oudh. It is to cost nearly five millions sterling. A discharge of 13,000 cubic

feet per second is required for the Gogra-Gangetic Doab, and any shortcomings of the Sardah will be made up by tapping the Koreallie River. At three rupees an acre the return, after deducting 4 per cent. for ordinary charges, is estimated at 11 per cent. According to Colonel Strachey, the returns will be yet larger if the new Canal Bill becomes law. It is altogether a magnificent project, but what does Oudh especially want with canals, when it has plentiful supplies of well water? The proposed canal from Rajmahal to Calcutta is now under survey, and so is the line of canal in Sirhind. We are glad to hear that the Ganges Canal is already paying 7 per cent. It is a work of time to accustom the natives to the use of new methods of irrigation. In Madras they have long since learned the advantage of canals, but in Upper India and Bengal they still have prejudices on that point, which even a famine cannot wholly eradicate.

THE last Government Bill to which Mr. Maine put his signature was Colonel Strachey's new Canal Bill for Northern India, which has at length been officially promulgated after many months of preliminary discussion. It aims among other things at a fairer distribution than hitherto of the charge for water supplied. Henceforth, if the Bill passes, the landlord will have to pay his share as well as the occupier. So far as irrigation increases the value of the former's land, it seems but fair that he should pay something out of his increased rents for the source of his improved income; but the fear is that, whatever may be taken from him in the shape of water-rate, will have to be made good by the unlucky cultivator. This part of the Bill however is said to have been endorsed by both Sir W. Muir and Sir D. Macleod. Another provision is that, if a canal after being open five years fails to pay 7 per cent. net on the outlay, all the irrigable land through which it passes shall be charged with water-rate, whether it be irrigated from the canal or no. There is little to say against a principle which is every day enforced in England, if only care be taken not to extend canal irrigation in districts where water can easily be had from wells. It is further proposed that all canal questions, except those regarding compensation for land, shall be tried by a class of officers specially appointed to that end. Two more clauses provide that in time of need the Government may use forced labour to keep the canals in repair, and may see to the proper draining of districts near the canal, whose natural outfalls may have become choked. The last arrangement seems specially suited to Bengal, where the soil has become like a wet sponge through the absence of any common system of drainage.

LORD AND LADY MAYO had already left Simlah for Calcutta, and Sir W. Mansfield was to start early in November on his last tour of inspection.

If the Home authorities ever indulge in second thoughts, we would ask them to reconsider the problem of the unemployed field officers by the light of a certain letter which appeared in our columns last week. It has long been felt everywhere outside the India Office that General Hannington's calculations were far more misleading in the one direction than those of Colonel Broome in the other. It seemed certain that the scheme so strongly supported by the Indian Government must have very strong reasons indeed in its favour, and that in such a question the authorities on the spot must be better judges of the evils they sought to remedy than the authorities at home. Our correspondent "T. R. Y." does good service in once more stating the simple facts of the case at issue, and pointing out the utter fallacy of any calculations based on a high mortality among old officers in India. He asks less than Colonels Broome and Norman did, and may therefore hope for a more patient hearing. With regard to the question of mortality we might almost assume the very reverse of General Hannington's reckonings, and affirm that after a certain age Indian officers die faster at home than they would in India. Anyhow it stands to reason that twenty or thirty officers drawing £500 a-year each in England for seven years instead of twice that sum in India must save money to the State. Yet greater would be the saving if, as our correspondent proposes, all lieutenant-colonels who chose to do so were allowed to go on half Indian pay in England, with liability to serve at need, and a delay of two years in getting their colonel's allowance. The one question is whether the lieutenant-colonels would accept these terms or

anything like them. We are inclined to think that many of them would.

AN interesting paper has lately been contributed by Lieutenant-colonel C. L. Showers to the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society. Its subject is the Meenas, a wild tribe of Central India, with whom Colonel Showers has for some time been thrown into contact by virtue of his office. Readers of Mr. Hunter's works are sometimes led to imagine that the merits of the so-called Indian aborigines were discovered for the first time by Mr. Hunter himself; but old Anglo-Indians have longer memories. Instance after instance might be given of English officers, who during this century have done good service among the hill and jungle races of India. Outram among the Bheels of Candeish, Hall and his successor in Mairwarra, Campbell and Macpherson among the Khonds, are a few of the names in point. The first Bheel corps was raised by Outram nearly forty years ago, and its loyalty ever since has been matched by its good discipline. The Meywar Bheel Corps was raised ten years later, in 1841, by Colonel Hunter. Colonel Showers saw the first recruits enrolled, "naked savages, with bows and arrows, fresh from their native hills." In 1850 this corps "went through a field day equal to any native regiment of the line," and in 1857 it cheerfully took the field on our behalf against bodies of mutinous sepoys. Meanwhile, in another part of the Meywar States, in Oodipore namely, the Meenas, another wild race, were enjoying a kind of lawless independence, until, in 1854, their inroads into British Ajmere brought them under the rod of British power. Colonel Showers was ordered to "take them in hand." He proceeded to Jehazpore, a town in the midst of a sea of hill and jungle, forming the boundary of Meywar, Boondie, Jeypore, and Ajmere. Under the stern rule of the Kotah chief this old centre of strife and rapine had been kept in good order from 1806 to 1819. Being then restored to Meywar, it soon relapsed into its old condition. From the time, however, when Colonel Showers first took it in hand, steady progress has been made in civilising the people without recourse to harsh or summary measures. Peace and order were restored without the firing of a shot. The robber tribes no sooner learned the true character of their British neighbours than they saw the necessity of mending their ways. The particular tribe of Meenas thus reduced to order is one of twelve scattered through Central India. It is called the Purihar tribe, which claims descent from the race that ruled Marwar before the Rhatoor invasion towards the end of the fourteenth century. Retreating from Marwar, the Purihars ere long took possession of their present haunts, where they have ever since led a life of lawless adventure, plundering, and fighting in gangs, joining the standard of every outlaw, and banding together against any of the neighbouring States that tried to bring them under control. The whole tribe numbers 24,000 male adults. The men are brave, hardy, and strong, frequently tall, and betraying in their handsome features how little they have in common with the Bheels, Mairs, Koles, and the low caste Meenas of the Aravulli Hills. No Purihar will give his daughter in marriage to a man of those tribes. Their pride of birth is fostered by the genealogist who visits each family in turn to note down the latest additions, male or female, to the family tree. Half the tribe are armed with good matchlocks, the rest with bows, and all with a *kattar* or double-hilted dagger. They eat meat and drink spirits. The men are all married, some taking extra wives from the widows of deceased clansmen, others from the women carried off in their raids.

It is not likely, we understand, that any examination for the Indian Medical Service will be held before August 1870.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—H. Davies, Esq., of Highbury, and late of the Bengal Civil Service, at 6, Hyde-park-gardens, Nov. 17.

MADRAS.—Rev. M. Bowie, D.D., Minister of Kinghorn, formerly Scotch Chaplain at Madras, at Waustead, Essex, Nov. 16.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. C. F. Baldwin, R.E., Bombay, at Ahmedabad, Oct. 19; Lieut. C. A. Banister, 4th Punjab Cavalry, at Kohat, Oct. 14; Capt. C. E. Broome, late of the Indian Navy, at Paris, Nov. 15.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per str. *Nyanza*.—From Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Cockburn and infant, Capt. Freeman, Capt. Boyd, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Seyd, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Keating, Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Cross. From Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Quintin.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. *Baroda*, Nov. 26.—From Bombay.—Mrs. Thacker and infant, Mrs. Forbes and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Tweedie and infant, Mrs. Wilson and infant.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. S." will appear in our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, November 24, 1869.

## OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

AFTER all the doubts and the conflicting prophecies of the last six months, M. de Lesseps has kept his word. Even in the early days of this month it seemed hardly safe to predict that he could do so. Only ten days before the promised ceremony we heard of rocks discovered in the bed of his canal, and were left to speculate how many days it would take to remove them, to say nothing of the rocks that might still await discovery. Fortune however smiled on the bold Frenchman. Expectant Europe was not to be disappointed. The rocks were removed, the French Empress got back to Port Said in the nick of time, and about fifty vessels bearing a choice freight of highborn and eminent personages from all parts of Europe, lay off the harbour ready to play their part in the drama of the 17th. The eve of the great day was devoted to a joint religious festival of Christians and Mohammedans, and the next morning saw the whole flotilla gliding triumphantly along the narrow strait which has turned Africa into an island, in spite of all the discouragement thrown on M. de Lesseps' project by Lord Palmerston's statesmanship and Stephenson's engineering science. During the 18th the fleet lay anchored in Lake Timsah, off the new town of Ismailia, which has sprung up like a charmed oasis amidst the sands of the desert; and there it was greeted by four large steamers which had come unhindered up the canal from its Suez entrance. The ships then mustered in sight of Ismailia are said to have averaged a thousand tons each. Some of them, at any rate, had a draught of eighteen feet, if not more. On the 19th the other half of the canal was safely threaded down to the Red Sea.

Thus far the great enterprise has certainly prospered, from the engineering point of view. M. de Lesseps has solved the problem of uniting the two seas, and well deserves whatever honours and rewards his own countrymen, the world of practical science, and the admirers everywhere of successful energy may heap upon him. Competent engineers like Mr. T. Login speak with undoubting trustfulness of the lasting benefits involved in his great work. No one of any experience seems to doubt that what has been thus founded can with due care be improved and rendered permanent. So much a year will be necessary to keep the canal-bed clear by dredging. The construction of bays here and there to act like sidings on a railway is merely a matter of pounds and shillings. The whole canal indeed could at any time be widened, and its bank lined with masonry, at a cost by no means uncompassable. Mr. Login has

shown in his letter to the Editor of our new scientific contemporary *Nature*, that the Mediterranean current flowing eastward carries off the mud of the Nile towards Syria, and so prevents or retards the silting up of Port Said. One condition only appears needful to the maintenance of the canal, and that, we need hardly say, is money. If in the long run it seems likely to pay, its maintenance is well-nigh certain, even though present shareholders may have long to wait for their dividends.

To such a question no definite answer can well be hazarded for some time to come. So much depends on the patience of all concerned in the canal's financial success, so much on the conditions of its navigation, on the amount of tolls levied, on the depth of water maintained, on the facilities offered for the passage of the narrow rock-bordered Red Sea. Low tolls, a general peace, a sufficient depth of water in the canal, a due supply of lights and buoys from Suez to Aden, would in due time assure a busy and continuous traffic between Port Said and Suez for steamers of all but the largest size. To sailing-ships the canal would be of very little use. Will the P. and O. Company's steamers ever succeed in threading it with their present draught of water, and if not, will it be worth the company's while to carry goods and passengers right through in vessels of smaller tonnage? English merchants and manufacturers would gain something by the new facilities for the conveyance of cotton, silk, indigo, and other Eastern products, if the present toll of eight shillings a ton were exchanged for an *ad valorem* duty. Some of the Liverpool shipowners have already arranged to start a line of large steamers, drawing twenty feet water, from the Mersey to Bombay, and if one of these gets easily through the canal, others are sure to follow. But will steamers of that draught ever get through the canal? The P. and O. Company's steamer *D. G.*, drawing only fifteen and a-half feet water, touched ground several times on her way from Port Said to Ismailia, although Mr. Pender's report to Captain Osborn shows a depth of more than 17 feet throughout the canal. A Dutch company is about to extend its dealings from the Mediterranean to Bombay. All this promises fairly not only for M. de Lesseps and the Khedive, but for India also, and through her perhaps for Lancashire, which cannot for some time yet look to derive much profit from Sir S. Baker's scheme for compelling Africans to grow cotton in the regions of the Upper Nile. The canal's success would be the final victory of Bombay over Calcutta, the making of Car-war, and the development of Kurrachee.

## MILITARY EDUCATION.

THE Report of the Royal Commissioners on Military Education naturally claims some little notice in the pages of a journal devoted to Indian affairs, seeing how greatly the efficiency of the Indian army, as now constituted, must depend on the training provided in this country for the officers of her Majesty's Service. The Commissioners begin by recommending the displacement of the present Council of Military Education by a Director-General acting under the orders of the War Office, and aided by a sufficient staff. All purely military examinations, except those for the promotion of subalterns, should be carried on by his department; the Civil Service Commissioners dealing with all non-military subjects. This substitution of one Director for a Council of five will hardly tend, we fear, to strengthen the War Office against the Horse Guards, if, as is almost inevitable, the Director must be himself an officer, who would naturally find himself exposed to Horse Guards pressure, if any such were even needed to keep him true to the traditions of his service.

No examiner should retain his appointment for more than four years, care being properly taken that one set of examiners shall not all go out of office at the same time. The two colleges of Woolwich and Sandhurst are to be sharply divided; Woolwich being reserved for the special use of candidates for the Artillery and Engineers, while those for the Cavalry and Infantry will go to Sandhurst. At Woolwich the limit of age

for entrance remains in the one direction at sixteen years. In the other it is not without reason proposed to fix it at eighteen instead of nineteen. The candidates for Sandhurst must not be less than sixteen or more than seventeen years old. Candidates for direct commissions are allowed the wider range from seventeen to twenty years. Candidates who have taken a B.A. degree however may compete as late as twenty-two. To all three classes are allotted the same subjects for examination; with the same scale of highest marks for each of the eight subjects. Latin and Mathematics lead off with 4,000 marks; Greek comes next with 3,000; for French and German the standard is placed at 2,000; for history and experimental sciences at 1,500; while English composition and free-hand drawing are rated at 1,000. Why English should be placed so far below even French and German is a curious instance of the obstinacy of old tradition. It always seems to be supposed that a competent knowledge of one's mother-tongue comes by instinct; for certainly there are few branches of learning so utterly neglected as our poor English has been and still is, even in the most progressive schools. How many school-boys are even now taught to see that modern English has the same affinity to the language of Bede and Alfred, that Italian has to Latin, or modern German to Old German? In how many schools are our English classics studied as a branch of learning, or English composition practised as it ought to be? With the high value set however on Greek and Latin and even mathematics we shall be the less inclined to quarrel, if it succeeds in mitigating the reign of cram through its power of drawing candidates from public schools. The whole scheme indeed of entrance examination, as revised by the Commissioners, obviously aims at securing recruits for the commissioned ranks of the army from all the great centres of liberal education. The cadet of the future, it is hoped, will come straight to Woolwich or Sandhurst from Rugby, Charterhouse, or Cheltenham, armed with a fair stock of general learning, and trained in a healthy school of masculine morals, instead of having passed through the mill of the professional crammer during the most critical period of his mental and bodily growth. Henceforth his special training will begin after, not before his entrance examination.

That examination is to be twofold, qualifying and competitive—the one preliminary to the other. For the former a very moderate acquaintance with mathematics, English, drawing, and German or French is all that is demanded. The eight subjects for the further ordeal have already been named. Of these the candidate may take up any five—or six, if one of them be free-hand drawing. None of his marks will count for anything until he has gained one-fifth of all that could be gained in the subjects selected by him—a pretty fair guarantee for breadth of previous culture. Three failures will throw him out of the struggle altogether. The winners will then have to study at Woolwich or Sandhurst, as the case may be, for two years. At Woolwich six subjects are to be obligatory—namely, mathematics as far as trigonometry (for the first year only), fortification, artillery, military drawing, military history, mechanics. The cadet may also take up any three of the following studies—higher mathematics, higher fortification, French, German, drawing, chemistry, Latin, Greek. At Sandhurst the course of study would be similar, but proportionately less severe. The terms of payment would in some cases be slightly altered. The drill taught will be less in quantity, but it will be thoroughly taught. Parades for non-military purposes will be generally avoided. Successful cadets at the end of two years will be entitled to a free commission, and be exempt, save in one particular, from the special examination proposed for all officers under two years' standing.

On the internal government of the cadets the Commissioners are equally divided in respect of Woolwich; one half proposing to retain the present form of military organisation into a company commanded by a captain with two or three lieutenants under him; the other half recommending that the cadets

in both colleges shall be distributed into groups of twenty-five, each controlled by a professor or instructor, military or civilian, who may punish his pupils within certain limits. This counter-scheme will not find much favour with the military world, and not a few outsiders will question the expediency of dealing with military cadets on any other than military principles. Any plan however would be better than the present one of treating young men old enough for the universities like fourth-form boys at school. The Governors of course are still to be military men, but the notion of turning them into practical headmasters, taking part in the teaching of the cadets, with a College Board of Professors to aid and advise them, will disturb the serenity of those who look on age and length of service as sufficient titles—interest apart—for the post of Governor. All these reforms in the internal economy of Woolwich and Sandhurst, including as they do a great reduction in the governing staff, will save the country more than £13,000, which the Commissioners propose to employ in aid of military education among commissioned officers.

On leaving the Woolwich Academy, the young artillery officers will go through a regular course of instruction at Woolwich and Shoeburyness, ending in an examination on gunnery, veterinary science, military law, and the tactics of all three arms. The Staff College should be opened to all branches of the Service, the number of students being increased to forty, and twenty vacancies a year being filled by open competition. Out of nine subjects for the entrance examination, mathematics, fortification, military drawing, and either French, German, or Hindustani, would be indispensable. The course of instruction for successful candidates would be spread over two years, and embrace all manner of pertinent studies, including practical lessons to be learned at Aldershot and Portsmouth in the art of encampment, the carriage of troops by rail, the conveyance of sick and wounded by land and sea. The instruction in reconnaissance should be thoroughly mastered under the commandant himself. Much time also would be given to road-making, tactics, strategy, and the various uses of artillery in the field. Cadets who have passed Sandhurst—why not Woolwich also?—with distinction, will be eligible without further examination to serve as aides-de-camp. The Staff College is to be quite distinct from the college for cadets. A higher standard than the present will be required for the pass examination. The examiners will be independent of the college. The commandant, appointed for seven years, should be selected on grounds of special fitness. Garrison and regimental instructors should henceforth be furnished from those who have passed the college. For the final examination all officers may compete, whether they have gone through the college course or not.

All officers of the Guards and Line who have not passed through Sandhurst are, within two years after entering the Service, to qualify themselves by a special examination for the post of captain. They should be examined in military law, field-fortification, field-sketching, and reconnaissance; failure on second trial to be specially reported to the Horse Guards. A sufficient number of garrison and regimental instructors will aid both officers and men in their professional studies. Lord de Ros objects to this system of turning regimental officers into a kind of schoolmasters, as hurtful to the harmony of regimental messes; but the force of his objection melts away before a reference to actual usage. Are not regiments already supplied with adjutants and musketry instructors, and what difference in social respects could be made by one "instructor" the more? With regard to the Royal Engineers, their system of training is already so good that the Commissioners can see no room for improvement except in the matter of road-making, and the addition at Chatham of a building like the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich.

JUBBULPORE.—The District Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has received orders to commence the terminal works at Jubbulpore at once.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, Oct. 20.

## Correspondence.

EDUCATION FOR THE MILLION.—VI.  
INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—It has been generally admitted that the greatest impetus which female education has received in India was due to the advent of Miss Mary Carpenter, but it had not been altogether neglected in the localities which that lady did not visit, and to them I shall devote a few preliminary observations, to show that the good seed has not been cast away in the waters without a profitable return.

Much had been done in respect of male education in the North-West Provinces in the time of Sir James Thomason. Soon afterwards a female school was founded by certain natives at Agra, in 1855, which was subsequently supported by Government, after which a mania for female education burst forth. The schools were attended indiscriminately by all classes of Hindus, including many Brahmins. In two years the number of schools amounted to 288, with a daily attendance of 4,127 pupils, and by the last report of 1866-7 there were 595 schools with 12,902 pupils. An English lady has since been appointed to superintend the establishment.

Much had already been done in respect of education for the male population of the Punjab, while Sir Robert Montgomery was Acting Lieutenant-governor. In 1862-3 he held a meeting of the chiefs of Lahore and Umritsur, urging on them the necessity of educating their daughters as well as their sons, promising at the same time that the Government would bear such portion of the expense as might be necessary to carry out any measures which committees formed by themselves might suggest at each of those cities. It was recommended by these bodies that the domestic priests of certain of the best families named should undertake to teach one female each from his own or from his client's families; the priests to receive one pound a month until such time as their pupils became fit to impart knowledge themselves as governesses, not only in the families with which they were connected, but also of respectable neighbours of a lower social grade. These, again, would be expected to open schools of their own, or take service as governesses in private families, or as mistresses and governesses in Government schools.

Until the end of May, 1853, little progress had been made, there being only five female schools; since which they have multiplied so, that, at the close of 1866-7, 130 schools, with 3,621 pupils, had been established in the Punjab.

In Oude a beginning has been made, but in 1866-67 there were only eighteen female schools, six of which were supported by Government, and the number of pupils was 408. The official report of 1856 affords no further information on female education, but the progress that has since been made is greatly to be ascribed to the efforts of Miss Carpenter—as described in her work, entitled "Six Months' Residence in India." This lady's work is comprised in two volumes, and from its pages I shall venture to extract what I conceive to be most important and most suitable for your journal. But I must divide it into two parts; the first finishing with her visit to Bombay and its dependencies; the second following her steps from thence to Madras and Calcutta, and her return to the Western Presidency, before she embarked again for England. On Miss Carpenter's arrival in Bombay Harbour she was visited by an officer, on the part of the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, who delivered in his name, and with his compliments, the copy of a letter addressed by his Excellency to Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Director of Public Instruction, informing him of the expected arrival of Miss Carpenter; from "whose visit his Excellency anticipates great benefit, by aiding in the solution of many problems with respect to which much has yet to be learnt in India from the results of late European inquiry and discussions." Finally, Sir Alexander is requested to supply Miss Carpenter with all the information she might require in furtherance of the object of her visit.

Through the kindness of her shipmate, Mr. Barrister Ram-mohun Ghose, she was introduced to several Parsee gentlemen and their wives, the former speaking English fluently, and being otherwise well educated. She was hospitably received, not only by the Government, but by all the principal officers of Government, and most cordially welcomed by the upper classes of na-

tives. As her object was to spend only six months in India, she lost no time in proceeding into the interior, and accompanied by her native friend, whom she designates as *Mr. Ghose*, she proceeded by rail through Surat to Ahmedabad, the ancient capital of the Mahomedan kings of Guzerat. She there visited the jail, the hospitals, and the Native Vernacular High School of Youths preparing to enter college, as also the Normal School for Teachers. Here she found only one female school; and urged on those persons with whom she became acquainted the desirability of establishing normal schools for her own sex, preparatory to forming ordinary schools. It may as well be observed, once for all, that the rules of caste, which do not altogether preclude association, are still a barrier to the partaking of food in common, so that all schools, except the pupils be of one caste, must be confined to day schools. She visited one female school where she found eighty little girls, between the ages of six and eleven; after which time they are withdrawn, and even some of the latter were already betrothed. On asking where the school mistresses were, she found there were none; the education being conducted by men alone. She found this to be the case almost everywhere, and she made it her duty to urge on all who evinced any interest in female education, the necessity of establishing female normal schools. On visiting the High School for men, preparatory to entering college, she found the classes to consist of about thirty youths in each, whose ages varied from fourteen to twenty. On being asked what was their object in studying to take degrees, they everywhere invariably replied,—“For the purpose of obtaining some Government situation.” She regretted very much that education seemed confined entirely to the upper classes, but was told it was enough for them to educate themselves. Miss Carpenter examined several of the elder scholars in English literature, both in prose and poetry. In arithmetic and mathematics she found the natives peculiarly adept. They explained the cause of the eclipse which had lately taken place with clearness and accuracy, and evidently saw the absurdity of the common Hindu superstition of that phenomenon. On Sunday Miss Carpenter attended the Missionary Church at Serkhej, a short distance from Ahmedabad. The service being in Guzeratti she could not understand it, but it was accompanied by all the ceremonies of a Christian community; after which, in the evening, she attended a Sunday-school maintained by the Missionaries. The above is an abstract of eighty-one pages in Miss Carpenter's first volume, and I am reminded that I must be brief in describing her visits to other parts. Before her immediate departure she resolved to visit Poona, where the first Normal native school and college had been founded by the Hon. Mount-Stuart Elphinstone forty-five years before. She was induced to visit Poona on another account, for she was desirous of seeing a grand *leée* to be held by the Governor, Sir B. Frere, previous to his quitting India, on which occasion the several native feudatory chiefs of the Southern Mahratta country were to be present. The Governor was attended by a numerous staff, and, among others, by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., the Inspector-general of Education on that side of India.

On her arrival at Poona Miss Carpenter visited the schools, which she speaks of as particularly good, and most popular. She makes mention of a native gentleman who told her he had received all his education gratuitously from benevolent persons; that his father had spent Rs. 30,000 (£3,000) on his marriage, but would not have spent Rs. 3,000 (£300) for his education. Miss Carpenter also visited four educational establishments for youths, a branch school, a high school, a mission school, and a Normal training school. There were, in all, 137 boys' schools, and 7,051 scholars, but only three girls' schools, with 154 pupils. Besides these, there was a mission day school, having from 600 to 700 youths. “There and elsewhere the superintendent missionary candidly owned that their schools are not sought after for the sake of Scripture instruction, but to obtain instruction at a cheaper rate than at the other seminaries. They hoped, however, the influence of the Scriptural instruction had its effect on their future lives.” There was also a missionary boarding school for young girls, in which about twenty little Brahmin girls attended as day scholars. There is, besides, in Poona, a small orphanage school for girls, supported by resident ladies.

“English girls are not forgotten in India. In Bombay there are large boarding schools, both for the sons and the daughters of soldiers, where the children appeared healthy and happy.”

In conclusion, Miss Carpenter observes the great subject of female education occupied a large share of her attention. Throughout the Bombay Presidency education has made great progress within the last eighteen or twenty years, especially among that class of the male population who have benefited by scholastic education. But the universal cry is for female teachers, which can only be obtained through Normal schools, superintended in the first instance by English ladies. I. B. Oriental Club.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEASANTRY.

The *Hindoo Runjika* says, that notwithstanding all the advantages offered to the country under the British rule, the poor are utterly ignorant of them, and consequently do not give the English the credit of being just rulers. This is owing to the Government not having done the labouring classes of the country any direct benefit. Railways have been made, roads have been constructed; but what are these to the labourer? they can only be enjoyed and appreciated by the rich. Question the Mofussil labourer as to his opinion regarding the English; he will inform you that the aim of the present rulers is to amass riches, but they care not for the welfare of their subjects. May he not with truth make such a statement since he has to suffer every oppression to which the inventive mind of the landholder can subject him? He has his entertainments—the ryots pay the cost; the Government taxes him, the ryots are compelled to refund the amount fourfold. In short, the landholder extorts money by all manner of means from his ryots, who submissively pay all demands, for they have no alternative. They cannot assert their rights, and Government will not befriend them. It might be said that the Court of Justice is open to them. But dare they appear to prosecute their lord? They would, without fail, lose their suits, and with it all their worldly possessions, which would be confiscated by the landholder. Now, if the authorities wish to release the labouring classes from this state of abject bondage, the first step in the matter would be to appoint such men in the civil service as are noted not only for their learning, but also for their good character. It is the overbearing conduct of these officials that encourages the zemindar, who is often on terms of intimacy with them, in oppressing his ryots.

### WOMEN IN INDIA.

The *Udula Bandhub*, or the *Woman's Friend*, notices the Countess of Mayo having danced with the Maharajah of Jeypore, and adds that the Rajah of Puttiala is determined to outdo the Maharajah by expending Rs. 50,000 in a party to be given in honour of the Countess. He asks whether her Excellency will dance there also; he hopes not; for then all the Rajahs will in turn present invitations, and there will be much waste of money. In a long article on the degraded state of native women, the editor suggests the formation of a society for the protection of females. He refers to the very brutal manner in which women are frequently treated by their husbands, and since there has been a law passed for the prevention of cruelty to animals, he thinks it is the duty of his countrymen to form a society to protect females from gross abuse.

### THE DEAD SEASON IN INDIA.

The *Friend of India* remarks that, deprived of outside topics of interest, India has very few resources with herself for breaking the monotony of the Dead Season. Our monster turnips take the form of an advance of the Russians upon the Oxus, while a two-headed calf is at the best but a Pathan raid in the Hazara, the occurrence of which Government seems to consider itself as much bound to deny as if it were proposed to hold it responsible for the damages. Even Afghanistan, to the domestic broils of which the Indian press has anxiously looked for its leading subjects during the past four years, is at rest, and shows no disposition to make any return for the subsidy of twelve lakhs in the shape of gladiatorial contests for the edification of the Anglo-Indian public. But educated as we all are to the importance of Afghan politics, we are far from sure that the interest in them lies much below the surface. The general ignorance of the country, its people and its history, the varying stage of its politics, one party giving place to another before its acquaintance has been made, and a recollection of past discomfiture and disasters do much to counteract any substantial interest in its fortunes. If the Star of India were to be offered to all the Anglo-Indians who at this moment, and without premeditation, could tell who was the mother of Abdul Rahman Khan and the great-grandfather of the Ameer Dost Mohammed, we do not believe that the ranks of the Most Exalted Order would receive a large accession. The Russian question is of more general importance, but its shape is, as yet, to most people undefined. As for minor internal topics they are almost wholly wanting during the Dead Season, or they are such as interest only

sections of the community. The vagaries of the native journals are too common and too badly translated to afford even a laugh. The provincial press seems utterly oblivious of its duty to cull monstrosities for the amusement of the lieges, and yields itself to the embraces of the dull season with a resignation that would be touching if it were not painful to its contemporaries. Many are the groans that affected home journalism utters over the deadness of a few of the pleasantest months of the English year, and many the attempts to show dexterity in breaking the monotony of the silly season, the man of straw set up by journalism itself. The avenging Nemesis of a bored public could wish the writers no greater punishment than to be compelled to ply their calling in India throughout the six months of the hot weather and the Dead Season. But there is this consolation, that the saying is even more true of India than of Europe—happy is the nation which has no history. However dead the season to the languid eye of the foreign observer, there is life beneath the surface.

### NEW FIELDS FOR RETRENCHMENT.

The *Friend of India* recommends the Duke of Argyll to call for the figures which show the cost to India of the overland transport service. Let him ask how many men were sent home in 1868 and calculate the cost. It will be found that each man costs India £200 from country to country. The British India Steam Navigation Company submitted a scheme years ago, by which each would have cost £35, a sixth of that, and officers only £45 a head. Steamers lie at Bombay with the full complement of officers and men for eight out of the twelve months. The officers and men in each number some 250 souls. The Peninsular and Oriental Company could do the work of transport, supplying separate steamers in excess of those required by the public, for half a million per annum. Our present system costs one and a half million. The evils found on this side of the desert are equally great on the other. Another terrible item of waste, daily increasing waste, is the pension establishment of the native army. It costs nearly a quarter of a million sterling every year. We write most positively of Bengal. Take the respective strengths of the Bengal armies of 1847 and 1858, and put the amount of invaliding between 1847 and 1857 against that of 1858 to 1868. The pensions of the Bengal army, rightly forfeited by 1857, except where the pensioner was shown to have done us service, should not to-day be a charge on our revenues; but to that extravagant injustice to the tax-payer another has been added. We insist upon a smart army. Among Asiatics life and strength have no long duration, and invaliding committees clear the ranks with supreme indifference to considerations of finance. Daily the pension list mounts up. With 40,000,000 of men to choose from we should enlist for twelve years only, with discharge and one year's pay as bonus at the end of that period. That this may not flood the country with unemployed soldiers, determine some average age at which the black warrior can be let loose with safety. Enlist men at ages from twenty to forty, making the service one of twenty instead of twenty-two years. Entering the army at eighteen, the discharged soldier at thirty years of age would not be in a position to plead decrepitude. Certainly the old notion of buying devotion by the payment of pensions proved baseless in 1857. The best of the ex-soldiers would be available for the police—a cheap provision for them, whilst giving to that body something of tone and discipline. Again, look into the cost of passage money paid to officers sent home on *quasi* duty to depots and of others brought out without advantage to the public service; the difficulty is great; the opportunity of serving the public, by indicating fair and judicious means of retrenchment, is equally large, and largest of all is the danger of wrong and unsound cheese-paring.

THE VICEROY.—The Viceroy and Lady Mayo reached Umballa on the 19th Oct., and became the guests of Major Tighe, the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa. Lord Mayo left the following morning by special train for Loodiana. From the banks of the Sutlej, he and those with him went in trolleys to Phillour, where the railway contractors provided a sumptuous *dejeuner*. The bridge works were afterwards inspected, and (of course) gave satisfaction. After the sumptuous *dejeuner* dissatisfaction would have shown a want of good taste. The *Mofussilite* states that "twenty additional spans will have to be constructed, so that the bridge will not be completed before another twelvemonths, but the Lahore section will be open to Jullunder on the 15th proximo, and to Phillour next February, trains to Jullunder having already been run, though not for the purposes of traffic." The Viceregal party returned to Umballa by 5 p.m. and left thence by the ordinary passenger train the same night for Meerut. It is believed that Lord Mayo will halt at Cawnpore, on his way down, for a day's shooting. We do not know who is Secretary to Government in the Shikar Department, but in this case that officer, whoever he may be, has not given good advice. His Excellency should come to Allahabad a day earlier than he intended, and leave (if it must be so) a day sooner. He should spend the day thus gained at Sukte-gurgh, ten miles from the Pahari (between Mirzapore and Chunar) station on the E. I. Railway. It is the most accessible and prettiest spot where there is really good shooting in all India.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 25.



## Bengal.

## STATION TALK.

**PESHAWUR, Oct. 16.**—Shahzadah Mohamed Junnoor, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Kohat, died of cholera on the 12th instant. His son, grandson, and two servants fell victims to the disease shortly afterwards. Sickness has not yet left the station.

**SEERAPORE, Oct. 20.**—We have been very gay this week. Last Monday we had races, and yesterday soldiers' games, finishing off with a theatrical entertainment given by the men of the 260th Rifles. To-day there are to be races again; if I can I will give you a detailed account of them. The cold weather seems to be setting in very slowly here. Whilst I write a heavy flight of locusts is passing over the station.

**DELHI, Oct. 22.**—My faithful mercury (I mean that in my thermometer) marked only 64 degs. this morning at sunrise, and that in a verandah room. Outside the air was so sharp that a brisk walk in real cold weather clothing was scarcely sufficient to bring the blood into circulation, and even then my calves, or what I choose to call by that name, were rather chilly in my "ribbed knicker-bocker hose." Even during the day the heat is very bearable now, and we have promise of a sharp and prolonged cold season. The temperature is at least ten degrees lower this year than it was last at the corresponding time. Maharaja Scindiah came in last evening from Meerut by the five P.M. train; there was no salute and nothing in the shape of attention as far as I know, beyond what was paid by the station-masters and other railway officials; the reason why may be because no one in Delhi knew his Highness was coming; indeed I don't think he knew it himself until he was well off. If anybody had told him ten years ago that he could attend a reception of the Governor-general and hold a Durbar himself in Meerut one morning, and be in Delhi the same evening, he would have considered it anything but *raja baat*. General Abbot, agent of the Delhi Railway, was up here to-day, but only for an hour or so, I believe. The Commissariat Office here is to be removed to Meerut by the 1st proximo. I wish I could tell you that the post-office and telegraph office were removed from Deriowganj and outside the Cashmere Gate; they are very inconvenient where they are.

**NYNCE TAL, Oct. 19.**—You ought to see all the preparations being made for the visit of the Governor-general. The cricket ground is covered with tents; where they all come from is a wonder to me, and the flocks of sheep, geese, turkeys, and all kinds of good things that have been got up from Bareilly make one almost wish to be a Governor-general, or else on his staff. Considering that his Excellency only stays two days, he will have enough to do; there is to be a grand reception or levee there in the evening, an At Home at Government-house to meet their Excellencies the Governor-general and Countess Mayo, preceded, I hear, by a grand dinner to all the swells, and about ditto for the next day, after which they will all be off to Rance Khet. His Honour the Lieutenant-governor leaves for Allahabad directly the Governor takes his departure, and will be present there to receive the Viceroy, when I fancy all the affairs of the North-West Provinces will be taken of and considered. As I shall be here till the end of the month I hope to give you a description of all the grand doings; it is, however, a pity they did not take place sooner, as the station is now getting very empty. It often seems to me a great pity that officers and others who have come up here to recover from sickness contracted in the plains should have to hurry away just as the most health-restoring beautiful month in all the year has come on. I think that instead of the 15th officers ought to be allowed till the end of October. I know of several men in a still weak state who have had to hurry away to rejoin their regiments. The Nynce Tal Protestant School got up some time ago by Dr. Condon is doing exceedingly well, there being some fifty or sixty scholars attending it. The Lord Bishop during his late visit went to see it, and was much pleased with it, and he has consented to allow it to go under the Diocesan Board. This school will be a great boon to the poorer classes living in stations near to Nynce Tal, and who formerly had to go to the expense of sending their children to Ma-soorie or Simla, or worse still, keep them at home and give them no education at all. Lady Muir with her usual kindness takes a great interest in this institution, and on Saturday last had all the little people up to Government-house, and gave them a grand treat in the way of tea and cakes, and after that a magic lantern exhibition. I hear the little ones were highly delighted.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**SEPARATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS FROM THE DIOCESE OF CALCUTTA.**—The islands and territories known as the Straits Settlements, consisting of Prince of Wales Island, the island of Singapore, and the town and fort of Malacca have, by an Act dated the 9th of August, 1869, been separated from the diocese of Calcutta, and are no longer subject to the authority of the bishop of that diocese.

**THE CASE OF MAJOR GLASSE.**—It is reported from Lahore that Major Glasse, the defendant in the "Perozepore case"—a case similar to that of Capt. Gillespie at Kurrachee—was tried by the Chief Court of the Panjab on the 19th October, and acquitted.

**MAJOR SLADEN'S REPORT.**—We observe that Major Sladen's official narrative of the expedition to Momein is now likely to be published, with a few omissions. Another expedition, it is said, will not be sent to Tadi until the good faith of the Burmese Government is so established that its professions of hearty assistance may be relied on. Major McMahon has been ordered, by telegraph, to Mandalay and Captain Stover to Bhamo.

**TURKISTAN.**—The Ameer is seriously contemplating proceeding himself to Turkistan. Affairs there are decidedly threatening. General Daood Shah has formally impeached Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, the civil Governor, before the Ameer, accusing him of driving the inhabitants into the opposite party by his extortions and oppression. The Ameer has made a partial distribution of pay to his troops.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 25.

**SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD.**—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was expected to leave Simla on his inspection tour on the 5th November. His Excellency will be accompanied by Colonel Lumsden, the Quartermaster-General, and one aide-de-camp. This, his Excellency's last inspection, is likely to be a very searching one. At the close of the month Sir William Mansfield will reach Meera Meer, where he will make some slight stay; after which, on his route to Calcutta, it is believed he will inspect all the military stations on the way, and perhaps Oude may also be visited. His Excellency will not reach Calcutta before the 8th or 10th of December.

**INDIAN COAL.**—We learn that when the trial of the Chanda coal, made by the G.I.P. Railway officials took place, two Government engineers, who were associated with them in the experiment, reported favourably on the coal, in so far that though its caloric generating capabilities are only half as powerful as those of English coal, still the difference in cost of the two fuels will give a saving to consumers of over twenty shillings a ton. The coal which has just been tested was merely surface coal, and it is fully expected that a much better description may be obtained when deeper strata are reached. We anxiously await the report of the railway authorities on this very interesting and important matter.—*Central India Times*.

**A "LARK" AT SIMLA.**—*Simla*, Oct. 19.—Simla has always been considered a quiet place, but the other night the disciples of the late Lord Waterford distinguished themselves by their nocturnal exploits; sign-boards and address-boards made most extraordinary exchanges. Mr. O. M.'s board was transferred to General B's gate; General B's board to Crayden's the bootmaker; Mr. Crayden's board to the library; and that of the undertaker's, I believe, to the house of Mr. Belcham, the bailiff. There were several other similar exchanges made with the boards. What could the police have been about that they never discovered the perpetrators?

**A GOVERNMENT AUDITOR OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.**—There is to be a Government Auditor of all Joint-Stock and such like public companies, and it is very probable that Mr. R. A. Hollingbery, the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Finance Department will be the first Government Auditor; the salary of the office will be, perhaps, from two or three thousand rupees a month. A better man than Mr. Hollingbery for the appointment could scarcely be found, but we fear he may not accept of it; in that case it is likely that Mr. G. W. Kellner, the Inspector General of Accounts, may be offered the place, or it may be added on to his present office, a doubling-up that may secure economy without disadvantage of any kind.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*.

**BREACH OF TRUST.**—We regret to hear that Mr. J. Nowill, Superintendent Government Telegraphs, Assam Division, has by order of Government been arrested on a charge of criminal breach of trust at Nagpore. The alleged defalcations refer to a period some ten or twelve years back, during which time, in accordance with departmental usage, the accounts have remained unaudited. Twelve months ago Mr. Nowill was deputed to Nagpore for the purpose of adjusting his accounts, which had been carried from Hyderabad, the former head-quarters of his division. Vouchers however were not forthcoming in many instances, and hence the charge. We do not advocate undue leniency; but we certainly think that Mr. Nowill ought, under the circumstances, to be admitted to bail until such time as the offence with which he has been charged is proved against him.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**CHOLERA AT MEERUT.**—On Sunday there was a fresh outburst of cholera at Meerut. Three men of her Majesty's 105th Light Infantry, each living as far apart from the other two as was possible within the limits of the regimental lines, were seized almost simultaneously; two died within a few hours; the third was convalescent on the evening of the 19th. Cases have been occurring at short intervals in the bazars and native city. Two or three days passed without a case; then five or ten persons have been carried off in a single night; the disease is clearly *sporadic*. We hear later that there were no more cases of cholera at Meerut between the 17th and 21st instant. Sergeant Rose, of the 105th Light Infantry, one of the three men seized on Sunday, died on Tuesday evening. He survived the other two, and hopes had been entertained of his recovery.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 22.

**CAPTAIN ROSS'S INVENTION.**—The reported invention of Capt. Ross, R.A., of a composition for preventing the rusting of iron, is not unlikely to receive the attention of the Government of India. The invention is secured by her Majesty's letters patent, and has been specified as a composition which applied to the clean surface of iron or other metals, chemically combines with it to form in the case of iron "a coating of iron itself but changed in character, which will not oxydise even if steeped in water," for, we suppose, any length of time. Some pieces of iron and steel have been operated on before competent judges at Simla, with, as we have been informed, satisfactory results. The inventor considers that as far as fresh water is concerned no further trials are necessary, and he is now desirous, we believe, to obtain leave, without extra pay, to some seaport, Calcutta, Bombay, or Kurrachee for instance, to try his composition on some ships to be sent thence to sea. Capt. Ross entertains the fullest confidence that the composition will stand salt as well as it does fresh water. There can be no overrating the importance of an invention that will effectually prevent the rusting of iron.—*Mofussilite*.

**MILITARY.**—A Battery F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery will leave Umballa en route to Benares on the 25th inst. The 4th Bengal Cavalry will leave Bareilly on the 20th instant.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 23.—We hear from Ghazepore that Sergeant G. Winter, of the Stud Department there, committed suicide on the 18th inst. by hanging himself with a punkah rope; the cause of the act was not known.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 22.—We regret to hear that as late as the 15th there were a few fresh cases of cholera amongst the Europeans at Peshawur, two in H.M.'s 36th, and one in the Royal Artillery. The epidemic is still raging in some of the villages, where the mortality is said to be very great.—The following are said to be the troops to be asson bled at Meean Meer in the first week of February next, for the military display in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh:—Two troops Royal Horse Artillery, viz., D-F and F-F Brigades; two field batteries, viz., H-8th and D-19th Brigades; two regiments of British cavalry, viz., 5th Lancers and 20th Hussars; two regiments of native cavalry, viz., 9th and 19th Bengal Cavalry; three regiments of British infantry, viz., 39th and 85th Foot, and 92nd Highlanders; five regiments of native infantry, viz., 3rd, 14th, 21st, 28th, and 35th Regiments.

**OPIMUM STOCK.**—The provision opium to be brought forward for sale by public auction in the year 1870 will consist of 25,800 chests of Behar, and 22,200 chests of Benares opium, being of the three seasons 1865-66, 1868-69, and 1869-70, in the following proportions:—

	Chests.
Behar—Reserve of 1865-66	1
Supply from 1868-69	25,244
Ditto 1869-70	555
	25,800
Benares—Reserve of 1865-66	1
Supply from 1868-69	21,650
Ditto 1869-70	549
	22,200

Total ... 48,000

The reserve of one chest of Behar and one chest of Benares opium of 1865-66 will be first sold, and will form a part of the quantity to be sold in January, 1870; and 555 chests of Behar and 549 chests of Benares opium of the provision of 1869-70 will be sold in December, 1870, after the sale of the opium of the previous season. The sales will be held on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total Chests.
On or about Friday, Jan. 14, 1870	2,150	1,850	4,000
On or about Friday, Feb. 11, 1870	2,150	1,850	4,000
On or about Monday, March 14, 1870	2,150	1,850	4,000
On or about Wednesday, April 13, 1870	2,150	1,850	4,000
On or about Monday, May 16, 1870	2,150	1,850	4,000
On or about Wednesday, June 15, 1870	2,150	1,850	4,000
On or about Thursday, July 14, 1870	2,150	1,850	4,000
On or about Monday, Aug. 15, 1870	2,150	1,850	4,000
On or about Monday, Sept. 12, 1870	2,150	1,850	4,000
On or about Friday, Oct. 14, 1870	2,150	1,850	4,000
On or about Monday, Nov. 14, 1870	2,150	1,850	4,000
On or about Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870	2,150	1,850	4,000
Total	25,800	22,200	48,000

**CENTRAL ASIAN EXPLORATIONS.**—We learn from a Calcutta contemporary that Mr. Hayward, the young *savant* specially sent out by the Royal Geographical Society, and whose fortune it has been to be the first scientific Englishman to penetrate into and return from Kashgar, has been for some time staying at Murree, previous to his starting again to renew his explorations in Central Asia. The Supreme Government has refused to grant him any marks of special recognition, or any demi-official powers which might lead the country into complications with the wild nations through whom he must pass. "If Mr. Hayward succeeds in his intention of starting again, and endeavouring to force his way across the Pamir plateau and down the course of the Oxus into Russia, he will," says the *English-*

*man*, "place himself in the foremost rank of the travellers of this age. He will also win for his country the honour of having explored a tract which forms the theatre of the most extended military operations that Central Asia has seen since the days of Tamerlane—a tract which is the more interesting at the present moment, as we believe the Russians are organising an exploring party from their own side, and it remains to be seen which of the two great European Powers will be the first to accomplish the work. At the same time, it is unquestionably an enterprise of very imminent peril."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19. Str. Ethiopian, McCallum, Bombay.—20. Lady Octavia, Walsh, Greenock; Winchester, Davison, London; Caranjah, Clemen, Fremantle; Star of Greece, Shah, London; Camperdown, Fearon, Dundee.—21. Codabur, Row, Bombay.—22. Str. Penang, Ewert, Akyab; Sarah and Emma, Sinclair, Liverpool.—23. Str. Satara, Housard, Moulmein; Peeress, Tilmouth, London.—25. Fazel Carrim, Mahomed, Muscat and Allepee; Humayoon, Nacoda, Muscat; Atiet Rohoman, Nacoda, Jeddah; Snowdon, Carrey, Moulmein.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Ethiopian.—Messrs. A. H. Symond, Zonhillsen, R. M. Kerr, H. W. Stevens, S. W. Gibson.  
Per Winchester.—Mr. C. Cumberland.  
Per Caranjah.—Capt. Harward, Mr. and Mrs. Meagher, Mr. Brookman.  
Per Star of Greece.—Mrs. Shah and two children.  
Per str. Penang.—Messrs. F. McAlpin, G. Stanford, J. Remy, D. Mackinnon, A. Somerville, W. Hely, J. Halliday, Dr. Robson, Mrs. Douglas.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19. Lalla Rookh, Morning Star, Sagamore, Vancouver, Jeanne D'Arc.—20. Strs. Meinam, Oriental.—23. Str. Madras; British Queen.—24. Knight Commander, Fattle Currin.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—For Madras.—Capt. R. C. Smith, R.A., Mrs. Fergusson and two infants. For Galle.—Mr. C. E. H. Symons. For Marseilles.—Major W. M. Bell, Mr. L. Lewin, Mr. W. Allard. For Massellia.—Mrs. G. F. Knyvett and three children, Mrs. Meddlicott and two children, Mr. W. Somers, Lieut. col. E. Thompson. For Southampton.—Mrs. A. Dillon, Mrs. Connors, Mrs. Walkers and child, Mrs. Stanley and child, Mrs. and Miss Rind, Capt. Rind and infant, Lieut. H. D. Evans.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 25, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Rs. Rs. 92½	Rs. 93 13 to 93 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Rs. Rs. 91	Rs. 94 0 to 94 4
4 per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 91	Rs. 94 0 to 94 4
5 per Cent., P.W.	Co.'s Rs. 108	102 8 to 102 12
5½ per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 114	112 12 to 112 14
5 per Cent., 56-57	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 0 to 109 4

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.	
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½-16d.	

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company	200	150 to 155
Bank of Bengal	1000	1530 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	58 to 60
Bengal Credit Millier (Limited)	100	In liquidation.
Bounded Warehouse Association	445	535 to 540
Cachar Tea Company	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500	to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	350 to 360
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	to —
Central Assam Tea Company	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares	200	to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	175 to 180
E. B. Indigo Company	100	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	240 to —
East India Tea Company	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory)	80	25 to 33pm,
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	100	30 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company	250	180 to 182½div.
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	145 to 150
Howrah Docking Company	500	240 to 250
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	535 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)	125	140 to —
New Fort Gloster Company	600	to —
Oriental Gas Company	10	13½ to 14
Peoples Bank of India	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company	1400	380 to 385
Punjab Bank	100	82½ to 85
Screw Company (Limited)	200	150 to —
Simla Bank	62½	202 to —
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	200	45 to 48
Tirhoot Indigo	250	6 to 4dis.
Union Steam Tug Company	£10	25 to 30
Upper Assam Tea Company	—	—

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	0 10 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds	2 10 0 to 2 17 6	2 2 6 to 2 5 0
Jute	2 12 6 to 2 15 0	2 7 6 to 2 10 0
Cotton	2 15 0 to 0 0 0	2 12 6 to 2 15 0

**COTTON FRAUDS ACT.**—The Bombay Cotton Frauds Bill has been read a third time and passed. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have adopted a resolution to the Government of India, praying the Viceroy to veto it.

# Madras.

## STATION TALK.

**WALTAIR, Sept. 7.**—I saw with deep regret the sad story of the young English girl who had been punished for concealing the birth of her child. She came out to Vizagapatam with Mrs. Leeming, the wife of the chaplain. The downward course for a young woman fresh out from home, in the position of a servant in a large military station, is a very easy one. It was rendered almost necessary in the case of Joyce Browne by her being dismissed from her situation, and consequently compelled to live among the families of the soldiers, until shame compelled her to leave Vizag and go to Madras. It is very hard that the laws should punish the victim instead of the wrong-doer; and it seems disgraceful that ladies should be allowed to bring out young maid servants and to throw them on the world again instead of sending them home when their services are required no longer. To the disgrace almost certain to fall upon a young woman so treated has been added another—that of going into a common gaol. Unless those who are in some measure responsible for bringing her to India do something for her, what is to become of her? In England there are homes for fallen but not depraved women. These are excellent institutions. In them the victim may hide her face from the world for a time, but mostly she comes forth a new creature, with habits of industry, cheerfulness, and piety. Could not such a home be found in Madras? Lord Napier has done much to provide comfortable quarters for the real criminals of the country; it could scarcely be a less genial occupation for his lordship to provide such an asylum as I have described.

**BANGALORE, Oct. 21.**—The police have been distinguishing themselves, as usual. I give you an incident that was related to me the other day, and it is just as likely to be true as not. A native peon happened to see a boy playing on the road side, and ordered him to be off; the boy appears not to have heard, and the result was a smart blow from a baton that broke his back. What do you think of that for a specimen of a policeman's way of doing his duty? There was a case of murder, too, on Wednesday. The dead body of a boy, about six years of age, was discovered in a well near the railway station, with his neck twisted out of shape: he was the son of a respectable native merchant, and had been sent out to play in the streets covered with jewels; the latter were not found on his body, and the only conclusion came to is that he has been very cruelly murdered. Bishop Cotton's School has created quite a sensation; the boys are now clothed with caps and gowns. Capt. Cole, I hear, is coming to Bangalore in place of Colonel Puckle, Deputy Superintendent of the District, who has gone home. Capt. Cole, as you know, was one of the passengers in the *Carnatic*, and is very popular in Coorg. I believe there was some doubt of his being allowed to resume his appointment on account of overstaying his leave, but all that has been satisfactorily arranged. Report says that we are to have an Inspector General of Police. If so, he will not be appointed until the beginning of the official year. Major Twiss, of the Artillery, goes to Bombay and Secunderabad soon; he is a first rate amateur actor, and the people here talk of getting up a performance next week of the United dramatic talent of the place, in which he will be requested to play for the time: if the thing does come off, there is certain to be a bumper house. There are likely to be changes in the commission shortly, but nothing is decided yet. The Small Cause Court does not appear to be popular, and the Judicial Assistant's Court is more thought of. We are having delightful weather, the crops promise to be a success, and the tanks are full.—*Athenæum* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**INAM COMMISSION.**—The last finishing stroke to the Inam Commission in Madras is to be given by the present financial crisis. The *Madras Mail* learns that the Government of that presidency has resolved to do away with the department altogether. Why should the Alienation Department in this presidency exist a moment longer than the Inam Commission in Madras, involving as it does an expense of two thousand rupees per mensem to Government?—*Indu Prakash* Oct. 25.

**THE PARADISE OF THE PARIAHS.**—We shall certainly recommend all pariahs of our acquaintance to emigrate to Hyderabad, where every day is a dog-day, and Sirius—or rather Sir Salar Jung—is always in the ascendant. According to the *Meerut Gazette*, "nine maunds of cooked bread are daily distributed to the city dogs which wander about the streets." Such a beatific state of things must be almost incredible to the dogs of Lucknow, who, if they have looked into the Sanitary Report for Oudh, must have read that the Health Officer "thinks that all dogs which have no home but the streets should be mercilessly destroyed;" and if they have that signification which the books of our childhood used to vouch for (in words of one syllable), we may look for an exodus of dogs from Lucknow, and a general emigration to Hyderabad, the paradise of pariahs.—*Pioneer*.

**DEATH OF MR. J. A. PINSON, C.E.**—We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Abberley Pinson, C.E., deputy chief engineer of the Madras Railway. Mr. Pinson had been in the company's service for about eleven years, and had previously been engaged on railways in Italy. On arriving in India he was made assistant to Mr. Heppel, the then chief engineer. About five years ago he was appointed deputy chief on the permanent way, and held that post up to the day of his death; he had also twice acted as chief engineer. In Mr. Pinson (says the *Madras Mail*) the company have lost a good and able servant. He was an excellent railway engineer, and was much esteemed by his brother officers both for his professional abilities and his social qualities. It is to him that the public are principally indebted for the eminently satisfactory condition in which the open portions of the Madras Railway are maintained. About a month ago Mr. Pinson went on his usual quarterly tour of inspection, and it was during this tour that he appears to have contracted the disease—abscess of the liver—to which, at the age of forty-four, he has fallen a victim. He was buried in the Cathedral Cemetery on Oct. 23.

**MILITARY.**—We learn from Madras that the movements of the A Battery 9th Brigade, D Battery 20th Brigade, and C Battery 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, previously notified, are cancelled, and the following removals are ordered:—A Battery 9th Brigade from England to the Mount, C Battery 23rd Brigade from Trichinopoly to Bangalore.—We hear that Lieutenant Russel, R.A., stationed at the Mount, is to succeed Lieutenant Clark Kennedy as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Smyth.—*Madras Mail*, Oct. 23.—The rumour of a contemplated reduction of the Madras army finds some slight confirmation from a Madras paper. "There is," we are told, "a sinister rumour circulating in military circles at the presidency to the effect that three more Madras regiments are likely to be sacrificed to the deficit! It is also said that his Excellency General McCleverty, as regardless of self as any old Roman, and with a noble devotion to economy beyond all praise, has recommended the abolition of his own office, and that the present incumbents of the Adjutant and Quarter Master General's will be the last of the kind that we shall ever see in Madras again—the last of the Mohicans in fact! We are not authorised to state how far these rumours are reliable."

**AN IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.**—The Government of India have found that the supply to European troops of meat rations by the Commissariat through direct agency is a more satisfactory arrangement than the present contract system, and the local Government has, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, ordered that it should be tried at a few stations of this presidency, a report of the result of the experiment being submitted after a year's experience. A comparison of the financial result of the two systems in Bengal has shown a saving in favour of the agency amounting to Rs 150,000 in eleven months. Apart from the financial superiority of the agency system, the quality of the meat has been greatly and incontestably improved. This is attributed to the interest of the contractor to supply meat at the smallest possible cost to himself, whereas the primary object of the Commissariat officer is to give the best possible meat ration in his power within a fair reasonable limit as to cost, so as to prevent rejection, and to afford no grounds for complaint against his management. While, however, the cost of the beef ration has been considerably reduced, that of the mutton ration has been increased. This increase is not attributed to any scarcity of, or to any great extent to enhanced prices for sheep, but to the fact of its having been found absolutely necessary, in order to give the British soldier a fairly eatable mutton ration to feed the sheep upon gram more or less according to the season of the year.—*Madras Times*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18. Ormay, Leyceon, Ganjam; Shannon, Spurnell, Batavia; Lamentin, Mayon, Pondicherry.—19. Clyde, Hastings, Liverpool; Bleng, Logan, Gopulpore.—20. Cote D'Orr, Bara, Calcutta.—21. Str. Mooltan, Beasley, Suez.—23. Str. Meinam, Gouvain, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Col. Mrs. and Miss Scott, Misses Macdonnell (two), Miss Richardson, Mr. Cockerill, Mr. and Mrs. Houston, Lieut. and Mrs. Thorpe, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Sutherland, Capt. Mason, Messrs. Millar, Fortune, and W. Wright. From MARSHALLS.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss McCleverty, Miss Cherry, Miss Johnston, Mr. Allan, Assist. surg. Beath. From Suez.—Col. and Mrs. White. From Suez.—From Southampton.—Mr. Broadley, Mr. Goodridge, Mrs. Dutenbach, Mr. H. Derry. From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Heywood, Dr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Grinnell and six children, L. Jones, Taylor, Rosser, Colonel and Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Grinnell and six children, Messrs. Petrie, Sanders, Campagnac, J. L. Hobbs, J. Macdonald, L. J. Cooke, T. Earl, J. T. Jackson, L. Porter, T. Harrington, W. Taylor, A. Taber, W. Hardman, O. Farrell, C. Young, H. Clive, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Bell, Messrs. Bradenell, A. Fisher, Masson, Bowley, Miss Weston, Mr. Wilson, Dr. Collins, Mr. Deane, Leckhart and two children, Asst. surg. Gupta, Mrs. Penn, Mr. Collins, Mr. Deane, From MARSHALLS.—Messrs. Bailean, Jordan, Anderson, Griffiths, Johnston, Mr. From Mrs. Atkins and children, Mrs. Carey, Mr. Lobb, Captain Wells, Mr. Rose, Captain and Mrs. Haml, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. Reddell, Dr. and Mr. Sandford, Miss Drummond, Messrs. Shaw, Phillips, Finch, Posener, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, From ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and child, Mrs. Tarrant and three children, From GALLE.—Sir W. Morgan, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Heekle, Mr. Watson, Mr. Sutherland and party, Capt. Burrat, Messrs. Murbuck, Scott, McIntosh, Graf. Per str. Meinam.—For Madras.—Mr. Davidson, Mr. Dyer, Mr. H. Wier, Mrs. Van derputt and three children.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19. John Scott, Kennedy, Pondicherry.—21. Hope, Thompson, London.—23. Str. Mooltan, Beasley, Calcutta; Lamentin, Mayon, Bordeaux.—23. Str. Meinam, Gouvain, Galle; Suzanne, Lamoriet, Cocanada.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From Madras.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Crick, Miss Webb, Messrs. A. G. Smyth, S. Creswell, J. A. Paul, Hon. and Mrs. J. B. Phear and infant, Mr. A. Money, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Sanderman and infant, Mr. Milnes, Mr. E. Jackson, Colonel and Mrs. Daveton, Mr. H. H. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Messrs. P. J. Nicolas, H. M. Jones, Savestre, W. D. Hyatt, Fancou de Chincir, Mr. and Miss Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane.  
Per str. Meham.—For MARSSEILLES.—Right Rev. Dr. Canoz, Mrs. West, For SEZ.—Right Rev. Dr. Feneilly, Rev. Mr. Doyle, Rev. Mr. Guillo. For PONDICHERRY.—Capt. Budd, Rev. Mr. Moncourrier. For GALLE.—Mr. F. S. Gibson.

## Bombay.

**CIVIL.**—We hear that Mr. Watt, the Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona, is to be appointed Senior Assistant Session Judge of Sholapore.

**CAPTURE OF SLAVES.**—H.M.'s *Nymph*, Captain Meara, has arrived at Bombay from the East Coast of Africa. She has taken 19 dhows with 640 slaves this season. In cutting out a dhow which was embarking slaves Lieutenants Clarke and Hodson, who commanded the boats were wounded, and a seaman named Mitchell killed.

**THE WAGHEELS.**—The Wagheers are reported to have plundered the village of Sahapur, subject to Nugger. One of the garasias and a few mekrances of that State are said to have united with them; but all fled on being pursued by a party from Nugger.—*Gujarat Mitra*, Oct. 24.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Some interesting experiments were recently made by the authorities to popularise the use of the agricultural machinery of Europe in Gujarat. Mr. Borradaile, the Collector of Ahmedabad, has described them in detail in a report which has been placed at the disposal of the press. At the suggestion of the Revenue Commissioner, N.D., Government have sanctioned the extension of the old Tuccavee rules regarding the purchase of improved agricultural implements and machinery by the ryots.—*Native Opinion*.

**THE AGENT OF THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.**—The *Bombay Gazette* makes the welcome announcement that Mr. H. P. Le Messurier has been confirmed as agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and our contemporary very justly observes that a better selection could not have been made, either in the interest of the public or the company—we would add, or of Government. Mr. Le Messurier unites in himself the best qualities of his predecessors—the energy and practical knowledge of Knox, the wisdom and judiciousness of Rivers, and the genialness and affability of Osborn. He is certainly the man whom Government, the public, and the railway establishment in India would have chosen if the election had been left to them.—*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 29.

**LOCUSTS.**—The locusts have not lost or plunged themselves into the sea, as one might have concluded on seeing them following the course of the Taptee towards its mouth. They have kept themselves to the land, their next and probably the last place of visit being Kattiawar, where, on account of the heat, they have died off in numbers. Their powers of committing devastation seem to have gradually abated since their departure from Ahmedabad. Broach, Surar, and Kattiawar may be said to have greatly escaped their devouring propensities, though the grain dealers and others of some places in Kattiawar have, on the pretence of their arrival, sent up their prices to a distressing point.

**DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF DHIRANGDHRA IN KATTIAWAR.**—From the *Kattiawar Agency Gazette* of Oct. 19th we learn of the death, on Saturday, the 16th, of his Highness Rajah Rammulingjee, of Dhirangdhra, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. "This Prince's prudent and benign government," says Captain Anderson, "the confidence and affection with which he was regarded by his Bhayad, his great and well deserved influence throughout Jhalwar, will long cause his name to be remembered in Kattiawar as that of a wise and just ruler." The late Rajah died of fever of three days' duration, at the ripe old age of sixty-one years, and after a reign of twenty-six years. His eldest son, Mamsingjee, aged thirty, has succeeded to the gaddie; he is said to be a promising and amiable Prince, and it is to be hoped will follow in the footsteps of his late father.

**CAPTAIN GILLESPIE'S CASE.**—We hear that at length the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, on the subject of the charges pending against Captain Gillespie, have reached the military authorities at Kurrachee. They are understood to be to the effect that that officer be handed over to the jurisdiction of the civil power, in regard to the matters laid to his charge. In that case Captain Gillespie will be arraigned in the usual manner on a prosecution by the police authorities before Mr. Gibbons, the magistrate, who on the evidence adduced in the matter will exercise his discretion as to the *prima facie* necessity, or otherwise, of committing the case; and will also rely on his own opinion, formed from a consideration of the case, *de novo*, as to the stringency or otherwise of the preliminary measures to be adopted in the matter. Captain Gillespie is fortunate in the circumstance that this important part of the case will be thus placed in the hands of an officer on whom ill-informed clamour is as little likely to have effect on the one hand as prejudice or favour is on the other. His thorough knowledge of the general character of the evidence he will have to sift in this peculiar case, as well as the astute discrimination which long experience has given him, in

dealing with exceptional results of all degrees of gravity springing from exceptional causes, will at the same time ensure justice to the prosecution, fair play to the accused, and due consideration to the public concern which society has in the serious matter involved. We shall watch the case anxiously on all the accounts, but we shall not lightly venture on remark or criticism of any sort as the proceedings go on.—*Sindian*, Oct. 20.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 23. Str. Comorin, Brawne, Bassorah; Almora, Gilchrist, Bordeaux; str. Golconda, Coleman, Suez; Rance, Hardie, Mauritius.—26. Empress of India, Nun-nerley, Mauritius.—28. Str. Basheer, Hutchinson, Calcutta; Sir Hugh Rose, Spindens, Moulmein; William Mitchell, Groundwater, Bankok

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Major Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Betts, Major and Mrs. Staples, Mrs. Dobbs, Mrs. Southey, Mr. Jollen, Mr. Murray, Capt. Holt, Mr. Logan, Mrs. Mivett and infant, Mrs. Kirwan, Mrs. Eales, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Brooks, Lieut. Gill, Master Mull, Mr. Dobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Goff, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Hampton, Mr. J. Barber. From MARSSEILLES.—Mr. Cresswell, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Weinhold, Mr. Brock, Gen. Sir W. and Lady Turner, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Capper and infant, Mrs. Chamier, Mr. Age-lario, Mr. Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. Percival, Mr. Poyen and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Boys, Mr. Whyte, Col. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. Hughlings, Mr. Hood, Major Williams, Sir G. Malcolm, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Boycott, Mr. Seyd, Mr. Aspinall, Mr. H. Hore, Mr. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Audie, Mr. Pernim, Mr. Fitzgerald, From SEZ.—Major Stafford, Col. and Mrs. Cary, Mr. Lehmer, Mr. Brans, Col. and Mrs. Chines, Mr. Weylandt, Capt. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. Frosch, Mr. Heyer. From GIBRALTAR.—Capt. and Mrs. de Mello, Mr. and Mrs. de Fonseca and infant.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23. Str. Behar, Hall, Aden and Suez.—25. Str. Enphrates, Sharp, Kurra-chee; Calliope, Simmons, Calcutta, via Malabar Coast; Elizabeth Henderson, Gibb, Bangkok; Helen R. Cooper, Dickinson, Moulmein; Contest, Russell, Liverpool via Carwar; str. Asia, Patterson, Malabar Coast and Calcutta.—27. Florine, Stoba, Calao.—29. Str. Orissa, Anderson, China; Water Boat No. 1, Way, Galle.—30. Mail str. Baroda, Macnamara, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—For MARSSEILLES.—Col. and Mrs. Cockburn and child, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Quinton, Colonel Willis, Mr. O. Keating, Hon. B. H. Ellis, Capt. F. P. W. Freeman, Mr. R. Seyd, Capt. Boyd, Mr. Bradshaw. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Thacker and child, Mrs. Forbes and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Tweedie and child, Mr. S. Brown, Mr. A. Taylor, Mrs. G. R. Wilson and two children. For SEZ.—Gen. the Hon. A. H. Gordon, Capt. C. W. Hume, Mr. P. Leitch, Mr. and Miss Frizzoni and child, Mr. J. B. Cross, Col. Doria, Mr. C. Herring, Mr. A. F. Shepherd. For MALTA.—Mrs. Pears and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Oct. 20, 1869.

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 13-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 15-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	2s. 0d. Docts.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	55 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	...	6200 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	10 per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 30 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	...
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	710
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1350 dis.
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1100
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New 420 Shares (Rs. 87-1-1)	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Freere Land Company	...	...
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1100
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	70 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	50 per cent. pm.
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	Rs. 1725 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	Rs. 1450 per share
Freere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Goole Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 660 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1720 per share old
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	par
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	8 pm.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicea Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. 98
" " Sicea Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	" 98
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	" 94
" " " 1842-43	...	" 94
" " " 1854-55	...	" 108
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	" 113
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	...	" 113

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10½
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	100½
Sycee Silver	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	per Tola. 16½
Gold Bars, English	...	16½
Ditto Pekin	...	16-8

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 10s. to £1. 17s. 6d. See 1s. 17s. 6d. to £1.  
To London—Cotton, £2 to £2. 5s.; Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal.





# Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

### CIVIL.

**ALLSOPP, J. G.**, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, in Jhung, Punjab, in the 4th grade (temp.), Oct. 9.

**BATTENBURGH, C. A.**, extra asst. comr. in the Jhansie div., is invested with powers of a sub mag. of 2nd class, with effect from Aug. 17, 1868. He is also invested with the powers of a Tehseedar of the 2nd class. No. 580A.

**BOND**.—The appt. of Capt. E. Bond to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, in Punjab, v. Orchard (Feb. 1, last), is cancelled. Capt. Bond is reduced from 3rd to 4th grade of dist. supts. Oct. 9. Capt. Bond is transfd. from Mooltan to Goojranwalla dist., on expiration of leave.

**CHALMERS**.—Mr. D. M. Chalmers, acct., 4th grade, transfd. to Punjab in notification dated Sept. 3 last, joined the office of the controller of P.W. accounts, Punjab, on the 10th idem. No. 4675.

**CHARGE, E.**, dist. supt. of police, Jhung, Punjab, is transfd. from Jhung to Mooltan dist. Oct. 9.

**CHARLES, J. G.**, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. col. of Cuttack. Oct. 19.

**COX, S. F.**, asst. engr., 3rd grade, transfd. from Umritsur civil works div. to Rawul Pindlee div. No. 4674, Oct. 9.

**DUTHOIT, W.**, is apptd. to offic. as mag. and col. of Mirzapore, as a temp. arrangement. No. 2,033A, Oct. 7.

**FADDY, C. S.**, asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st class, is apptd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 3rd class, v. Moffatt. Oct. 4.

**GOLDNEY, Capt. A.**, to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, Punjab, v. Perkins, from Oct. 18 to 25, and as a dist. supt. of police, on Rs. 700, v. Capt. Harris, from Oct. 25.

**GOLDNEY—HARRIS**.—Capt. Goldney to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, in Punjab, from Oct. 11 to 20, v. Orchard; and Capt. Harris to offic. as 2nd grade dist. supt., v. Orchard, from Oct. 20. Capt. Goldney to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, Punjab, v. Staples, from October 20.

**HALLETT, J. R.**, to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Midnapore. No. 1,376A, Oct. 8.

**HALSEY, F.**, to be a member of the municipal committee at Amritsar, v. Cope, resigned. No. 3,019, Oct. 11. [Staples. Oct. 8.]

**HARRIS, Capt. P. H.**, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, Punjab, v. HARVEY, J. D. F., to offic. as special sub regt. of assurances of sub dists. of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr, during abs. on deputation of Wood. Oct. 19.

**HENNESSEY, W. C.**, exec. engr., 3rd grade, exec. engr. 2nd Allahabad div., is in connection with the performance of his duties while exec. engr. of the Gwalior div., P.W., reduced to the 4th grade. Dated Nynee Tal, Oct. 8. No. 1,850A. [Oct. 18, v. Wall.]

**HERDON, J.**, to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, in Punjab, from

**HIDE**.—In super-session of the notification of the Sept. 28, Mr. T. C. Hide is appt. to be chief engr. of the Govt. dockyard at Kidderpore, and to be a surveyor of steam vessels in the port of Calcutta. Oct. 18.

**HILDEBRAND, Lieut. G. R. E.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Seharunpore div., P.W., on Sept. 30. No. 4,372.

**JONES, R. C.**, to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, in Punjab, with effect from Aug. 20, in the vacancy caused by Mr. Kelly, v. Capt. Wall, up to Oct. 18, and from Oct. 18, v. Sewell. No. 2,786.

**KELLEHER**.—The undermtd. gentleman, app. by the Secy. of State for India a member of C.S. on Bengal estab., has rep. his arrival in India on Sept. 29.—Mr. J. Kelleher. No. 4,721.

**KINCHANT, R. H.**, to be dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, in Punjab, v. Pond.

**LEES, R. J.**, officiated as mag. and coll. of Mirzapore from Sept. 23 to 27th idem. No. 2,031A.

**LLOYD**.—The transfer of Mr. J. Lloyd, officg. extra asst. comr., to Saugor, ordered in notification No. 420, dated Sept. 2, is cancelled, and he is directed to remain at Jabulpore. Dated Nagpore, Oct. 11.

**LOCKWOOD, H.**, temporary overseer, 2nd grade, joined the 1st div., Agra Canal, on Sept. 6. Dated Nynee Tal, Oct. 7.

**McMURON, Major A. R.**, dep. comr. of 3rd grade in British Burmah, to offic. as political agent at Mandalay, during the absence on leave of Major E. B. Sladen. No. 1,505, Oct. 7.

**MAINE**.—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon. H. S. Maine (consequent on his departure from India) of his seat as an ordinary member of the Council of the Gov. gen., from Oct. 9. No. 1,601.

**MUIR, J. F.**, asst. comr., is transfd. from Nagpore to Wurdah. Oct. 9.

**NEILL, L.**, asst. comr., Chanda, on being relieved by Mr. Prior, extra asst. comr., will be re transfd. to Nagpore. Oct. 9.

**OLIPHANT, F. J.**, asst. accountant gen., Bombay, availed himself on 23rd Aug. of the privilege leave granted to him on Sept. 16, and returned to duty on Sept. 23. No. 4,000.

**PARKER, W. J.**, asst. comr. in the Punjab, is transfd. from Lahore to Hoshiarpore district. Oct. 8.

**ROCHFORD, M. B.**, is apptd. to officiate as asst. inspector gen. of police on that portion of the East Indian Railway which lies within the jurisdiction of the Govt. of N.W.P., during the absence on furlough of Capt. Q. D. Parsons. No. 566A, Oct. 12.

**SAUNDERS**.—The services of Major J. B. Saunders, A. de C. to the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of N.W.P., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the military dept., with effect from Oct. 16. No. 2,045A.

**SEWELL, Capt. R. M.**, to officiate as district supt. of police, 2nd grade, in the Punjab, v. Baillie. Oct. 8.

**SPEARMAN, Lieut. H. R.**, asst. sec. to the chief comr. of British Burmah, to be an asst. comr. of 1st grade in the commission of that province, v. Mr. J. K. Macrae, prom. No. 2,123, Oct. 7.

**TAIT, Lieut.**, to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, Punjab, from Oct. 20 to 25, v. Perkins, and from the latter date as a dist. supt. of police, on Rs. 700, v. Harris.

**TEMPLE, Lieut. J.**, asst. comr., having reported his return on Oct. 8 from leave to Europe, is posted to the Nagpore dist. No. 479.

**TRAFFORD, R. W.**, asst. comr. in Punjab, is transfd. from Hoshiarpore to Lahore dist. Oct. 8.

**WALL, Capt.**, dist. supt. of police in Punjab, is transfd. from Goojranwalla to the Jhung dist. from Oct. 20.

**WEMYSS, Lieut. B.**, is apptd. to offic. as A.D.C. to the lieut. gov., N.W.P., from the date on which he assumed charge of the office. No. 2,018A, Oct. 4. Lieut. Wemyss, offic. A.D.C. to the lieut. gov., N.W.P., is confirmed in that appt., with effect from Oct. 16. No. 2,019A.

### MILITARY.

**ABBOTT, Capt. R. J.**, officg. comdt. No. 3 horse L.F. battalion, Punjab frontier force, to be comdt., v. Salt, retired. No. 1,056, Oct.

**BAILLIE, Lieut. col. J.**, staff corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Bareilly, for general duty. Oct. 15.

**BAIR, Ensign H. J.**, 58th foot, 1st wing subalt. 17th (the Loyal Poorbeah) regt. N.I., is admitted to the staff corps from Sept. 8, 1868. Ensign Barr to rank as lieut. in that corps, with effect from Sept. 8.

**BEAGIN, Ensign W. W.**, to be lieut. in 105th foot, v. Money, a probationer for the staff corps. Dated Sept. 22.

**BECHER—CURETON**.—The C. in C. is pleased to sanction the transfer of the following general doing duty officers:—Col. S. H. Becher, staff corps, from Jhelum to Delhi; Col. C. Cureton, c.b., staff corps, from Umballa to Jhelum. Oct. 15.

**BENGOTCH, Capt. H. M.**, H.M.'s 77th foot, services replaced at disposal of the military dept. No. 1,503, Oct. 13.

**BUNBURY**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 7, apptg. Capt. H. F. Bunbury, officg. wing officer, to officiate as adjt., in addition to his other duties, to 35th N.I., with effect from Aug. 24 last, until arrival of Lieut. F. W. Nicolay.

**CAVE**.—Hazareebagh station order confd., dated Sept. 13, apptg. Lieut. W. Cave, adjt. 107th foot, to be station staff, in addition to his other duties, with effect from Oct. 14, v. Lieut. H. M. Rose.

**CONNOR**.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Capt. and local lieut. col. F. Connor to be col., 1st batt., 2nd foot, from Sept. 29.

**COTGRAVE, Capt. R. E. F.**, to have the local rank of major from June 8.

**DANIEL, Capt. L. C. de L.**, late officg. quar. 1st Sikh inf., Punjab Frontier force, to offic. as wing officer, during period Ross may offic. as staff officer, Punjab Frontier force, or till further orders. No. 1,042.

**FENTON**.—Regt. order confd., dated Sept. 22, apptg. Ensign G. Fenton to be asst. instructor of musketry to 77th foot, v. Spence, who resigns.

**HAWES—BRADFORD—JACOB**.—Major W. H. Hawes, 2nd in comd. 9th N.I., to offic. as comdt., v. Pester, who has obtained furlough, dated Oct. 1; Major H. R. Bradford, officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd., v. Hawes, dated Oct. 1; Capt. W. V. FitzG. Jacob, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, v. Bradford, dated Oct. 1.

**HAWTHORNE**.—Umballa brigade order confd., dated Oct. 1, directing Col. R. J. Hawthorn, late Eur. L.C., doing duty, to assume comd. of the station, v. Hume, who returns to Churkrati, on the resumption of the comd. of the div. by Maj. gen. W. F. Beaton, now on inspection duty.

**HILLS, 2nd Capt. J. R. A.**, to be comdt. of Peshawur mountain battery, Punjab frontier force, v. Elliot, prom. No. 1,036, Oct.

**MARSH, Capt. F. H. B.**, att. to 23rd pioneers, to be 2nd wing subalt. 32nd N.I., as a special case, v. Samuels, who has failed to pass within the prescribed period. Dated Oct. 1.

**MEREDITH**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 23, apptg. Lieut. G. V. Meredith to act as adjt. of 1st batt. 11th foot, v. Lieut. and local capt. J. H. Bamfield.

**MILNE, Lieut. col. (brav. col.) H.**, of the Bengal inf., having completed 10 years' service in rank of substantive lieut. col., is admitted to the col.'s allowance, from Aug. 25. No. 1,054.

**MOLLER, Ens. J. O. C.**, to be lieut., by purch., in 41st foot, v. Thackery, who retires. Dated Oct. 8.

**MONTGOMERY, Ens. H. J.**, 92nd foot, to offic. as 2nd wing subalt., on probation, of 4th Sikh inf., Punjab Frontier force, during Ramsden's abs. on other duty. No. 1,031, Oct.

**MORRIS**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 2, apptg. Ens. A. W. Morris to offic. as asst. in tractor of musketry to 58th foot, v. Coote.

**NICHALL, Lieut. H. J.**, of the 102nd foot, exec. engr. 1th grade P.W. dept., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, from Aug. 6. No. 1,055.

**OSBORNE—HAWKINS**.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 28 last, making the following appts., 5th Bengal cav., with effect from May 17 last, v. Lieut. col. G. Ward, on leave.—Capt. H. R. Osborne, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. Capt. H. L. Hawkins, officg. 2nd squad officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties.

**PALMER, Capt. A. P.**, from 3rd squad. officer, 11th Bengal cav., to be 3rd squad. officer, 9th Bengal cav., v. Roche, permitted to exchange appts. Dated Oct. 7.

PENNINGTON—DODD.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to rank of capt. from the date specified:—Lieuts. C. R. Pennington and C. A. Dodd. No. 1,040, Oct. 4.

ROCHE, Lieut. C. S. DeF., from 3rd squad. officer, 9th Bengal cav., to be 3rd squad. officer, 14th Bengal cav., v. Palmer, permitted to exchange appts. Dated Oct. 7.

ROSS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 20, apptg. Lieut. J. L. Ross to be asst. instr. of musky, 2nd batt. 25th foot, with effect from March 2 last, v. Shirley.

SAMPSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 11, apptg. Capt. D. T. H. Sampson to act as adjt. to 9th Bengal cav. Oct. 13.

SAUNDERS, Major J. B., of the late 4th Eur. light cav., whose services have been placed at disposal of the C. in C., Sept. 29, is posted to Seal-cote, and directed to join. Oct. 13.

SHOWERS, Lieut. E. C., to be adjt., 103rd foot, v. Godwin, who vacates on obtaining leave, on private affairs, to England. Dated Oct. 8.

SHOWERS.—In consequence of the appt. of Lieut. A. H. S. Neill as 2nd squad. subalt. of 1st regt. of Central India Horse, v. Taylor, Capt. H. F. Showers is transf'd. to 2nd regt., Central India Horse, as officg. 1st squadron subaltern. No. 315, Oct. 15.

THOMPSON, Major G. H., staff corps, from officg. wing officer 22nd N.I., to offic. as 2nd in command, 15th N.I., v. Glasco. Dated Oct. 9.

WALKER—PARNELL.—The undermentioned officers are, with the sanction of the Horse Guards, permitted to exchange to the battalions specified opposite their names:—Capt. and brevet col. M. Walker, v.c., 2nd battalion, and Capt. H. Parnell, 1st battalion, 3rd foot. Oct. 15.

WALTER—KEIGHLEY.—Lieut. C. J. Walter, qrmr., 8th N.I., to be adjt., v. Waterfield, who vacates on promotion. Dated Oct. 7. Ensign C. M. Keighley, of 1st batln. 11th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, v. Gilchrist. Dated Oct. 4.

WATERHOUSE.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from date specified:—Lieut. J. Waterhouse, R.A., asst. surveyor gen., att. to surveyor gen.'s office. June 27, 1866.

WEBSTER—HALKETT.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 15 last, apptg. Lieut. H. W. Webster, adjt., 30th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. J. Stevenson. Dated Sept. 11, making the following appts., with effect from the 17th idem, v. Capt. J. Stevenson:—Capt. H. W. Webster, adjt., to offic. as wing officer. Lieut. W. G. C. Halkett, qrmr., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

#### APPOINTMENTS—9TH N.I.

Regtl. order, dated Sept. 23, making the following appointments, v. Lieut. col. H. L. Pester, proceeding on leave:—

Major W. H. Hawes, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to officiate as comdt. Major H. R. Bradford, officg. wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. P. F. J. Toke, adjt., to officiate as wing officer.  
Lieut. R. A. Price, qrmr., to officiate as adjt.  
Capt. W. V. FitzG. Jacob, 1st wing subaltern, to officiate as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

#### THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to join the senior dept. of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and to study therein from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1870:—Lieut. C. E. Buller, F-18th brig. R.A.; Cornet L. A. C. Cook, 19th bussars; and Lieut. T. O. Wingate, 1st batt. 21st foot.

In continuation of G.O.C.C., Sept. 30, Private J. Lynch, 102nd (volunteer for 41st) foot, is directed to join the Thomason College, Roorkee, on Nov. 1.

#### QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Oct. 14.—No. 1,019.—H.E. the Governor gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt. L. A. Gregson, of the 26th foot, officg. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to be a dep. asst. qrmr. gen. on the estab., v. Major H. E. Quin, whose term of staff service in that grade will expire on Nov. 1 next.

Capt. W. S. A. Lockhart, of the late 44th regt. N.I., 2nd wing subalt., 3rd inf., Punjab force, to offic. as a dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to complete the establishment.

No. 1,051.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, Capt. W. F. Edwards, of the Bengal staff corps, is placed on the retired list from Oct. 14, and will receive the half-pay of his rank.

No. 1,052.—H.E. the Governor gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the commissioned grades of the army commissariat dept. from July 2, v. Lieut. col. J. I. Willis, app. comy. gen.:—

Lieut. col. T. H. Sibley, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and officg. dep. comy. gen., to be dep. comy. gen.

Major H. B. Chalmers asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and officg. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Major J. Leven, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and officg. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major J. S. Ogilvie, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and officg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. col. W. Briggs, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and officg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major J. A. M. Biggs, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and officg. sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. W. R. Bunbury, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class (on leave to Europe), to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

#### FURLOUGH ERRATA.

Oct. 14.—No. 4,660.—The following corrections are made under the head "North-Western Provinces" in the Notification No. 3,652, dated August 6 last:—

C. Horne, for "March 31, 1870," read "August 31, 1870."

C. Grant, for "May 13, 1870," read "May 12, 1870."

For "special leave," read "furlough" for the undermentioned officers:—Hon. A. Ross, for "August 5, 1869," read "August 4, 1869"; W. Blunt, for "October 31, 1869," read "October 29, 1869"; H. F. Moule, for "August 17, 1869," read "August 16, 1869."

#### MEDICAL.

DALY, Surg. G. H., is confirmed in the appt. of garrison surgeon, Fort William, from the date of the transfer of Dr. White to the civil dept., viz., June 22.

FOX, C. L., to offic. as civil medical officer of Tezpor, during absence, on deputation, of Imthurn.

HATCHELL, Asst. surg. C., officg. in medical charge, 17th (the Loyal Poor-beah) regt. N.I., services are placed at disposal of Govt. N.W.P. No. 1,043, Oct. 12.

HULSE, 1st Class Vet. surg. H. C., is directed to proceed to Umballa and assume veterinary charge of horses of A batty., F brig., R.H.A., at the expiration of his leave. Oct. 13.

LANGDON.—Futtehghurh station order confd., dated Aug. 12 last, apptg. Asst. surg. J. Langdon, 105th foot, to medical charge of staff and of detachment 1st N.I., v. White.

MACKENZIE, Dr. S. C., officg. 1st asst. surg., presy. general hospital, to be professor of hygiene in the Calcutta Medical College, in addition to his present duties. Oct. 12.

O'RAYE.—Lahore div. order confd., dated Sept. 16, directing Asst. surg. D. O'C. Raye, M.D., to proceed to Peshawur for duty.

SULLIVAN, Apoth. T. M., whose services have been placed at disposal of this Govt., is apptd. to the medical charge of the civil station of Beawur and of the Mhairwarra police batt. No. 2,017A, Oct. 13.

TURNER.—Morar station order confd., dated Aug. 24 last, placing Staff asst. surg. R. Turner, M.D., No. 2 batty., 24th brig. R.A., in medical charge of garrison prison fortress, Gwalior, the native hospital, P.W.D., and other staff duties, with effect from 18th idem, in addition to his other duties, v. Hale, dec., there being no qualified officer available for the duty.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DRESS AND EQUIPMENTS OF OFFICERS WITH NATIVE INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

Adjt. gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 4.—With the sanction of Government, H.E. the Commander-in-Chief directs that the following regulations for the dress and equipment of European officers serving with native infantry regiments, shall be entered as Sect. 33 of the standing orders for native infantry, and be considered as superseding G.O. No. 233, dated Aug. 14, and all previous orders on the same subject:—

Uniform of European Officers employed with Native Infantry Regiments of the Bengal Army, dressed in Red.

#### Dress.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, single breasted, eight buttons in front at equal distances, with a fly, one and three-quarters inch wide, thus buttoning well over, collar and cuffs of the regimental facing; the collar rounded off in front; the cuffs pointed; for lieutenants laced with one bar of gold lace, half an inch wide, up to a point, seven and a-half inches in height; traced outside with gold Russia braid, finishing with an Austrian knot at top, making it nine and a-half inches high, and showing a light of 3-16ths of an inch of scarlet cloth between the lace and braid, also traced inside with gold Russia braid, finishing down the cuff with crow's foot and eye, showing a light of 3-16ths of an inch of the facing cloth between the lace and braid. Captains to have two bars of lace, showing quarter inch light of the facing cloth between each, the top bar coming to a point eight inches high, traced and finished at top and bottom of the lace bars as the lieutenant's, the top tracing and knot extending ten inches high. Majors with the round eyes on the top of lace showing 3-16ths of scarlet cloth between the lace and eyes. Colonel and lieutenant-colonel have the eyes also below the lower bar of lace, showing 3-16ths of the facing cloth between the braid and lace; the skirt ten inches deep for an officer, five feet nine inches in height, with a variation of quarter inch longer or shorter for every inch difference in the height of the wearer; two plaits on skirts behind, edged white, with two buttons at waist; the skirt closed behind quite plain; the collar and front of coat edged with white, quarter inch wide; the skirts lined with white; on the shoulders a plain double gold square cord to button at top of shoulder, with a small regimental button at bottom sewn on to the shoulder seam; the collar one inch and a quarter to one inch and a half high, laced round top with gold lace, and gold braid on the collar seam. (Gold braided eyes inside the lace for field officers only.) Relative collar badges, thus—for colonel a crown and star, lieutenant-colonel a crown, major a star (other ranks omitting the braided eyes), captain a crown and star, lieutenants a crown, size of eyes half inch exterior measurement, 1-16th inch apart.

Lace.—Gold half an inch wide, vellum pattern.

Buttons.—Gilt, of uniform size, except on the shoulder, which is to be small.

Stock.—Black silk. In India a black silk neckerchief.

Trousers.—Oxford mixture cloth with a scarlet welt, quarter inch broad down the outward seam, or white linen according to the season.

Boots.—Wellington.

Spurs.—For field officers and officers ranking with field officers, yellow metal with crane necks, two inches long. For other officers, steel of similar pattern.

Sword.—Gilt half basket hilt, with the Queen's cipher inserted in the outward boss and lined with black patent leather; the grip of black fish skin, bound with a spiral of three gilt wires, length of the blade thirty-two inches and a-half, width at the shoulder one inch and an-eighth, and at twelve inches from the shoulder one inch; thickness of back at shoulder three-eighths of an inch, and at eighteen inches from the hilt

a quarter of an inch; solid flat shoulder an inch and a-half deep, and blade hollowed from the flat to within nine inches of the point, which is spear shaped, weight not less than one pound fifteen ounces without the scabbard.

Scabbard.—For field officers, brass; for all other officers, steel.

Sword Knot.—Crimson and gold strap, with acorn head.

Sword Belt.—Of enamelled white leather, one inch and a-half wide, with slings and flaps and a gilt hook; the sword when hooked up to rest upon the flap, the edge to the rear and the back to the front. To be worn over the tunic and under the serge frock and patrol jacket.

Plate.—A round clasp, gilt, having on the centre piece the number of the regiment, surmounted by a crown, both in silver, and on the outer circle a gilt wreath.

Sash.—Crimson silk net, with fringe ends, united by a crimson runner. Worn diagonally over the left shoulder, and over the sword-belt, and the ends of the fringe not to hang below the bottom of the coat. To be worn with the serge frock and white clothing.

Gloves.—White leather.

Helmet.—Ellwood's drab felt, with puggree of regimental pattern.

Forage Cap.—Blue cloth, with black leather peak and chin-strap, band of black silk, oak-leaf lace, with the regimental number in gold embroidery one inch and a-half long, placed on the band in front, black button and trimming on top.

Patrol Jacket.—Blue cloth, twenty-eight inches long, measuring from the bottom of the collar, for an officer five feet nine inches in height, with a variation of half an inch longer or shorter for each inch of difference in the height of the wearer, rounded off in front. One inch mohair braid all round and up, open slits at sides. Four double drop loops with eyes in centre, quarter inch flat plait up the front; top loop eight and a-half inches and bottom loop six inches long. One row of knitted olivets. Austrian knot on sleeve, seven inches from bottom of cuff to top of knot. Crows' toes of flat plait at top and bottom of curved side seams, with two eyes at equal distances, lower eyes one inch apart. Hook and eye up front to neck. Stand up collar, with braid on top edged only. Pockets jettied with flap in and out. For summer, white linen, with white cotton braid of similar pattern.

Shell Jacket.—Scarlet cloth edged with white, with rounded collar and pointed cuffs, five inches in height, of regimental facing; and ten small regimental buttons down the front at equal distances, and two on each sleeve. Field officers distinguished by crown and star, crown or star, in gold on collar.

Waistcoat.—Cloth of the same colour as the regimental facings, with roll collar, and four small regimental buttons. To be worn with the shell jacket.

A white linen waistcoat of the same pattern may be worn in the summer months at the discretion of commanding officers.

Cloak.—A grey cloak coat with cape, of the same pattern as prescribed for officers of British infantry.

Serge Frock.—According to the sealed pattern, collar and cuffs to be of the colour of the regimental facings.

Dress Sash.—Two and a-half inches wide; three stripes of half-inch gold, and two between of half-inch crimson silk; gold and crimson flat tassels.

Dress Trousers.—To have a stripe of gold and crimson lace down each outward seam,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide; crimson in centre  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide.

Dress Sword-Belt.—Gold, with crimson stripe in centre, of the same lace as on trousers, with carriages of similar lace  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide.

The dress sash, trousers, and sword-belt are only to be worn at levees, balls, &c., and their provision is optional with officers.

Light Infantry.—The dress and equipment of officers of light infantry regiments wearing red are to be the same as the foregoing, with the following exceptions:—

Waist Plate.—A round clasp, gilt, having on the centre piece a bugle or horn in silver, with the number of the regiment inserted in the middle on the outer circle.

Forage Cap.—Dark green cloth, with black silk oak-leaf band; black leather peak and chin strap; gold embroidered bugle or horn above the number; black button and trimming on the top.

Uniform of European Officers serving with Regiments Dressed in Green.—Distinctions of Rank.

Colonel, crown and star; Lieutenant-colonel, crown; Major, star.—Collar laced all round with black lace; figured braiding within the lace. Sleeve ornament, lace and figured braiding eleven inches deep.

Captain, crown and star.—Collar laced round the top with black lace, with figured braiding below the lace. Sleeve ornament, knot of square cord with figured braiding eight inches deep.

Lieutenant, crown; Ensign, star.—Collar laced round the top with black lace, and plain edging of braid. Sleeve ornament, knot of square cord and braid seven inches deep.

The collar badges in black silk embroidery. On patrol jacket by field officers only.

Jacket.—Tunic, rifle green, with collar and cuffs of regimental facings, single breasted, the collar rounded in front. On each side of the breast five loops of black square cord with netted caps and drops, fastening with worked olivets, the top loop eight inches long, the bottom one four inches. A double cord on the shoulders, with small regimental button. The jacket edged all round (except the collar) with black square cord. On the back seams a single cord, forming three eyes at the top, passing under a netted cap at the waist, below which it is doubled and terminating in a knot at the bottom of skirt. The skirt nine inches deep for an officer five feet nine inches in height, with the variation of a quarter of an inch for every inch of difference in height, and lined with black, and rounded off in front.

Trousers.—Rifle-green cloth, with a braid of black mohair, two inches wide down the outward seam, or, for summer wear, white linen.

Stock.—Black silk. In India a black silk neckerchief.

Boots.—Wellington.

Spurs.—Steel, crane neck, two inches long.

Sword.—Same as prescribed for officers dressed in red, except that the hilt is of steel, and the device is a crown and bugle.

Scabbard.—Steel.

Sword Knot.—Black leather.

Sword Belt.—Black leather, one inch and a-half wide, with slings, silver snake clasp and mountings; to be worn under the jacket.

Pouch.—Black leather, with a silver bugle on the flap.

Pouch-Belt.—Black patent leather, three inches wide, with silver regimental plate, whistle and chain.

Gloves.—Black leather.

Patrol Jacket.—Rifle-green instead of blue cloth; rifle-green cloth (or white linen, according to the season) same pattern and braid as prescribed for regiments dressed in red.

Forage Cap.—Rifle-green cloth, plain black silk oak-leaf band, black button and braid on top, black leather chin strap.

Helmet.—Black felt, Ellwood pattern, to be worn with a white or drab cover (according to colour of uniform) in the summer months, and puggree of regimental pattern.

Cloak.—Same as prescribed for officers dressed in red.

Shell Jacket.—Rifle-green cloth, with black studs to hook and eye up the front, edged all round with black square cord; collar and cuffs to be of the colour of the regimental facings. Sleeve ornament, knot of square cord seven inches deep.

Field officers distinguished by a crown and star, crown or star in black silk embroidery on collar.

Waistcoat.—Cloth of the same colour as the regimental facings, with roll collar, with four small regimental buttons; to be worn with the shell jacket.

Uniform of European Officers Serving with Regiments Dressed in Drab.

Officers belonging to regiments dressed in drab are to wear drab uniforms of the pattern prescribed for regiments dressed in green, with regimental facings.

Gloves.—Drab leather.

Helmet.—Drab felt, Ellwood pattern.

Spurs.—Steel.

Sword.—Same as prescribed for regiments dressed in green.

Scabbard.—Steel.

Pouch.—Brown leather, same pattern as prescribed for regiments dressed in green, with number of regiment in silver on flap.

Pouch-Belt.—Brown leather, three inches wide, with silver regimental plate.

Sword-Belt.—Brown leather, same pattern and mountings as prescribed for regiments dressed in green.

Shell Jacket.—Drab cloth, with drab studs to hook and eye up the front, edged all round with drab square cord, collar and cuffs to be of the colour of the regimental facings, sleeve ornament, knot of square cord seven inches deep.

Field officers distinguished by a crown and star, crown or star in drab silk embroidery on collar.

Waistcoat.—Cloth of the same colour as the regimental facings, with roll collar, with four small regimental buttons. To be worn with the shell jacket.

Note.—A white linen waistcoat of the same pattern may be worn in the summer months, at the discretion of commanding officers.

Horse Furniture for Mounted Officers of Infantry.—For Officers of Regiments dressed in Red.

Saddle.—Hunting, girths blue.

Saddle Cloth.—Of the same colour as the facings of the regiment, two feet ten inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth, to be trimmed with one row of half inch lace the same as worn on the coat, edged with a small Vandyke of scarlet cloth, and the badge of army rank, embroidered in silver on the corners.

Bridle.—Of brown leather, cavalry pattern, bent branch bit with gilt bosses, having the rose, thistle, and shamrock in the centre, encircled with the words, "infantry mounted officers," and the crown above; front and roses to correspond in colour with the facings of the regiment.

Chain.—Steel chain reins.

Holsters.—To be covered with black patent leather.

For Officers of Regiments Dressed in Green.

Saddle Cloth.—Shabracque of black lamb-kin, three feet four inches long, twenty-one inches deep in front and twelve inches behind, with rounded corners in front and rear.

Bridle.—Brown leather, cavalry pattern, with green front and roses, and bronze bosses and buckles.

Chain.—Steel chain reins.

Holsters.—To be covered with black patent leather.

For Officers of Regiments Dressed in Drab.

Saddle Cloth.—Drab, two feet ten inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth. The saddle cloth of a field officer to be trimmed with one row of half-inch braid, the same as worn on the coat, edged with a small Vandyke of scarlet cloth, and badge of army rank embroidered in silver on the corners.

Bridle.—Of brown leather, cavalry pattern, bent branch bit with silver gilt bosses, having the rose, thistle, and shamrock in the centre, encircled by the words, "infantry mounted officers," and the crown above; front and roses to correspond with the facings of the regiment.

Chain.—Steel chain reins.

Holsters.—To be covered with black patent leather.

By order of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief,

FRED. THESIGER, Colonel, Adjutant-General.

## ALTERATIONS IN THE RELIEF OF BRITISH TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 15.*—With the sanction of Government, the following alterations in the relief of British troops for 1869-70 are ordered:—

A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.—A battery, from Meerut to Peshawur (instead of Rawul Pindee), on Nov. 1, by routes Nos. 181 and 251.

B battery, from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, on relief by D battery, A brigade, by route No. 251.

D battery, from Meerut to Peshawur (instead of Sealkote), on Nov. 4, by routes Nos. 181 and 251.

E battery, from Peshawur to Sealkote, on relief by A battery, A brigade, by routes Nos. 251 and 584.

1st battalion 11th foot, from Fyzabad to Morar, on Nov. 1, by routes Nos. 419 and 153, to Cawnpore, thence by rail to Agra, thence by route No. 23 to Morar.

Her Majesty's 103rd foot, from Morar to Delhi, on relief by 1st battalion 11th regiment, by route No. 23 to Agra, thence left wing to Delhi by rail; head quarters and right wing to Deobund by rail, thence march to Roorkhee.

## MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

*Oct. 13.*—No. 1,046.—In view to prevent inconvenience, the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that military officers of the Bengal Presidency proceeding to Bombay to appear before the standing medical committee to obtain sick leave to Europe, are to provide themselves with two copies of their medical cases, &c. (both of which must be taken by themselves), one for their own use in Europe, and the other for record in the office of the standing medical committee at Bombay.

## RE-ORGANISATION OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, Oct. 13.*—No. 1,047.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following paragraphs of a military letter from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, No. 151, dated June 17:—

Para. 1. Your Excellency's letter, No. 410, dated Oct. 24 last, forwarding copies of correspondence on the subject of the re-organisation of the judge advocate general's dept. in India, has been considered by me in Council.

2. After careful consideration, your Government have arrived at a decided opinion that there should be one homogeneous department for India, having for its head a specially-selected barrister as judge advocate general (which has been prospectively sanctioned), who should be attached to the head-quarters of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

That at each Presidency there should be a deputy judge advocate general—a military officer—selected for ability and departmental experience.

That these officers should transact business personally with their respective commanders in chief, and represent the local head of the department in each army, but all subordinate to, and in direct and intimate communication with, the judge advocate general for India.

That the divisional or district officers should have the designation of "deputy judge advocate," and be available for the employment in any Presidency.

3.

I fully approve of these arrangements under which your Government anticipate that, when the system is brought into full operation, the number of deputy judge advocates may be reduced, without impairing the efficiency of the department.

4. I also approve of your proposal to allow a staff salary of Rs. 1,200 to the office of deputy judge advocate general in Bengal, and Rs. 1,000 to the same office in Madras and Bombay respectively.

No. 1,048.—With reference to general order No. 1,017 of this date, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following appointment:—

Mr. W. G. Romaine, barrister at law, to be judge advocate general in India, on a salary of £5,000 per annum, commencing from the date of his assuming charge of his office.

From the date of Mr. Romaine assuming charge of his office the designation of the several officers now at the head of the department in the three presidencies will be changed from that of judge advocate to deputy judge advocate general, but the existing incumbents will retain their present salaries.

The appointment of deputy judge advocate general at army head quarters as now existing will cease, and the officer now officiating in it will revert to his substantive position in the department.

The general officers commanding in chief in Madras and Bombay are empowered to submit to the Commander in Chief in India, for the opinion and advice of the judge advocate general all proceedings of general courts marshal on British officers and soldiers in the disposal of which they may experience difficulty or doubt.

After final disposal by the local commanders in chief, the proceedings of all general courts martial on British officers and soldiers are to be forwarded for the information of the judge advocate general, and for such observation as they may appear to him to call for—a course similar to that which is followed in the ultimate transmission of proceedings of general courts martial to the judge advocate general in London.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates have been reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the tests specified on Oct. 4, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—High Proficiency in Hindoo: Ensign Boileau, 41st foot, probationer staff corps, officiating 2nd squadron subaltern, 11th Bengal cavalry. High Proficiency in Persian: Lieut. Wilmer, staff corps, officiating adjutant, 13th N.I. Persian under Clause 8: Lieut. Campbell, staff corps, quartermaster 27th N.I. Higher Standard in Hindoostanee: Lieut. Rogers, R.A., probationer staff corps, 2nd wing subaltern, 4th Goorkhas; Capt. Terry, 2nd battalion 25th foot; Lieut. Gordon, 79th foot; Lieut. Massy, 92nd foot, probationer staff corps, 2nd wing subaltern 23rd N.I.; Ensign Gaisford and Private Walsb, 96th foot.

BARODA STATION.—With reference to G.O. No. 195, dated March 21, 1867, Baroda will in future be a third class station staff appointment.

EDUCATION.—EXAMINATION BOARD.—The Hon. the Lieutenant-governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to form a board of examiners of the Upper Educational Institutions in the North-Western Provinces for 1869:—English Literature: Mr. Gough, Professor Anglo-Sanscrit Department, Benares College. History, Philosophy, &c.: Mr. G. A. Stack, Professor of Literature, Bareilly College. Mathematics: Mr. Boutflower, Professor of Mathematics, Agra College.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. col. F. W. Ripley, Bengal staff corps (date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 4); and Capt. H. V. Mathias, Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, 2nd class, Upper Godavery (date of arrival at Bombay, Sept. 17). Mr. A. M. Russell, assistant commissioner in Central Provinces, reported his return on the 13th Oct. from furlough to Europe, and has proceeded to Balaghat to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, during the absence of Capt. Bloomfield.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe, &c., in October last, on medical certificate, under rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Vet. surgeon G. A. A. Oliver, A brig. R.H.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Major A. L. Annesley, 11th hussars, to England, for fifteen months from Oct. 15, private affairs. Lieut. F. Shuttleworth, 11th hussars, to England, for fifteen months from Oct. 15, private affairs. Cornet B. W. Blake, 20th hussars, for one month from date of quitting regiment to port of embarkation, and thence to England for six months, private affairs. Capt. and local major W. C. S. Clarke, 21st hussars, to England, via Bombay, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, private affairs, doing duty with troops on voyage if required. Capt. and local major W. A. Ross, No. 7 batty. 22nd brig. R.A., to remain at Simla, from Aug. 17 to Nov. 1, in extension. Capt. L. A. Powys, 59th foot, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, private affairs. Asst. surgeon J. Barry, M.D., 82nd foot, to Eng and, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Capt. and local major R. A. Taylor, 103rd foot, to remain in England from Nov. 17 till the arrival of the 103rd foot in England, private affairs, in extension. Ensign P. H. Wallerstein, 24th N.I., to the Presidency, from Oct. 10 to April 10 next, to study the native languages, as a special case, under the rules of 1868. Major J. Leven, Bombay staff corps, one month, from Oct. 29, to Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Capt. E. C. Ainslie, 60th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. H. Semple, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Ensign S. R. Elwes, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. A. D. Broughton, 96th foot, instructor of musketry, to Bangalore and Ceylon, from Sept. 26 to Dec. 25. Capt. M. McN. Rind, 107th foot, station staff, Landour, to Calcutta, from Oct. 3 to Nov. 3. Lieut. col. J. Ward, Bengal inf., to Bombay, for twenty days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service. The extension of furlough for eighteen months granted to Lieut. Ryves, 13th Bengal cavalry, is cancelled (Oct. 11). Major Sladen, political agent, Mandalay, has furlough for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. F. E. Lewis, commanding No. 1 Punjab L.F. battery, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.—The following gentlemen have obtained furlough to Europe, &c., on medical certificate (October), under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. B. L. Forbes, officiating assistant to the deputy commissioner of paper currency, Kurrachee, is allowed leave of absence for twenty months. Mr. F. Macnaughten, officiating magistrate and collector of Bustee, is granted three months' leave of absence, with effect from Aug. 31 last. Mr. F. S. Wigram, officiating magistrate and collector of Mirzapore, is granted twenty months' leave of absence to Europe, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from Sept. 24. Lieut. C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., executive engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, availed himself on Oct. 5 of the privilege leave for six weeks granted him in notification No. 1,2881-c, dated Sept. 23. Mr. C. Douglas, collector of customs, Raepore, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from Sept. 8. Mr. J. W. Tawney, assistant commissioner, Wurdah, is permitted to proceed to Europe for twenty months, from date of embarkation. Subsidiary leave for ten days is granted to Mr. J. W. Tawney. Mr. E. Moffatt, officiating district superintendent of police, Ellichpore district, in the Hyderabad assigned districts, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from Oct. 5. Lieut. colonel R. J. Meade, C.S.I., agent to the Governor general for Central India, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in the notification in this department, dated Dec. 4, 1868, No. 2,036, for twenty-two days, viz., from Dec. 20, 1868, to Jan. 11, 1869. Lieut. col. E. Thompson, first assistant agent, performed the duties of the agency during Lieut. col. Meade's absence. Mr. W. H. Grimley, officiating superintendent of Dearah surveys, Rajshabye division, for ten days, under financial resolution No. 2,749, dated Sept. 24, 1867, to enable him to attend the examination in Bengalee by the high proficiency test to be held in Calcutta in Jan. next. Mr. G. H. Blyth, revenue surveyor, 3rd grade, 2nd division, Lower provinces, for three months, under Secretary of State's despatch, No. 255, dated Nov. 8, 1865, from such date in Nov. as he may avail himself of the indulgence. Mr. A. H. Benton, assistant commissioner, Gurgaon, one month from Dec. 12, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta to present himself for examination in Persian. Capt. Ramsay, officiating cantonment magistrate, Ambala, has extension of leave for one month from Sept. 7. Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Capt. C. H. Grace, deputy commissioner, Mundla, from Nov. 1, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. W. Tawney, of the Bengal C.S., assistant commissioner, Wurdah, is permitted to proceed to Europe for twenty months, from date of embarkation. Capt. Wall, district superintendent of police, Goojranwalla, one month, from Oct. 13, preparatory to his embarking for Europe, on furlough.



## Madras.

### CIVIL.

CAMPBELL, R. P., acting mag. of Royapettah police court, assumed charge of the court from Capt. T. Weidon on Oct. 13.  
 CLARKE, T. G., mag. of the town police court, resumed charge of the court in the afternoon of Oct. 12.  
 GARTHWAITE, L., inspector of schools, 6th div., has passed the high proficiency test in Canarese prescribed for officers of the educational dept., and has been assigned a reward of Rs. 1,000. Oct. 19.  
 HOBSON, W., acting civil and sess. judge of Cuddalore, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy at that station, v. Mr. G. Ellis. Oct. 19.  
 IRVINE, G. D., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, during employment of Mr. Daniel on other duty. Oct. 19.  
 JONES, J. B., asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore, to be asst. to coll. and mag. of North Arcot, from Oct. 1. [on Oct. 14.  
 LUSHINGTON, F., accountant gen., Madras, resumed charge of his office.  
 MACDOUGALL.—The services of Capt. J. Macdougall, Madras staff corps, were replaced at the disposal of the C. in C., from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as acting cantonment mag. of Cannanore.  
 MASTER, J. H., acting coll. and mag. of Bellary, to be a lay trustee of Trinity Church at that station, v. Mr. H. E. Sullivan. Oct. 19.  
 MASTER, C. G., to offic. as coll. and mag. of Nellore during the employment of Longley on other duty. Oct. 19.  
 MELVILLE, R. J., to act as sub coll. of Nellore during the absence of Burnett on leave. This appt. will take effect from the termination of the special duty on which Master is now engaged.  
 NELSON, J. H., M.A., Madras C.S., attained the rank of 4th class on Oct. 7.  
 OVERBURY, E. N., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, during employment of Sharp on other duty. This cancels the appt. of Irvine notified in the *Gazette* of Oct. 5. Dated Oct. 19.  
 PRITCHARD, T., dep. coll. and mag. of the 3rd class, is posted to the Tanjore dist. for gen. duties. Oct. 19.  
 TURNER, E., asst. to coll. and mag. of Kurnool, is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language. Oct. 19.

### MILITARY.

MACINTYRE, Ensign A. H., of H.M.'s 109th regt., 2nd wing subalt. 11th regt. N.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps from Sept. 30, 1868, and promoted to rank of lieutenant from same date. No. 342, Oct. 19.  
 MURRAY, Capt. G., staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 21st regt. N.I., has returned to duty, by permission of the Home Government. He arrived at Bombay on Oct. 9.  
 ROBERTSON, Lieut. D., staff corps, services placed at disposal of Govt. of India for employment in Foreign dept. No. 339, Oct. 16.

### MEDICAL.

DICKINSON, Surg. J. E., zillah surg. of Rajahmundry, services replaced at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for military duty. Oct. 19.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough on medical certificate (October):—Lieut. col. J. Puckle, deputy superintendent, 2nd class, Mysore commission, two years, under Rules of 1868. Major R. H. W. Magrath, staff corps, acting assistant commissary general, 1st class, has furlough for two years, private affairs, under Rules of 1868. Brevet col. R. A. Doria, 5th N.I., from Oct. 10 last, or date of departure, for one month—Bombay, preparatory to embarking for England on the leave granted in G.G.O. May 18 last.

CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tinnevely, for three months, in extension of the three months' privilege leave granted him on June 29. Mr. A. J. Stuart, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevely, one month's privilege leave, from date of his being relieved by Mr. Pennington. Mr. F. S. Child, civil and session judge of Tinnevely, furlough for one year and ten months, instead of that for one year, dated Aug. 4 last. The unexpired portion of the privilege leave, for two months, granted to Mr. G. D. Irvine, Madras civil service, is cancelled. Mr. S. Francis, head accountant and manager, superintending engineer's office, 4th division, has been granted two months' leave, on private affairs. Surg. J. Miller, M.D., surgeon to H.E. the Governor with charge of the body guard, is permitted to avail himself, from Oct. 21, of the unexpired portion of the grant of privilege leave for sixty days.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

ASTON, H. F., C.S., reported his arrival on Oct. 9. Oct. 25.  
 KYTE, C. J., asst. to the revenue comr., Southern div., to be placed first in the second grade in list of deputy collectors, dated Aug. 18. Oct. 27.  
 THOMAS, L., is apptd. 4th grade acct. in railway dept. from Oct. 21.  
 WILLIAMS, R. K., is apptd. 1st grade accountant in railway dept. Oct. 27.

### MILITARY.

ABBOTT.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty on Oct. 16:—Lieut. H. B. Abbott, staff corps, officg. asst. to Gov. gen.'s agent, Rajpootana. No. 974.  
 ADDISON, Lieut. col. T., C.B., 1st batln. 2nd foot, is apptd. a brig. gen. on the estab., in succession to Brig. gen. Pratt, C.B., proceeding with his regt., the 1st batln. 23rd regt. Royal Welsh fusiliers, to England.

COMYN.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Oct. 15, directing Capt. Comyn, qmrm., to perform the duties of wing officer, in addition to his own, v. Major Bolton.

FISHE.—Deolallee station order confirmed, dated Sept. 24, apptg. Lieut. Fische, 2nd batln. 1st foot, interpreter, v. Gordon.

THACKER, Lieut. col. J., acting examiner of commissariat accounts, will perform the duties of examiner of medical accounts, in addition to his own, during the absence on m.c. of Surg. major J. R. Miller.

WOOD, Lieut. A., staff corps, to officiate as 2nd wing subalt. of 29th N.I. Wooldridge.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Oct. 5, apptg. Lieut. (local capt.) De Lacy Wooldridge asst. instructor of musketry to 49th foot.

### MEDICAL.

DE TATHAM, Asst. surg. H. De. on duty at Nusseerabad, is directed to return to Deesa forthwith, and resume med. charge of the 20th regt. N.I. Oct. [No. 988.]

GILBERT, Surg. major J., is apptd. to med. charge of 3rd regt. N.I. HOWELL, Asst. surg. J. A., is brought on the strength of the Bombay med. estab. from Oct. 11. No. 716.

HULSEBERG, Staff surg. J. W., is brought on the strength of this presy. from Oct. 16, the date of his arrival at Bombay. No. 731.

PURCELL, Staff asst. surg., is attached to do duty with the 49th regt. Oct. RIDDELL, Surg. A. N. E., received charge of the civil and police hospitals, and registrarship of marriages at Ahmednuggur on Oct. 24, from Thorp.

SPENCE, Staff asst. surg., to gen. duty, northern div. of the army. Oct.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### REMOVAL OF HEAD QUARTERS.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Poona, Oct. 21.—The head qrs. of the army will be established at Mahabeshwur on the 3rd prox. The following officers will proceed with army head qrs.:—The adj. gen. of the army; the qmrm. gen. of the army. Correspondence of an emergent nature only is to be addressed to Mahabeshwur; all other correspondence to be addressed to the adj. general, Poona.

CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.—Capt. H. C. Stevens, 3rd squadron officer 3rd regt. Madras L.C., to Europe for two years, on medical certificate. The privilege leave granted to the Rev. C. Walford, M.A., has been changed from leave for one month to leave for six weeks, dating from Oct. 6. Mr. C. M. Paradize, deputy conservator of forests, Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

FURLOUGH TO OFFICERS OF ENGINEERS.—The Government of India has ruled that officers of the Royal Engineers on the Imperial Establishment will, on transfer to the Public Works Department, be considered as entitled to the benefits of the furlough regulations, as forming part of the civil administration of the country, counting service from date of arrival in India; but officers joining the sappers and miners from England, who are not inclined to enter the Public Works Department, will only enjoy such leave as is conceded, under her Majesty's regulations, to officers of British regiments.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868:—Lieut. W. Scott, staff corps, adjutant 12th regiment N.I. Quartermaster Mathews, 3rd hussars, six months from date of embarkation, to proceed to England, on private affairs. Cornet Berkeley, 3rd hussars, from Aug. 1 to Nov. 9, on private affairs. [This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G.O.C., No. 637.] Capt. Angelo, 2nd battalion 1st royals, for four months from Oct. 1, on private affairs. Lieut. Walker, 1st battalion 21st foot, from Oct. 14 to Nov. 12, to proceed to Glizree, on medical certificate. Major Gillespie, 10th foot, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 14, to remain at Kurrahee, on medical certificate. Ens. Orr, 108th foot, from Nov. 1 to March 1, 1870, on private affairs. Lieut. Harris (acting deputy assistant commissary general), from Nov. 1 to Nov. 20, to Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 16.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. G. V. C. Napier to be capt., by purch., v. D. H. Doherty, ret.; Cornet J. L. Young to be lieut., by purch., v. Napier; T. H. Peckham, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Young; Nov. 17.

5th Lancers.—Lieut. E. H. Saunders to be capt., by purch., v. F. H. Hamilton, ret.; Cornet A. Herdman to be lieut., by purch., v. Saunders; C. H. V. Garbett, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Herdman; Nov. 17.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. W. S. Greene, from 68th foot, to be lieut., v. Boulderson, who exchanges; Nov. 17.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. P. H. Moubray has been permitted to resign his commission; Nov. 17.

Royal Engineers.—The temporary commissions as lieutenant of the undermentioned officers have been made permanent from the date stated against their respective names, viz.:—H. M. Chambers; Jan. 16, 1867. J. F. Lewis, Jan. 15, 1867. F. R. de Wolke, R. M. Barkie, C. H. M. Kensington, W. G. Morris, H. Denison, W. H. James, J. H. Thurburn, W. H. Johnstone, M. H. Gregson, H. H. Settle; Jan. 10, 1867. L. F. Brown, R. Gardiner, J. F. Howson, J. Hare, R. F. Moore, G. Henry; Jan. 8, 1868.

2nd Foot.—Ensign W. W. Brownjohn to be lieut., by purch., v. Gwyn, prom.; Oct. 9. J. R. H. Richards, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Brownjohn; Nov. 17.

36th Foot.—Staff surg. J. C. Knipe to be surg., v. A. Bell, dec.; Nov. 17. 59th Foot.—Major R. Lacy, from 33rd foot, to be major, v. E. F. Chadwick, who exchanges; Nov. 17.

60th Foot.—Lieut. H. S. Marsham to be adjt., v. Lieut. Wallace, prom. ; Nov. 14.

76th Foot.—Lieut. J. Talbot to be capt., without purch., v. Brevet major H. H. Lacy, dec.; Ensign C. C. Egerton to be lieut., without purch., v. Talbot; Oct. 19.

104th Foot.—Ensign M. E. T. Sherwill to be lieut., v. W. Loch, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; May 28.

105th Foot.—Ensign W. W. Beagin to be lieut., v. E. A. Money, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Sept. 22.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. J. A. Turner, from the royal art., to be staff surg., v. T. C. Brady, placed upon half pay; Staff Asst. surg. T. J. Tucker to be staff surgeon, v. J. C. Knibe, apptd. to 36th foot; Asst. surg. J. Bonnyman, M.B., from 89th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. E. M'Shane, placed on half-pay; Nov. 17.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ALLCOCK—At Baddegama, Oct. 6, wife of the Rev. J. Allcock, C.M.S., son.

ARBUTHNOT—At Madras, Oct. 23, wife of W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq., daughter.

BARR—At Maulmain, Oct. 13, wife of G. E. Barr, asst. comnr., British Burmah, son.

BERLIE—At Nellore, Oct. 20, wife of Mr. H. Berlie, D.P.W., daughter.

BORRADAILE—At Kirkee, Oct. 22, wife of Capt. G. W. Borradaile, R.H.A., son. [Medical Service, son.]

BROWNE—At Mussoorie, Oct. 14, wife of James Browne, Esq., Bengal Brooks—At Bandora, Oct. 27, wife of Mr. J. Brooks, son. [daughter.]

BUCKNER—At Umballa, Oct. 22, wife of Mr. J. W. Buckner, postmaster, Cairns—At Bangalore, Oct. 15, wife of Mr. J. D. Cairns, daughter.

CHAPMAN—At The Yarrows, Simla, Oct. 12, wife of Capt. Abel H. Chapman, 19th hussars, son.

CHAPMAN—At Segowlie, Chumparun, Oct. 22, wife of Capt. H. Chapman, 8th Bengal cav., son.

CLERK—At Jubbulpoor, Central Provinces, Oct. 25, wife of Mr. O. Deacon Clerk, C.E., G.I.P. Railway, daughter.

COOKE—At Peshawur, Oct. 16, wife of Bandmaster R. A. Cooke, 104th Bengal fusiliers, daughter.

COWIE—At Simla, Oct. 19, wife of T. H. Cowie, her Majesty's advocate-general, son.

CUMMING—At Bangalore, Oct. 3, wife of Lieut. F. H. T. Gordon Cumming, Mysore Commission, son. [advocate, son.]

DEWET—At Rangoon, Oct. 14, wife of J. V. D. DeWet, Government Dewar—At Hyderabad, Scinde, Oct. 11, wife of I. R. J. Dewar, Lieut. royal horse artillery, son.

D'EMDEN—At Bombay, Oct. 28, wife of G. L. D'Emden, son.

D'FRAGA—At 33, Shibtolah-lane, Calcutta, Oct. 18, Mrs. A. E. D'Fraga, daughter.

DIXON—At Umballa, Oct. 17, wife of Capt. A. Dixon, R.H.A., son.

DORAN—At Howrah, Oct. 20, wife of H. Doran, daughter.

DUCASSE—At No. 88, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Oct. 23, wife of Capt. C. E. Ducasse, daughter. [depot, daughter.]

DUNN—At Poona, Oct. 23, wife of Paymaster sergeant J. Dunn, general Ewing—At Mussoorie, Oct. 8, wife of E. Ewing, veterinary surgeon, royal artillery, son.

EYRE—At Chupra, Oct. 8, wife of J. E. A. Eyre, son.

FITZPATRICK—Oct. 18, wife of Capt. F. S. Fitzpatrick, 27th regiment Madras infantry, son.

GLOAG—At the Royal Artillery Barracks, North Tremulgherry, Secunderabad, Deccan, Oct. 7, wife of Capt. A. R. Gloag, R.A., son.

GANTZER—At Calcutta, Oct. 20, wife of D. A. Gantzer, P.W.D., son.

GILL—At Arcot, Oct. 14, wife of J. Gill, Madras Railway, daughter.

GORDON—At Calcutta, Oct. 20, wife of D. C. Gordon, son.

HAMILTON—At Calcutta, Oct. 19, wife of Capt. G. J. Hamilton, 26th Cameronians, daughter.

HANNAY—At Debrooghur, Assam, Oct. 11, wife of H. Hannay, son.

HERRING—At Farbul House, Matheran, Oct. 24, wife of C. Herring, son.

HENDERSON—At Belmont House, Rangoon, Oct. 18, wife of J. Henderson, son.

HIGGINBOTHAM—At Bombay, Oct. 19, wife of J. J. Higginbotham, son.

HOPKINS—At Delhi, Oct. 19, wife of F. Hopkins, son.

JOLLEY—At Military-square, Bombay, Oct. 23, wife of D. Jolley, harbour master, daughter.

KELLY—At Serampore, Oct. 21, wife of J. Hugh Kelly, son.

KENNELLY—At Bombay, Oct. 23, wife of J. Kennelly, son.

LACEY—At Pooree, Oct. 18, Mrs. D. Lacey, daughter.

LOW—At Nynee Tal, Oct. 1, wife of Capt. I. Low, cadre 5th European light cavalry, son.

MACNAGHTEN—At Poona, Oct. 26, wife of Capt. Macnaghten, daughter.

MCDERMOTT—At Peshawur, Oct. 9, wife of Ens. P. McDermott, deputy assistant commissary of ordnance, daughter.

MARRYAT—At the Marine Lines, Bombay, Oct. 23, wife of Lieut. E. L. Marryat, R.E., son.

MILLER—At Nynee Tal, Oct. 11, wife of C. E. Miller, son.

MOFFAT—At Bankipore, Patna, Oct. 20, wife of Eustace Moffat, Berar police, daughter.

O'BRIAN—At Poona, Oct. 22, wife of J. M. O'Brian, son.

ORR—At Bombay, Oct. 21, wife of Capt. J. W. Orr, staff corps, son.

ORTON—At Peshawur, Oct. 21, wife of Rev. F. Orton, chaplain, daughter.

PRITCHARD—At Madras, Oct. 21, wife of Vet. surg. T. Pritchard, son.

RICHARDSON—At Allahabad, Oct. 21, wife of Dr. Richardson, daughter.

RIDDELL—At Delhi, Oct. 20, wife of Capt. Henry Vansittart Riddell, asst. comr., Punjab, son.

RIPLEY—At Calcutta, Oct. 16, wife of Lieut. col. Frederick William Ripley, Bengal staff corps, son.

ROSS—At Bellary, Aug. 21, wife of Mr. Melbourne Edward Ross, engineer and railway contractor, daughter.

RYVES—At Nynee Tal, Oct. 13, wife of Lieut. T. J. Ryves, district superintendent of police, Shahjehanpore, son.

SELF—At Victoria Hotel, Rajpore, N.W.P., Oct. 26, wife of C. T. Self, daughter.

SMITH—At Nagpore, Central Provinces, Oct. 25, wife of Mr. H. Smith, postal department, son.

SNEDDON—At 21, Strand, Calcutta, Oct. 19, wife of A. Sneddon, H.M.'s Stark—At Taljhari, Rajmehal, Oct. 18, wife of A. Stark, daughter.

SUMMERS—At Mazagon, Oct. 24, wife of G. A. Summers, son.

SUNNER—At Tonghoo, British Burmah, Sept. 17, wife of B. L. Sunner, H.M.'s 76th regt., daughter.

TROUP—At Simla, Oct. 16, wife of Major gen. C. Troup, C.B., son.

VAUX—At Calcutta, Oct. 20, wife of A. H. Vaux, son.

WALLINGER—At Poona, Oct. 25, wife of Mr. W. A. Wallinger, deputy conservator of forests, son. [Oudh forests, daughter.]

WOOD—At Lucknow, Oct. 17, wife of Capt. E. S. Wood, conservator Wright—At Rancegunge, Oct. 16, wife of A. C. Wright, son.

### MARRIAGES.

BRADSHAW—BETTS.—At Byculla, Bombay, Oct. 25, Oswald M. Bradshaw, Madras staff corps, to Alice, daughter of W. Betts, of Teignmouth, South Devon.

CLARKE—TAYLOR.—At Lucknow, Major E. G. Clark, Bengal staff corps, to Edith E., daughter of J. Taylor, of Stockwell.

CLARKE—MCKEE.—At Coonoor, Oct. 21, H. T. Clarke, second son of R. G. Clarke, M.C.S., to Louisa, daughter of Rev. J. McKee, D.D.

CORNWALL—BANISTER.—At Dehra, Oct. 16, G. Cornwall, Bengal C.S., to Emily G., daughter of Surgeon-major G. Banister.

DUNCAN—FOX.—At Christ Church, Kamptee, Oct. 5, R. R. Duncan to Margaret E., daughter of Deputy Asst. Comsy. J. Fox.

ENGLAND—MCNEILE.—At Simla, Oct. 14, A. England, 10th Bengal lancers, to Eliza M., daughter of Lieut. col. W. McNeile, Bengal staff corps.

INGLIS—WRIGHT.—At Allahabad, Oct. 12, George Inglis, E.I.R., to Letitia, daughter of James Wright, of Allahabad.

LESLIE—MOCKLER.—At Trichinopoly, Oct. 14, James Leslie, garrison sergeant major, Trichinopoly, to Mrs. Julia Mockler, widow of the late Sergeant major Michael Mockler, 17th regiment, M.N.I.

PORTER—BROOKS.—At Christ Church, Mussoorie, Oct. 16, Fortescue Willoughby Porter, B.C.S., to Blanche E., daughter of Alfred H. Brooks, of Calcutta.

SHIELD—LANCASTER.—At the Cathedral, Bombay, Oct. 18, John Charlesworth, son of Robert Spencer Shield, of Birkenhead, to Bessie, daughter of the late Dr. J. J. Lancaster, R.N., of Liverpool.

WEBSTER—DALTON.—At the Temporary Church of the S. P. G. Mission, Ranchie, Chota Nagpore, Oct. 17, George Kenedy Webster, C.S., barrister-at-law, to Fanny A. O. T., daughter of Gustavus Tuite Dalton, of Eurika, Kells Co., Meath.

### DEATHS.

ANTROBUS—At Scebpore, Oct. 28, D. Antrobus, surveyor and assessor, Howrah municipality, aged 35.

BALDWIN—At Ahmedabad, Oct. 19, Lieut. C. F. Baldwin, R.E., Bombay, second son of the late W. W. J. Baldwin, of Steele Hill, Maidstone, aged 29.

BANISTER—At Kohat, Oct. 14, Lieut. C. A. Banister, 4th Punjab cav.

FOX—On board the *Orwell*, off Madeira, Aug. 16, E. Fox, late surgeon, East Indian Railway, eldest son of the late R. Fox, of Godmanchester, surgeon, aged 43.

GARDINER—At Malligaum, Oct. 27, Mabel F., infant daughter of G. Gray—At Munora, Kurrachee, Oct. 16, Alexander, son of R. Gray, chief eng. steamer *Daymar*, aged 1 year and 6 months.

HARRISON—At Lahore, Oct. 14, Arthur W., infant son of Mrs. R. W. Harrison, aged 1.

HENNESSY—At Cawnpore, Oct. 22, Catherine G., daughter of Lieut. D. C. Hennessy, qrmr. 10th regt. N.I. [daughter of J. Ker, C.E.]

KER—At Breach Candy-road, Bombay, Oct. 28, Catherine S., infant MACKENZIE—At Kurrachee, Oct. 14, Alexander S., infant son of Mr. David Mackenzie, aged 14 months.

PINDER—At Broach, Oct. 26, wife of Mr. G. W. Pinder, telegraph master.

QUAID—At Peshawur, Oct. 7, John, son of P. Quaid, barrack master.

RAHARD—At Calcutta, Oct., Louis A., infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Rahard.

SINCLAIR—At Gowhatty, Oct. 17, Eleanor Elizabeth M., infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Sinclair.

SMITH—At Gorupdio Chinchpogly, Oct. 26, Harry, son of Mr. R. C. Smith, G. I. P. Railway, aged 44 years.

SPIERS—At Byculla, Oct. 26, wife of Mr. William Valentine Spiers, sub registrar, Mazagon district, aged 27.

THOMPSON—At Saharanpore, Oct. 22, wife of Mr. J. N. Thompson, aged 28.

WEBB—At Bombay, Oct. 25, Charlotte Webb, aged 23.

WILLIAMSON—At Gunnes Khind, Poona, Oct. 22, widow of the late James Williamson, of the Dockyard, Bombay, aged 75.

## Official Papers.

### REDUCTIONS IN POLICE CHARGES.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (IN THE HOME DEPARTMENT) DATED OCT. 16.

The necessity for reduction of expenditure in all departments being urgent, it becomes an imperative duty to scrutinise the charges for police, which have now risen to a gross amount of nearly two-and-a-half millions sterling annually.\* Even after allowing for the receipts from

\* The figures for 1868-69, according to actual expenditure, are £2,476,680.

municipalities and other sources,\* the cost has, during the last few years, greatly increased; and such reductions as can be made without impairing the efficiency of the service must be carried out as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Nor will the fact of any province having been hitherto allowed to have a fixed annual sum for its police be permitted to stand in the way of reductions of general application.

H.E. the Governor-general in Council would not desire to reduce the numbers or pay of constables, or otherwise to issue orders affecting the minor details of police administration, without previous reference to the local governments and administrations. But there are changes which may be made on general principles, conducing greatly to economy in administration, and yet, in the opinion of H.E. in Council, not injurious to efficiency. It may confidently be expected that all local governments and administrations will readily accept these changes, and do their best to support the Government of India in the efforts now being made to retrench all redundant expenditure.

The first of the reductions to be made is in the appointment of deputy inspector-general of police. The office has already been condemned as useless and abolished in the minor administrations under the Government of India, and there is no doubt that it may equally well be abolished elsewhere. In Bengal one officer of this rank has been recently appointed for special detective service, and would necessarily be retained for the present; but, with this exception, in all provinces the office of deputy inspector-general must be abolished. By these means fifteen appointments, costing annually in pay alone Rs. 2,28,000, will be dispensed with, and a further saving, estimated at the least at Rs. 72,000 on account of travelling allowances and establishments, will bring the total annual saving to three lakhs of rupees.

Another reduction which may be made is in the office of Assistant District Superintendent. The principal reason for maintaining this grade of officers is to train district superintendents, as it would be inexpedient to entrust the police charge of a district to a superintendent wholly without experience. There are also places in which it is desirable to station an assistant on detached duty, and virtually in charge of a district, as, for instance, in the Naga Hills in Assam. These cases, however, are exceptional. Ordinarily assistants are employed to aid district superintendents, although the work might be done as efficiently and more economically by experienced inspectors.

The number of assistants, therefore, may safely be reduced to the number required to train young officers for superintendents, and to serve on detached duty at places where an inspector would not suffice.

In regulation provinces it will be necessary to retain some assistants with the former object.

In the smaller non-regulation provinces, in fact in all, except perhaps the Punjab, it will be quite feasible to dispense altogether with assistant superintendents, except so far as their services are required for detached duty.

In carrying out this principle, it is estimated that the services of 107 assistant district superintendents may be dispensed with, causing a saving in pay alone of Rs. 4,50,000 annually; and if a moderate sum be added for travelling and other contingent expenses, the relief to the police budget will be under this head upwards of Rs. 5,00,000.

There will thus be a saving of 122 officers, and upwards of Rs. 8,00,000 per annum.

Other saving may doubtless be made, and it is believed that a further considerable sum can be struck off the police expenditure; but his Excellency in Council does not consider it desirable to order other retrenchments without previous reference to local Governments and administrations.

The Governor-general in Council requests that no appointments in the rank of deputy inspector general, or assistant district superintendent, be filled up either permanently or temporarily pending the receipt of further instructions, which will be issued in detail to each local Government and administration.

The Governor-general in Council desires further to express his conviction that, in giving effect to these reductions, endeavours will be made to absorb as far as possible the officers whose appointments are to be reduced, and to secure their employment, whether in their own provinces or those adjacent to them, as occasions occur, in other branches of the administration. In non-regulation provinces it will be easy to provide for the reductions by transferring to other appointments some of the police officers who are qualified for other local duties; and it may be remarked generally that in these provinces there is no objection whatever to promote police officers, who are properly qualified, to appointments in the general administration.

In all administrations openings will be found in the superintendents of central rails, in the new State railways, in the forest department, in the establishments to be created in the salt department in Oude and elsewhere, and in the arrangements for the employment of prisoners in large bodies on extramural labour.

For some military officers military appointments may gradually be found, and the Governor-general in Council has no doubt that their claims will receive full consideration from the Commander-in Chief of the armies to which they severally belong. In any case officers placed out of employ must have the preference over fresh candidates for any appointments for which they are fitted, and the Governor-general in Council will be guided in the disposal of his own patronage by the same principle until all the officers displaced are provided for.

The reductions should begin to take effect as vacancies occur, but they must be completed by March 31 next; for provision will not be made in next year's Budget for the appointments which will under these orders be reduced.

[The above order has been sent to local governments and administrations for information and guidance.]

\* The receipts in 1868-69 were £277,237.

## Home.

### ENGLISH THE COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE FOR INDIA.

At a meeting of the East India Association, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Wednesday, November 17th, a paper was read by George Simmons, Esq., C.E., entitled, "The advantages of encouraging the English language to become the colloquial tongue of India, with a practical system for its development." After referring to the general advantages reaped by the inhabitants of Hindoostan, from the presence and government of the English, with the numerous improvements of the West, the lecturer enlarged on the duty of treating the natives of India with the firm but yet beneficent disposition of Englishmen associating with their neighbours for rendering India the England of the East; and with regard to the present character of its people with their hundred and more different languages, he opened out the benefits that would accrue from a general instruction in the English language, for not only was it apparent that natives of India are all very desirous of learning English, but that they are able to converse in the same with much greater facility than many of the people on the Continent of Europe. And though at first the propounding of so novel a course seemed to hint at a task of almost superhuman magnitude, yet, upon a due consideration of the present blank in the education of the people, the intercourse which the natives will be continually and increasingly holding with the English, the almost total deficiency in their own languages of any literature, especially of any serviceable to the advancement of civilisation, while on the other hand the literature of the English language affords such an ample field for the poorest in the country of improving themselves and extending the education they may receive at school at a nominal cost—one is led to believe that a wide benefit would be conferred upon India by instructing the peoples in the English tongue, so far as possible, that it may become the colloquial of future generations.

With this view the lecturer suggested that the English language should be the general medium for conveying instruction throughout India, and that a system of pictorial representations of words and short sentences, for preparing the minds of that large class at present unaccustomed to study, should be adopted.

In this way it is proposed to teach larger numbers in a class than could be taught by the present methods; for in general pronunciation by the class and conversation with the teacher the mind would be rendered more capable of appreciating the words and gathering with facility the ideas to be conveyed. It was proposed to extend this system throughout India, and as far as may be to assist the poorest in obtaining a knowledge of the English tongue, and thus, with comparatively little effort, lift the masses of the people into another arena of thought and habit of mind, which shall enable them to appreciate in its proper degree the knowledge and acquisitions of the Western world.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The half-yearly meeting was held on the 16th November, at the offices of the Corporation, Old Broad-street; Mr. George G. Nicol in the chair.

The report of the directors recommended an interim dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year.

The Chairman observed that as regarded figures the accounts were satisfactory. The liabilities showed an increase chiefly in the deposits, which had increased very considerably. The assets stood in a more satisfactory position as to amount, but that position was so far unsatisfactory in their not having been able to employ the whole of them. There was an increase of about £900,000 in coin and bullion standing against securities, which, though not conducive to profit, was an evidence of the sound position of the bank. The proprietors might feel some disappointment at the results of the profit and loss account for the half-year, but the disappointment of the directors was greater. Down to four or five months since the board hoped and expected to present to the shareholders a very satisfactory account, and the reason they had not done so might be ascribed to the very unfavourable state of trade in the East, and in China especially. The season in China had opened late, and altogether the causes of depression in trade had been greater than for many years past. The exchanges had been singularly unfavourable, and to these circumstances they might attribute the unsatisfactory state of affairs; still, considering the extraordinary difficulties they had had to encounter, the shareholders would, he apprehended, agree with him that the profit they had earned, which was about equal to 15 per cent, was encouraging. Although it usually happened that the first half-year was better than the second, they had every reason to hope that the current half-year would be better than the past, and it was satisfactory to know that although they had not been able to make much profit, they had made no loss. There was only one account still unadjusted, which in all probability would not be closed till the end of the year. Upon that there might possibly be a loss of about £1,200, and that, so far as they knew, was

the whole. He was happy to be in a position to give the meeting the satisfactory assurance that of all the large amount of bills and securities held by the bank there was not one shilling in danger. (Cheers.) Among the causes of the unsatisfactory state of the accounts to a certain degree was the extreme irregularity, and the annoyance they had been subjected to in consequence of the telegraphic communication, as an illustration of which he might mention that that morning they had received a telegram twenty-two days from Galle. He was happy to say that there was now every reason to believe that direct telegraphic communication with India was on the eve of completion, and that they would soon be in direct communication with Singapore. When that was accomplished he had no hesitation in saying that banking in India and China would be as safe as banking here, as they would be in constant communication with every branch. The only other matter he had to refer to was the proposition of the directors to fill up the vacancy in the direction caused by the retirement of Mr. George May by the election of Mr. C. J. Erskine.

The Chairman, in reply to a shareholder, said the £12,000 applies solely to this year. The outstanding old debts have not been provided for in the present accounts. He expressed a hope at the last meeting that if 1869 was a good year, they would be enabled to provide for the whole of the losses. But they had been disappointed, for so far it had not been a good year, and they had only been able to carry forward £20,000 against those losses. How much more they might be in a position to carry forward at the close of the year he could not say, but the balance remaining after the present year would be very trivial. In conclusion he moved that Mr. C. J. Erskine be elected a director. This was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

### Miscellaneous.

**MILITARY.**—Captain A. S. Thain, Bengal Staff Corps, has been placed on the half-pay list.

**THE ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.**—The directors of the Oriental Gas Company (Limited), in their report, recommend a distribution of 6 per cent., free of income-tax, making (with the interim payment of 4 per cent. on June 3 last) a total dividend of 10 per cent. for the year.

**FIELD ARTILLERY EQUIPMENT.**—The *Globe* regrets to learn that the Special Committee on Field Artillery Equipment for India, of which Major-General Eardley Wilnot is president, has been directed to close its proceedings and send in a report forthwith. The committee was on the point of finishing the few experiments required to render its report complete.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for £200,000 in bills on India were received on the 17th inst. at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were, to Calcutta £182,500, and to Madras £17,500. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 11d. Tenders on those presidencies at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 29 per cent., above that price in full.

**BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.**—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company on Monday, resolutions were passed accepting the proposal of the Secretary of State for India for the construction of the railway from Ahmedabad to Veerungam and Wudwan, particulars of which we have already given, and authorising the directors to raise the necessary capital.

**EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The report of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company for the half-year ending 30th June last has been issued. The accounts show that the gross receipts of the railway and steamer traffic have amounted to £95,486—an increase of £2,301 over the revenue of the corresponding half of 1868. The net profits of the half-year declared, according to the rule laid down by Government, amount to £38,393. 1s. 8d. It is added that the gross receipts of the first fifteen weeks of the current year show an increase over those of the corresponding period of 1868, and that the way and works on the open line have been efficiently maintained.

**ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—The winding up of the Albert Life Assurance Company bids fair to be a very long and tedious process—the longer on account of the ramifications of the company in India and the colonies. A formal notice has appeared from the solicitors for the official liquidators whereby creditors of the company “resident in India, the continent of Europe, and elsewhere out of the jurisdiction” of the Court of Chancery, are required to send in the particulars of their claims by the 30th of April next, the 30th of May having been appointed by Vice-Chancellor James for adjudicating upon them.

**THE BRINDISI ROUTE.**—Increased attention is being directed to the Brindisi route to and from India. On the morning of Saturday, Nov. 13, Bombay papers were received by this route to Oct. 23, in anticipation of the Marseilles mail. The letters by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Delhi* did not leave Marseilles until Saturday morning, Nov. 13, and therefore were not delivered in London till Monday morning, Nov. 15. In connection with the superiority of the Brindisi route, which is thus demonstrated, a company

is in course of formation, under very respectable auspices, for carrying out a concession for the exclusive privilege of constructing docks at Brindisi, to accommodate the trade of the East.

**THE BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.**—It appears from a Parliamentary return just issued that the total amount of the Banda and Kirwee prize fund, after deducting law expenses (upwards of £58,000), and agency commission at 1½ per cent. (£9,374 odd), amounted to £615,600. Of this one-twentieth (£30,780) was paid to the representatives of Lord Clyde and Sir George Whitlock in the proportion of four-fifths (£24,624) to the former, and one-fifth (£6,156) to the latter, leaving for general distribution £584,800. Three distributions had taken place, amounting in all to Rs. 750 (£75) a share. A number of despatches, memorials, and other documents relating to the distribution of the booty are included in the return.

**DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—Her Majesty's Indian relief screw troopship *Crocodile*, Capt. Watson, embarked troops at Portsmouth on Saturday as per subjoined list, and sailed the next morning for Alexandria:—Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, 2nd battalion 24th Infantry, in military command of all troops on board; 66 other officers of various corps, nine officers' wives and families, 1,000 non-commissioned officers and men to join various regiments in India, with 112 soldiers' wives and 120 children. The naval passengers taken out by the *Crocodile* included Navigating Sub-Lieut. Henderson, to join her Majesty's screw troopship *Malabar*, and three warrant officers and 19 seamen to join her Majesty's ship *Fortc*, at Aden, for disposal.

**MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The directors of the Madras Railway Company have issued their half-yearly report in anticipation of the meeting of shareholders. The traffic results for the six months, though not exhibiting the same rate of increase as usual, are stated to be on the whole as favourable as could be expected, considering the stagnation of trade, and the prevalence of epidemic disease during great part of the time. The gross receipts of the South-West line show a falling off of £2,217, and there is also a considerable increase in the working charges. Comparing the traffic on this line with that for the same period last year, there is a falling off in the quantities carried of cotton, rice, and coffee; while grain, seeds, jagree, timber, firewood, and iron show an increase. The revenue statement of the North-West line shows an expenditure of £4,993. 4s. 5d., which is not taken into account in calculating the rate of working expenses or the net receipts.

**THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE RED SEA CABLE.**—The following letter appeared in Monday's *Times*:—Sir,—The following telegram, just received from Suez, will, perhaps, interest the many who are anxiously waiting for the result of the passage of steamers through the Suez Canal. We despatched the *Hawk* to accompany the fleet just passing through from Port Said to Suez, to obtain accurate information, and to enable Mr. Pender, the chairman of the British Indian Telegraph and other submarine companies, to be present at the inauguration. His telegram runs as follows:—“Pender to Osborn, Nov. 20, 11 A.M.—*Hawk* at Suez, after most successful passage throughout. Make your arrangements for passing Suez section (of cable) through Canal. Briscoe will send you soundings, which have been most carefully taken. Seventeen feet will easily pass.” I am, Sir, yours truly, SHERARD OSBORN, Captain, R.N. Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited), offices, 38, Old Broad-street, Nov. 20.

**QUESTION OF DOMICILE.**—The Court of Exchequer sitting in banco on November 18 had a special case before it raising the question whether the personal property of Robert Hastie was chargeable with legacy duty. This depended upon another question, viz., whether he had lost his domicile in this country and acquired a new domicile in Calcutta. He was born near Paisley, in Scotland, in 1785, and about the year 1804 he left Scotland and proceeded to Calcutta to enter the establishment of Stewart and Co. in that city. Ultimately he became a member of the firm, and he continued to be so up to the time of his death, which took place at Yeovil, in Somersetshire, in July, 1834. In 1828 he came to England for the benefit of his health, and it appeared that he always expressed an intention to return to India, and that in this country he had no property except personal effects. The Court was clearly of opinion that the deceased acquired a new domicile in Calcutta, and possessed it at the time of his death, and gave judgment for the executors.

**THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**—At the adjourned meeting of the European Assurance Society, on Nov. 18, the report of the special committee appointed on Nov. 10 was presented. The committee “were of opinion that there had been gross mismanagement and recklessness in purchases and amalgamations with other companies, and in enormous and unjustifiable expenditure.” They condemned “the want of proper vigilance on the part of the directors, and the great power acquired by the general manager, which power had been very frequently exercised improperly.” They, therefore, recommended an entire change in the management of the society, and a call of 10s. a share to produce a reserve fund which should justify public confidence. The report was adopted, and the resignations of the board were accepted, with the exception of those of Sir F. Smith, Dr. Read, and Mr. Hanson, who are to form a part of the



new board. The resignation of the general manager was also accepted. The new directors will be Messrs. J. Brown Westhead, M.P., Alderman Carter, M.P., A. Bristowe, J. Field, Childe, E. Healy, and the Hon. Auberon Herbert.

**THE WRECK OF THE "CARNATIC."**—The superintendent of diving operations on the wreck of the *Carnatic* reports the *Carnatic's* spare shaft and crank had fallen overboard to leeward, and the end rested against the mail room door, where the boxes of specie were deposited. Bales of goods were also found jammed in, requiring great power to remove them. The Arab divers at the loose copper sunk in ten fathoms have recovered 126 pieces. On the 24th October the divers managed to get into the mail-room, and sent up the mail bags and cases with the postmaster's luggage. The mail bags were rotten, and the pulp flowed out. Recovered six gold watches and seven silver ones, with a large quantity of valuable jewellery. Every tin package had given way, and the water and sediment had penetrated. There were no marks on the packages. On the 25th the *Bengal* steamer arrived off the island, and Mr. Hain, in charge of the mails, took away with him the recovered mails on to Bombay. The English diver on the 26th at length got into the mail-room, where the treasure was, and in three days sent up twenty-two boxes, containing in all £26,000. The operations were still proceeding when the report left Suez on the 28th October, the divers being sanguine that they would be enabled to recover the whole of the remaining treasure. The Marine Department of the Board of Trade have ordered an inquiry to be instituted under the powers of the Merchant Shipping Act into the circumstances attending the wreck of the *Peninsular* and *Oriental* Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Carnatic* off Shadwan, while on a voyage from Suez. The investigation began in the early part of this week.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the half-year ending 30th June last has been issued. It states that in all likelihood the whole of the undertaking, with the exception of the Kistna Viaduct, will be completed for traffic before the middle of next year. The revenue receipts have amounted to £892,349. 7s. 4d., against £869,943. 17s. 2d., in the corresponding half-year of 1868; and the expenditure was £526,834. 12s. 8d., being 59 per cent. of the gross receipts; but this includes special sums set apart for the first time under arrangement with the Secretary of State. The net revenue, amounting to £365,514. 14s. 8d., is in the hands of Government, to be applied in reduction of guaranteed interest advanced. An agreement has been concluded, under sanction of the Secretary of State, between the company and Mr. T. W. Knolles, who has lately opened up a seam of coal near Mohpani, in the Nerbudda Valley, he undertaking to supply a quantity of coal at a reasonable price during the years 1870-1-2, sufficient to meet nearly all the requirements on the north-eastern portion of the railway. At the end of this year debenture bonds of the company to the amount of £194,600, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., and of £521,000, at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, fall due. The Secretary of State having declined to allow debenture bonds to be renewed, the option of receiving in discharge for them irredeemable debenture stock, bearing 4 per cent. interest, at the price of £110 stock for every £100 debentures, has been offered to the holders, under the Secretary of State's sanction.

**PRE-HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY.**—Touching these early works of man, we commend attention to the excellent account given by Mr. R. Bruce Foote of his discoveries of quartzite implements of Palæolithic types in the Laterite formation of the east coast of Southern India. We know of nothing more striking than the wonderful similarity of these implements to those discovered associated with remains of extinct mammals in the old river gravels of Western Europe. But for the difference in the material there are numerous twin specimens so like each other that they might be thought to have been formed by the same hand, and yet they occur thousands of miles apart, and under what are apparently different geological conditions, though we think that much remains to be unravelled as to the origin and age of the Laterite deposits of Madras. Still this parallelism of type seems to afford most remarkable proof that the same wants, with the same means at command for fulfilling them, result, so far as tools are concerned, in the production of similar forms, no matter where or when the men live who make them. This is further illustrated by the stone implements from Japan, described by Mr. Franks, nearly all of which may be matched in form by arrow-heads, lance-heads, and hatchets found in Western Europe; and what is no less remarkable, the former are by the Japanese regarded as of heavenly origin, like the Elf-bolts of Scotland, and the stone-celts are considered to be thunderbolts—a belief so universal in historic times that it may be said to have been held *semper, ubique, et ab omnibus*. There is, in fact, no difference of opinion between the old Greek Sotacius and the Chinese Emperor Kaug-li's encyclopædia list (A.D. 1662). The former informs us, through Piny, as translated by Philemon Holland, that "there be two kinds of Ceramiae, to wit, the black and the red," and, "that they doe resemble halberds or axe-heads." The latter that "some of the lightning-stones have the shape of a hatchet, others that of a knife, and some are made like mallets. They are of different colours; there are blackish ones, others are greenish." The curious similarity observed

among Megalithic monuments in different parts of the world may possibly be due to some analogous development of thought and feeling rather than to any intimate connection between the races who erected them. The Dolmens of Algeria, described by M. Flower, those of Brittany by Mr. Lukis, those of the Aveyron by M. Cartailhac, are all, more or less, closely allied to the ancient sepulchres and Pandukulis of the Nilagiri Mountains in Southern India, described by Sir Walter Elliot.—*Nature*.

## India Office.

Nov. 22, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. W. R. Burkitt, H. C. Richardson, and J. H. Harding (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. J. H. Le Fanu.

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. J. Scroggie (Uncov.), and H. E. Lamborn (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. W. B. Barwell, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. W. Campbell, Cav.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. F. Weldon, Staff Corps; Capt. T. M. McDonell, Cav.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. G. C. Sartorius, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. J. A. Yates, Inf.; Lieut. S. Babington, Staff Corps; Surg. major T. B. Johnstone; Major D. Hutcheon, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. S. Sturt, 6th N.L.; Sub Conductor C. H. Crowe; 1st Class Schoolmaster A. Wolfe.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. H. A. Brown (Uncov.), 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. W. Ramsay, 1 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. A. Wingfield, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. G. Sturrock, Inf., 3 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Sub Conductor G. Lawrence, 4 mo.; Lieut. A. F. Stewart, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Lieut. G. A. F. Nichol, Invalid Estab., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. S. O. B. Banks, 2 mo.; Major G. M. Holt, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major C. Collier, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. T. B. Tracy, F. H. Pellow, T. D. Forsyth, c.b., T. Logan (Uncov.), H. Dewes (Uncov.), and R. C. Anderson (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. F. D. Melville and J. E. Oliphant.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. C. W. Babington, Staff Corps; Sur. L. Dickson, Capt. R. C. Daubuz, Engrs.; Capt. L. Wavell, Staff Corps; Major A. Paterson, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. B. Ford, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. G. Davidson, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. D. Dickson, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. A. Cunningham, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**HAIG**—The wife of Capt. T. C. Haig, Royal Engineers, of a daughter, since dead, at 21, St. Stephen's-square, Bayswater, Nov. 14.

**KEMPSTER**—The wife of Col. F. G. Kempster, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Teddington, Nov. 11.

**LOGAN**—The wife of Capt. A. G. D. Logan, Mysore Commission, Madras, of a son, at 51, Warrior-square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Nov. 7.

**LOWNDS**—The wife of T. M. Lownds, M.D., Surgeon H.M.'s Indian Army, of a son, at Egham-hill, Surrey, Nov. 18.

**PILCHER**—The wife of J. G. Pilcher, Esq., Bengal Army, of a daughter, at Ware, Herts, Nov. 8.

**STEWART**—The wife of Lewes G. Stewart, Esq., late R.M. Engineers, of Puley, Berks, of a daughter, at Castle Malgwyn, Pembrokeshire, Nov. 15.

**SCOTT**—The wife of George Scott, Bombay Civil Service, of a son, at Greenham-house, Somersetshire, Nov. 11.

### MARRIAGES.

**CARWAR—TAIR.**—Patrick C. Carwar, Bombay Presidency, to Helen B. McD., second daughter of the Rev. Joseph Blair, M.A., at Eckford Church, Roxburghshire, Nov. 9.

**DEACON—THOMSON.**—George F. Deacon, C.E., of Liverpool, to Emily Zoe (Minnie), daughter of the late Peter Thomson, Esq., of Bombay and Russell-square, Brighton, at St. George's, Douglas, Isle of Man, Nov. 16.

**GOAD—JOHNSTONE.**—Horace B. Goad, of Cawnpore, India, to Fanny M., fifth daughter of the late James Johnstone, M.D., at All Saints, Leamington, Nov. 13.

**LITTLE—HOUSE.**—John A. Little, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, to Emma, second daughter of J. H. House, Esq., at Tarrant, Rawstone, Dorset, Nov. 17.

**MACLEOD**—**MACLEOD**.—Alexander I., eldest son of Major general A. Macleod, Madras Cavalry, to Amelia R., daughter of J. G. E. Macleod, of Havre, at the Church of St. Clement Danes, Nov. 15.

**WALKER**—**ANDERSON**.—Alexander Walker, Esq., Woodstock, Canonbie, to Harriet Maria, eldest daughter of Capt. George Anderson, late of the 6th (Royal Warwickshire Regiment), at Bervie, N.B., by the Rev. James G. Small, assisted by the Rev. John Clerg, Nov. 8.

**WOODBURN**—**WALKER**.—John Woodburn, Bengal Civil Service, to Isabella C., only daughter of the late John Walker, Drumgrange, at Drumgrange, Ayrshire, Nov. 16.

#### DEATHS.

**BOWIE**—Rev. Mathew Bowie, D.D., Minister of Kinghorn, formerly Senior Scotch Chaplain, Madras, at 16, Grove-road, Wanstead, Essex, Nov. 16.

**BROOMAN**—Capt. C. E. Brooman, late of the Indian Navy, at Paris, aged 46, Nov. 15.

**DAWES**—Henry Dawes, Esq., of Highbury, Middlesex, and late of the Bengal Civil Service, at 6, Hyde-park-gardens, aged 84, Nov. 17.

**FAIRHEAD**—Maria F., widow of the late Lieut. C. Fairhead, Bengal Army, at 44, Western-villas, Maida-hill, Nov. 14.

**HARVEY**—Devereux A. Harvey, third son of the late W. B. B. Harvey, the Mint, Calcutta, at 49, Stockwell-park-road, aged 15, Nov. 9.

**HOOD**—Emily K., only daughter of the late Dr. David Hood, H.M.'s Bengal Medical Service, at 7, Rue Chatcaubriand, Paris, aged 9 years and 8 months, Oct. 31.

**HUGHES**—Lydia N. H., widow of the late Capt. S. Hughes, Madras Army, at 49, St. Luke's-road, Westbourne-park, aged 74, Nov. 19.

**MALPINE**—Frances, eldest daughter of F. Malpino, Esq., Calcutta, at Manor House, Maze Hill, Greenwich, aged 11, Nov. 9.

**MORRISON**—Emma J., eldest daughter of the late Charles Morrison, Esq., of Calcutta and Ceylon, at Terregles-street, Maxwelltown, Dumfries, Nov. 17.

**SANDEMAN**—Patrick S. Sandeman, Manager at the National Provincial Bank, Lichfield, aged 46, Nov. 9.

**SCOTT**—Clara E., wife of George Scott, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, at Greenham-house, Somersetshire, Nov. 11.

## Shipping.

#### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14. *Vesta*, Bankok; *Marquitta*, Rangoon; *Doune Castle*, Singapore; *Iron Crown*, Rangoon; *Anne Roydon*, Bombay; *Madre e Figlia*, Rangoon; *Tro Sorelle*, Basselin; *15. Reform*, Penang; *Isabella*, Rangoon; *Exir*, Basselin; *J. A. Gripenstedt*, Basselin; *City of Lucknow*, Calcutta; *Nyassa*, Singapore; *Ottercaps*, Bankok; *Lady Douglas*, Rangoon; *Glentilt*, Rangoon; *16. Princess Beatrice*, Tuticorin; *Prince Alfred*, Madras; *Rajah*, Calcutta; *Maxima*, Penang; *Thomas Wood*, Calcutta; *Sistus*, Tuticorin; *Athole*, Java; *Cathcart*, Bombay; *17. Sisters*, Calcutta; *Dorothy*, Bombay; *Alexandrina*, Manila; *18. Stornaway*, Kurrachee; *20. W. H. Hasledon*, Ceylon; *Bolton Abbey*, Calcutta; *Ceylon*, Penang.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. *Bangalore*, Nov. 18.—From *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. and Mrs. Jones and two infants, Miss Durham, Mr. and Mrs. Muspratt and two children, Mrs. Heath, Lieut. Haley, Master Hankin. From *SHANGHAI*.—Mrs. Wright and infant. From *HONG KONG*.—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Sangster and two children. From *BOMBAY*.—Mr. Cherry, Mrs. Hallen.

#### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15. *Alva*, Rangoon; *Royal Berkshire*, Mauritius; *Natal Queen*, Natal; *Accrington*, Calcutta; *Cashmere*, Bombay; *Tivoli*, Aden; *Arundel*, Bombay; *Ophelia*, Bombay (put back); *Ullora*, Rangoon; *Unicorn*, Bombay; *16. Gustav Adolph*, Akyah; *City of Delhi*, Calcutta; *Amber Witch*, Tientsin; *Schleswig*, Bride; *Bombay*; *Alarie*, Aden; *Wilhelmina Emma*, Yokohama; *China*, Shanghai; *Alice Ritson*, Bepore; *17. St. Fillans*, Bombay; *Inverness*, Bombay; *18. Royal Adelaide*, Calcutta; *May Queen*, Bombay; *Proserpine*, Bombay; *Malvern*, Bombay; *20. Clifton*, Singapore; *Rich Ambaidias*, Bombay; *Kenyon*, Bombay; *Grecian*, Calcutta; *Lady Cairns*, Calcutta; *Queen of Devon*, Colombo; *Karl Russell*, Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

##### Per Overland Route.

Per str. *Massilia*, Nov. 20.—From *SOUTHAMPTON*.—For *BOMBAY*.—Mr. Lucas, Mr. Brown, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Willey, Mr. Weston, Col. W. A. Dickson, Mr. R. McConnell. For *ALEXANDRIA*.—Mr. and Mrs. Dangar and two infants, Col. and Mrs. Greenall. For *MAITRA*.—Capt. Varden, Mr. F. A. Arkwright. From *SUEZ*.—For *BOMBAY*.—Mr. W. A. Croker, Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall, Mr. and Mrs. Mylott, Mr. S. Hogarth.

Per str. *Nyassa*, Nov. 29.—From *MARSEILLES*.—For *BOMBAY*.—Major and Mrs. Woodcock, Capt. D. J. Welsh, Mr. H. L. Oliphant, Mr. L. H. Bayley, Miss McKean, Mr. McKean, Mrs. Stiffe and infant, Mrs. White and infant, Col. H. Beville, Capt. P. W. Dicken, Mr. A. Calor, Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Tracey, Mr. Bishop, Mr. C. Larne, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Marshall, Capt. Chapman, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. J. P. Cornforth, Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Major H. Moore. For *ALEXANDRIA*.—Sir Thomas D. Lauder, Mr. E. Webster, Mr. Tends.

#### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

*PLYMOUTH*, Nov. 18.—The *Orissa*, of and from Greenock, for the Mauritius, was burnt at sea on Sept. 27, in lat. 36, lon. 2 E.; crew landed at St. Helena Oct. 14 by the *Decapotes*, of London.

*LIVERPOOL*, Oct. 12.—The *City of Lahore*, Stewart, from Bombay, which arrived in the Mersey yesterday, after being on shore, has sustained no apparent damage; she had discharged 837 bales of cotton.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

##### NOVEMBER 27.

*SOUTHAMPTON* to *CALCUTTA*.—Mrs. Dalrymple Hay and two children, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Reade, Mrs. G. H. Dupuis, Mrs. Sage, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Mosenthal, Dr. Thornton, Mr. Wilson, Mr. M'Cracken, Mr. R. Webster, Mr. Adlam, Miss Adlam, Miss Smyth, Messrs. Hart (two), Mr. G. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Trotman and infant, Mr. W. Butler, and Mr. H. Manners.

*MARSEILLES* to *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Goodeve, Mr. J. M. Rutherford, Mrs. E. C. Morgan and infant, Mrs. P. Reade, Mrs. F. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Pellew, Mr. and Mrs. Achard, Mr. A. J. Reade, Mr. R. Brough, Mrs. Vernon Jenkins and infant, Miss Cunliffe, Mr. T. Rooke, Mr. Rust, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Simpson.

*SUEZ* to *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. Larkins.

*SOUTHAMPTON* to *MADRAS*.—Capt. and Mrs. Smalley, Mr. M'Ivor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carnant and two infants, and Mrs. Claridge, infant, and daughter.

*MARSEILLES* to *MADRAS*.—Mr. and Mrs. Rhind, Major R. T. Snow, Mr. Willet, and Mr. A. G. Fowler.

*SOUTHAMPTON* to *BOMBAY*.—Mr. K. R. Maitland, Capt. A. D. Parsons, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. J. B. Crawford, and Miss Green.

*MARSEILLES* to *BOMBAY*.—Mrs. Meade and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Forsyth, Misses Forsyth (two), Mr. C. G. McPherson, Mr. J. Gale, Mr. Chrystal, Mr. Talbot, Capt. R. de Montmorency, Col. Farquharson, Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Capt. Lambert, Mrs. Macleod, Miss Macleod, and Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Melville and child.

*SUEZ* to *BOMBAY*.—Mr. and Mrs. Le P. Wynne.

*SOUTHAMPTON* to *CEYLON*.—Capt. Gorman, Mr. R. Atkins, Mr. E. G. Harvey, and Mr. Croome.

*MARSEILLES* to *CEYLON*.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cheape, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. C. A. Cameron, and Mr. Humbergh.

*MARSEILLES* to *YOKOHAMA*.—Lady Parker, and Miss Binns.

*SOUTHAMPTON* to *SINGAPORE*.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Short and three children.

*GIBRALTAR* to *HONG KONG*.—H. E. Aut. Ferreira de Lucena.

*SOUTHAMPTON* to *ADEN*.—Mr. L. McCudden.

*SOUTHAMPTON* to *SYDNEY*.—Mr. F. Macnab, and Mr. A. Rymer.

*MARSEILLES* to *SYDNEY*.—Mr. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Digby, and Mr. F. G. Griffiths.

*SUEZ* to *SYDNEY*.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Dangar and two children.

*MARSEILLES* to *MELBOURNE*.—Bishop of Auckland, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Huddart.

*SUEZ* to *MELBOURNE*.—Mr. Lyster, Signor M. Neri, and Signor E. M. Cornia.

*MALTA* to *SHANGHAI*.—Mr. A. Petrocochino.

*MARSEILLES* to *SHANGHAI*.—Mr. G. A. Lindsay.

*SOUTHAMPTON* to *ALEXANDRIA*.—Mr. West, and Mr. A. Turner.

*MARSEILLES* to *ALEXANDRIA*.—Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Shipster.

*MARSEILLES* to *RANGOON*.—Mr. S. W. Klusman.

*SOUTHAMPTON* to *GIBRALTAR*.—Sir H. and Lady Croft, Miss Flood, Mrs. Brewster, Capt. Lloyd, Mrs. Thompson, and Mr. C. M'Alpine.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Daily News* asks, what likelihood is there of the gross receipts of the Suez Canal exceeding £800,000, the amount of charges which must be paid before any profit is earned, and exceeding it so much as even to pay a fair interest on the ordinary capital of £8,000,000, which at 5 per cent. would require £400,000? To state the question is to exhibit the gloominess of the prospect for the shareholders, when it is remembered that the principal and almost the exclusive source of revenue must be the charge of 8s. per ton for shipping and 8s. per passenger passing through the canal. The passengers cannot be many, for it would take 250,000 to make up £100,000; and it will take 1,000,000 tons of shipping to pay £400,000. In other words there must be 2,000,000 tons to pay the preference charge, and 3,000,000 tons if the unlucky shareholders are to get five per cent.—very much more if the Pasha of Egypt gets anything. Where is any such tonnage to come from? On this point the shareholders should not deceive themselves. However quickly the Eastern trade may grow, how much soever the canal itself may promote new transactions, the trade of the world is not about to be revolutionised with pantomimic rapidity. The total annual tonnage of the Eastern trade is only 4,000,000 tons. This is all that the canal will fight for, and we need hardly discuss the probability of its share being very soon three-fourths, though that is what will be required to pay even five per cent. to the ordinary shareholder. One is half inclined to doubt, indeed, whether for some time to come the working expenses will be more than paid.

The *Economist* thinks the balance of probabilities is that the Suez Canal will be kept in working order for many years to come, but cannot on that account believe that any very marked effect will be produced either on the politics or on the commerce of the world, still less any effect adverse to Great Britain. India always has been liable to such attack by any Power with the means to send a fleet on a three months' voyage round the Cape, and the reduction of the time to two months does not increase the liability. Indeed, the opening of the new route slightly diminishes it; for whereas a fleet sailing round the Cape might by possibility avoid the British squadron sent in search of it, it could not possibly evade an encounter somewhere in the course of the narrow and dangerous ravine of 1,500 miles, which we call the Red Sea, and at the entrance of which we possess in Aden a natural fortress to which even Gibraltar is a feeble place. No surprise from a fleet which has to descend the Red Sea is possible, and against anything but a surprise India is always securely guarded both by art and nature. Calcutta is impregnable from the sea, and, although Bombay might under certain circumstances be threatened, the Empire could suffer only the pecuniary loss involved in a temporary suspension of about half its trade. As to Egypt, the canal would no more assist a French expedition than an English or an Indian one, and the balance of influences within the Delta remains absolutely unaffected. Nor do we perceive that the canal will greatly affect very soon the course of trade. For sailing ships it will be useless, as they will save no time, and greatly increase their risk; and for steamers, though it may diminish distance, it cannot very greatly reduce expense—the tolls, the price of coal in the Red Sea, and the danger of that long passage quite compensating the saving of a month in time. It is true that the extinction of a necessity for transshipment may tend to develop new trades, and may relieve old ones, such as the traffic in silk and indigo and treasure, but these trades, though valuable, are not sufficient of themselves to make up a commerce. Moreover, there exists no reason of any kind why, if the new route proves attractive, Englishmen should not avail themselves of it as well as any other nation. The small additional distance they will have to travel

to reach the western entrance will make little perceptible difference, and Italian merchants, for example, will have no other advantage. Further, every sea route, like every railway, has two ends, and in this case one of the two ends happens to be ours. Let us suppose for one moment that M. de Lesseps's most magnificent dreams are all fulfilled; that Asiatic commerce is immensely accelerated and developed by the new route. The first result of that change must be a great addition to the trade of India, which is our own; of China, which is chiefly in our hands; and of Australia, which is possessed by our own people and best customers. Europe cannot double its trade with India without India doubling its trade with Europe, and the profits of that doubled trade will be as much English as those of the single trade now are. Those who see in the canal an injury to Great Britain are, therefore, reduced to this dilemma—either the canal will prove a great convenience to commerce or it will not. If it will not, nothing is changed. If it will, then such convenience must greatly increase the prosperity of British dependencies, and therefore of Great Britain. The *Economist* suggests whether, if the canal succeeds, that is, causes any considerable saving of time, the toll by tonnage might not be exchanged for an *ad valorem* toll with very great effect? That system is already in force upon the Indian railroads, and in some branches of our sea-going commerce, and may prove to be both practicable and possible on the canal.

#### LORD MAYO'S RETRENCHMENTS.

The *Broad Arrow* thinks that natives will assuredly misjudge and misapply the refusal of the Supreme Government to sanction expenditure on public works already incurred by the Madras authorities. It does seem unreasonable that Lord Napier's proposal to defray the cost of the works, by transfer of securities placed to the credit of his Government for less urgent improvements, should be rejected. There is no doubt but that a reference to her Majesty's Secretary of State will end in the necessary sanction being accorded, accompanied by a more or less dignified rebuke. Did the matter end here, we should not care; officials of such high standing, and drawing such handsome salaries as Governor-General and Governors, can afford to swallow rebukes, come when and whence they may. His Excellency Sir William Mansfield has given them a lesson in such matters, and apparently with some effect. But how fares it with magistrates and executive engineers, and other hard-working and zealous officials? We expect to hear of contracts, already arranged for, being rescinded summarily in the presence of the former under the guise of authority; specifications and deeds, already in the registrar's books, regarded as so much waste paper, and the successful tenderers told—ay, threatened—that unless they submit to the same no contracts will in future be entrusted to them. We unhesitatingly affirm that nothing can compensate for breaches of faith between executive engineers and their contractors. Without the ready support of the latter engineers are helpless, and every officer deserves well of his superiors who raises the character of the various contractors with whom he is brought in contact.

#### Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 9 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

Via Southampton, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 2, 16, and 30, November 6 and 20, and December 4 and 18.

Via Marseilles, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 8 and 22, November 5 and 19, and December 3, 17, and 31.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

##### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional 1 oz., 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 1 oz., 9d.

##### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3s. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

##### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d.  
each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s.  
each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth. A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of December the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings, September 30th, October 30th, November 24th, and December 23rd, and by Supplementary Mails on the morning following.

Supplementary Mails will also be made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday morning, via France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by Italian packet to Alexandria, but should they not reach the latter place in time, the departure of the regular Mails for Suez will not be delayed. The postage of letters will be at the rate of 1s. 4d. for each half-ounce, and of newspapers 4d. for each four ounces.

#### Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	96 96½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...		
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...		96 96½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...		91½ 92½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...		91½ 92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...		—
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	91½ 92½
6th 4 per Cent. 1851-55 ...		100½ 101½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...		
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		105½ 106½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		110½ 110½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		

#### India Exchanges.

##### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½-16d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½-16d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½-16d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...	4s. 11½d.

#### Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
India Stock ...	...	...	213
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	115½
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	100½
India Encased Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	92½
India 5 per cent. Encased Paper, 1873 ...	...	...	105½
India Stock, Encased Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	...	110½
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1859 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1863 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1864 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	...	104½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	...	100
India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	...	...
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	...	104½
India 4 per cent., 1898 ...	...	...	100½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	...	104½
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	...	25s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	...	24s. to 25s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108
Stock	East Indian ...	100	111 to 12
20	Ditto L. Extension ...	all	...
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108
20	Ditto (new) ...	10	1½ pm.
20	Ditto ...	4	1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	108
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	108 to 109
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	102 to 104
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	107
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107
20	Ditto ...	2	1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	107
BANKS.			
10	Agra (Limited) B ...	10	4
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	17½ to 19½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	32½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	41½ to 42½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	5½
5	New ...	4	½ to 1 dis.
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) 1st iss. ...	all	11½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	4 to 3 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	7	44 dis.
25	Indo-European Telegraph (Limited) ...	all	23 to 24
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	108 to 109
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6	3-16 dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	6½	7 to 8 dis.
10	Ditto B ...	all	9 to 8 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	40 to 50
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	24 to 1½ dis.

REMOVAL OF THE COUNCIL FROM SIMLA.—The Governor-general having notified his intention of leaving Simla on Oct. 19, H.E. in Council is pleased to direct that the Council of the Governor general shall, after that date, and until further notice, assemble at Calcutta, in the territories under the government of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal.

## Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 27th October, 1869.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That,** in conformity with the intention announced of sending to India annually a certain number of **YOUNG MEN**, Trained and Educated for ultimate Employment in the Higher Branches of the Department for the Conservation and Management of the FORESTS under the Government of India, **ELEVEN** Young Men will be selected in **DECEMBER** next to go to India at the end of 1872, if so many are found duly qualified.

The salary will be at first £300 a-year, and the salaries of the appointments in the three Presidencies range between that sum and £1,900 a-year. Promotions will depend upon efficiency, and the occurrence of vacancies in the higher grades.

Applicants must be British subjects, above seventeen and under twenty-five years of age, and unmarried.

As active habits and a strong constitution are most important, Candidates will have to undergo a strict medical examination.

They must send to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 25th of November next, a statement of their names and parentage, with a certificate of birth, and of being possessed of a competent knowledge of the following subjects, and they must be prepared to undergo an examination in the same:—

1. English writing from dictation and English composition.
2. Arithmetic in all its branches.
3. Algebra, elementary principles, simple and quadratic equations, ratios and proportions, logarithms, arithmetical and geometrical progression.
4. Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid and plane trigonometry).
5. Free hand-drawing.
6. A good colloquial knowledge of either French or German, with the facility to read and translate the works of some classical writer in the language.

A preference will be given to those Candidates who show proficiency in—

1. Surveying and land measuring.
2. The elements of any of the following subjects:—  
Geology and mineralogy.  
Plan-drawing.  
Botany.  
Mechanical and natural philosophy.  
Chemistry.

If selected, they will be further required to go through a course of training and instruction in Forestry and cognate Sciences for two years and a-half, in France or Germany, previous to their departure for India, and the Secretary of State will contribute £50 at the end of each half-year, towards the expenses of their training, in the case of such Candidates as are favourably reported on by their instructors. In addition to this, the young men will be required to pass some weeks under one or more approved Foresters in Scotland before they go out to India.

More detailed information as to these appointments may be had on application to the Assistant Secretary, Revenue (Forests) Department, India Office, Westminster.

(Signed) HERMAN MERIVALE.

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## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, Nov. 6; Agra and Calcutta, Nov. 2; Madras, Nov. 1.

The little storm in the direction of Muscat has blown over. On Colonel Pelly's arrival in H.M.'s *Dalhousie*, he lost no time in demanding an explanation of the wanton firing on the British gunboat *Clyde*. Mohammed Bin Ghez tried to excuse the outrage on the plea of an expected inroad from the hostile natives of Zanzibar. The *Clyde* was taken by the authorities for an enemy's ship, and fired at accordingly. Some attempt was also made to lay the misadventure at the doors of Colonel Disbrowe, who sent the *Clyde* out to sea. But the Political Resident would take no excuse, and a formal apology was made on the quarter-deck of the *Dalhousie* to the captain and officers of the insulted vessel. It is supposed that the *Dalhousie* will proceed with the *Nymph* and *Daphne* to pay off the Shaik of Bahrein for his repeated outrages on British subjects.

RETRENCHMENT is still the burden of the Indian papers and the war-cry of the Government. As the *Indian Daily News* puts it, Lord Mayo has been "tomahawking" every department of the State. The grant for military works, already cut down from £2,400,000 to £1,660,000, is next year to stand at only one million and a-quarter. On Agricultural Works however there will be a small increase, to which further additions may be made at need during the year. On other services the total reduction for this year will be not far from £400,000. The establishment charges are cut down by £200,000. Of the reduction in the Police Force we have already spoken. To soften the blow caused by the abolition of the Bombay Special Fund, Lord Mayo promises to treat Bombay as handsomely as he can, with due regard to economy, in the Budget grants for next year. Even the cost of special famine works must henceforth be defrayed out of the ordinary grants. In case of great need, funds may be diverted from other channels for purposes

of relief; but the total outlay must be kept strictly within its prescribed bounds. Money written down to military and agricultural works is on no account to be employed for other purposes. There is a rumour of wholesale reductions among the engineers, supervisors, and overseers in the Public Works Department. People are wondering where the docking process will end, and murmuring at the extent to which it has already gone, at a time when trade is unusually dull and loss of employment will fall proportionally hard on many of the sufferers. It is to be hoped that the new State railways and irrigation works may absorb most of those who would else be turned adrift on that dreariest of deserts for unemployed Englishmen—life in India.

THE Bombay opposition to the Cotton Frauds Bill has resulted in the getting up of two memorials, one from the Chamber of Commerce, the other from the Bombay Association, praying Lord Mayo to reject the Bill. They plead that existing laws and authorities are quite equal to doing all that the Bill can ever do in the way of repressing fraud among the dealers in cotton. Even in the Bombay Council opinions were divided, Sir S. Fitzgerald finding a strenuous opponent in Mr. Tucker, one of the Executive members. Most of the English and all the native merchants are against the Bill, but on the other hand it has been carried through the Bombay Government mainly by one of the leading English merchants, Mr. Campbell.

THE native mind seems to be straining in various ways to shake off the trammels of old use and wont. The feat of the Jeypore Rajah has been surpassed in daring by the conduct of the Ranee of Baroda, who actually gave a ball to a number of English ladies and gentlemen. The Gaikwar himself, besides taking lessons in dancing, has avowed himself a friend to the remarriage of Hindu widows. At Indore a body of Brahmin Pundits has ruled that an Indian chief may cross the "dark water" without loss of caste, and a similar conclave at Nagpore is discussing the propriety of allowing Hindoos to eat meat and drink strong waters. *E pur si muove*.

WE are glad to learn that Captain Gillespie, like Major Glasse, has been fully acquitted of the crime laid to his charge. A telegram received from Kurrachee declares that his acquittal is so complete that no slur will rest upon his name, nor any harm be inflicted on his worldly prospects.

THE Lieutenant-governor of Bengal may yet become a convert to the fiscal theories of the Supreme Government in respect of popular education. Mr. Grey still declines, it seems, to enforce a local cess on land for the education of the Bengal ryot; but he sees no objection to such a tax for the maintenance and construction of local roads. The Indian Government has wisely agreed to accept the half-loaf thus offered, and requested Mr. Grey to take the needful steps without loss of time for supplying Bengal with the roads she certainly wants. At the same time, Lord Mayo takes care to observe that the imperial revenues will not be able to contribute as largely as heretofore for roadmaking in Bengal, and repeats his former pledge against listening "to any proposition, the effect of which would be to throw upon the State the main burden of the cost of educating the people of Bengal." A further communication on this subject "will be made hereafter" to the Lieutenant-governor. Evidently Lord Mayo, like a skilful rider, is willing to humour his subordinate within limits. Perhaps Mr

Grey, having gone so far in the right direction, will ere long see for himself the necessity of going a little farther. He has already taken the question of the road-cess in hand.

THE *Broad Arrow* is rather premature in saying that the amalgamation of the three Indian armies under one head has already been decided upon. That such a decision may soon be pronounced is not perhaps unlikely; but at the present moment nothing, to the best of our belief, has yet been settled on this score.

HER MAJESTY'S Government have done the right thing in appointing a commission to inquire into and report upon the state of the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa, with a view to the material restriction, if not the entire suppression of so crying an evil. In this commission, which has already held more than one sitting at the Foreign-office, the several departments of State specially concerned in the matter are duly represented—the Foreign-office, we understand, by Mr. Wyld; the Admiralty by Captain Fairfax; the India-office by Mr. Kaye. The services of Mr. Churchill, political agent and consul at Zanzibar, who is now on furlough, have likewise been secured. From the varied experiences of these different officers we may take it for granted that some practical recommendations will issue, tending not only to benefit the State, but to further the best interests of humanity also.

MR. G. SIMMONS, C.E., must be one of the most sanguine of men—as sanguine as England was, according to one of Dickens's characters, when she expected every man to do his duty. He seems to believe in the possibility of making English the colloquial language of India, if the paper he read before the East India Association has been rightly reported. Acknowledging the “almost superhuman magnitude” of the task proposed by him, he finds good auguries of success in the intellectual blankness of the people of India, in their growing intercourse with Englishmen, in their ready mastery of our language, and in the absence of anything like a native literature. It is refreshing to see so wonderful a hobby ridden with so steadfast a mind, but the fate of earth's chief benefactors is reserved, we fear, for Mr. Simmons. People will smile at his proposal, and leave a remote posterity to discuss his method of carrying it into effect. We for our part are content to admire the boldness of a projector, who really thinks it possible for a few thousand Englishmen to train two hundred million civilised natives to speak English in preference to their own mother-tongue. Such an achievement would certainly herald some extraordinary crisis in the world's history, if not the very comet that is some day to blow up this earthly ball of ours. It would anyhow upset all past experience, which shows that in no instance has any nation exchanged its own language for that of conquerors who were not also colonists or near kinsmen. It is possible that modern French sprang directly from ancient Latin, but the two peoples came of the same Celtic stock, and Welsh bears a marked resemblance to Latin. If Erse has well-nigh died out of Ireland after many centuries of hard struggling for existence, neither Welsh nor Gaelic is yet drawing its last breath. Russia has long been trying in vain to force her own variety of Slavonic on stiffnecked Poland. Neither Majjars nor Bohemians have yet exchanged their old tongue for that of Southern Germany. The people of Northern India never learned to speak the language of their Mohammedan masters. Englishmen retained their own language in spite of the Norman conquest. But there is no need to multiply instances of this sort; nor is there the slightest fear that the Indian Government will take up a scheme so contrary to all its traditions and its present policy. But it is odd to find so unpractical a crotchet unfolded before a body that is nothing, if it be not practical.

ONE of the latest curiosities imported into the British capital is a live Yarkander, whom Dr. Leitner has brought home with him from that Central-Asian land of Yarkand which Messrs. Shaw and Hayward have lately travelled through. Niaz Mohammed is said to be “not bad-looking for a Mongolian,” and his knowledge of languages embraces not only the various dialects of Turkistan, but Persian also, and Tibetan, to say nothing of Chinese.

DR. LEITNER himself has imparted to the public an interesting record of his own travels, in the shape of a paper read last week before the Ethnological Society. He went up into the Tibetan basin of the Upper Indus, into a country of reported cannibals, who turned out to be no worse than their neighbours. Although the tribes were fighting with each other his party was only once molested, and then their revolvers ensured them an easy deliverance. Dr. Leitner thinks these people superior in every way to the Kashmeeries. Some of the Buddhist remains were very curious. In one mausoleum he found a piece of carving in stone, strangely resembling the story of Christ's entry into Jerusalem. There was the ass bearing a figure with a halo round his head, while crowds of people strewed palm-branches on every side. Another odd coincidence is the constant presence of a virgin and child on old Buddhist emblems. There is nothing however, he asserts, to show that the Christian faith ever found its way into those regions. The people of Chilas sit on stools, are fond of dogs, and their women play no small part in public affairs. These latter have regular fights with each other, and prove dangerous foes in the field to the Maharajah of Kashmere. There is a blue-eyed race of Kafirs, evidently of Aryan birth, who speak a dialect of Sanskrit, and drink the blood of their Mohammedan foes. We should like to hear more of these wild Montegnins of the Hindu-Khoosh, whose light eyes and hair, fair complexions, and well-shaped heads bespeak them true descendants of the stock which afterwards peopled so large a part of Europe.

ON Wednesday last an important decision was pronounced by Vice-Chancellor James, which will no doubt have special interest for a large number of Anglo-Indian policyholders. In 1861 the Family Endowment Society was absorbed into the Albert, whose recent failure so many people have had cause to deplore. General Pott, however, who had bought two annuities of the older company in 1849 and 1850 was determined to see whether his claim on the one company had been done away or no by its absorption into another, and the result has justified the venture. It has been ruled by the Vice-Chancellor that the Endowment Society had not ceased to exist, that General Pott had never entered into any contract with the Albert, and therefore that the society must pay its own obligations or be wound up. An order for the winding-up was accordingly given. Such a decree will bring new life to the heart of many a sufferer from the management that ended in the downfall of the Albert. Whether the shareholders of the absorbed companies will draw much comfort from this resuscitation of old liabilities is another question. Meanwhile justice has been done, and our Indian friends will know how to use the weapon thus provided them.

THE official enquiry into the loss of the *Carnatic* has resulted, as we foresaw, in a verdict unfavourable to Captain Jones. His certificate is suspended for nine months. On the first half of the question—namely the captain's conduct up to the moment when the ship struck—the Court seem to have had no doubt whatever as to their decision. They rejected the plea of an unknown current as “unsatisfactory” in face of the captain's neglect to take a single bearing of the Ashraffi Light, which was plainly visible two miles off. With regard to the other question, touching the long delay in disembarking the passengers, the agreement of opinion was less exact. On the whole however the Court were “greatly inclined” to blame the captain for having lost some hours at any rate of the last morning between the time of his sending the passengers to the fore-castle and the breaking up of the ship. No reference seems to have been made to the story of his racing with another steamer.

It appears that the Order on which we commented last week is less sweeping than we thought, inasmuch as the officers on the general lists all date from after the year 1858.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. C. E. Thomas, on duty at Lucknow; Aest. surg. R. B. Thomson, at Dalhousie, Aug. 13; Capt. A. H. Earl, of Singapore, Marine Surveyor for Veritas, at Penang, Oct. 2.  
 MADRAS.—Major-gen. J. Brett, late 4th Madras L.C., and Assistant-adjutant-general of the Southern Division, Nov. 19; Major R. P. M. Crewe, M.B.C., 14th M.N.I., at the Madras Club, Oct. 24.  
 BOMBAY.—Capt. A. W. Godson, 13th Bombay N.I., at Nice, Nov. 18.



PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per str. Syria, Nov. 28.—From BOMBAY.—Col. Pearson, Col. Foster, Mr. Gurn, Capt. Somers, Mrs. Wilson, Major Sladen, Mrs. Mansell and five children, Mr. Ellis. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Somers, Mrs. Knyvett and three children, Mrs. Medlicott and two children. From MADRAS.—Capt. Stoddart, Major Close, Mrs. Basevi, Capt. McGowan, Mr. Ridley, Mrs. Dobree. From GALLE.—Lieut. Boddam. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Bosolo. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Fearon, Mr. Hawtry. From HONG KONG.—Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Latham, Mr. Frivino, Mr. Montenegro, Mr. Franco. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Leith, Mr. Healey, Mr. Blood, Mr. Lenormand, Mr. Holliday, Mr. Rayner, Capt. Wood, R.N., Mr. Gordon, Mr. Mouricoff.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Fern.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Hedline. From CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Rind, Lieut. Evans, Mrs. Dillon, Dr. Stanley. From GALLE.—Mr. Bayley. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Beirs, Mrs. Denny and infant. From BATAVIA.—Mrs. Blake. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Harrison.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that General Briggs's letter came too late for the present issue. All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, December 1, 1869.

THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE.

*Les absens ont toujours tort.* The *Friend of India* joins some of its contemporaries in their blind attack on the "indefensible" extravagance of the India-office in respect of military stores. The charge for these, it says, has more than doubled since 1861, and although half of the increase since 1865 can easily be traced to the inclusion of miscellaneous stores and malt liquor under the head of military stores, nevertheless the remaining half remains unaccountable both by the public and the Finance Minister himself. How does it happen, it asks in effect, and why does the Home Government make no effort to explain the mystery or to check the extravagance?

It is certainly curious that not inspired journalists only, but even the guardian-in-chief of the Indian Exchequer, should plead so utter an ignorance of facts about which the Indian Government might reasonably be expected to know more than other mortals. The mystery, if any there be, is altogether of Indian making. It is the Home authorities who have the most reason to plead ignorance on this particular point. You might as well blame an agent for carrying out his employer's direct instructions as the India-office for answering the indents made upon it for military and other stores. In this instance the expenditure deals mainly with commissariat supplies and clothing materials. It may seem "indefensible" to furnish the soldier with proper food and clothing, but even then it would not be the India-office that deserved the rod. No supplies of that sort are ever sent out to India at the mere will and motion of the Home Government. All they do is to act on the requisitions received from India, and it is doubtful whether a single barrel of beer or a piece of cloth is ever provided without a formal demand from the local Governments. The Home authorities in fact are little more than agents in transactions of this kind. Their critics in India look much too far off for the light that ought to be shining on their very faces. Due economy in the outlay on military and other stores can only be brought about by cutting down the requisitions made in India. It would be neither safe nor possible for the Secretary of State to cut them down here. That official cannot for example be called on to decide whether a soldier in India should be allowed a pint of porter a day or a pint and a-half; nor would he act wisely in sending out at a venture a hundred bales of cloth in the face of a requisition for twice that amount. All such questions of detail must of necessity be dealt with on the spot. It will

be time enough to blame the Home authorities when they are found to exceed their instructions, or to charge extravagantly for the goods supplied in accordance with those instructions.

In making these remarks we would not be understood as deprecating economy in any way. Far from it. Our aim is to put the saddle on the right steed, to indicate the true source whence the economy should begin. Instead of throwing out dark hints and twitting others with the fruits of their own carelessness, the Indian Government would be better employed in mending their own financial ways, and in remembering that goods indented for are not equivalent to charges paid. On the other hand, we trust, with the *Friend of India*, that the time is close at hand when the balance-sheets and estimates will be so made up as to display the receipts and expenditure in England and India side by side.

HOZIER'S ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.

IF we were led to smile at the Lord Mayor's attempt to exalt the conqueror of King Theodore at the expense of Xenophon and Napoleon, we may yet allow that Lord Napier's last campaign deserved a historian of its own. *Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona*, and we may congratulate the victor of Magdala on the good fortune still denied to the armies of the Sutlej and of Central India. Even Delhi remains unsung except in the dry official narrative of Colonel Norman. Lord Napier however has not only found his "vates sacer" already, while the popular interest is still comparatively fresh, but he has found a historian at once competent to sing his praises, and capable of securing a wide audience. Captain Hozier, having already served his apprenticeship, literary as well as military, in the Seven Weeks' War, has once more proved his twofold capacity in respect of the Abyssinian Campaign.\* Claiming for his work only the merit of greater accuracy than other writers on the subject could pretend to, he has proved himself their equal in that literary workmanship which is seldom likely to be the soldier's forte.

A concise but clear and accurate survey of past ages in Abyssinia, followed by a careful narrative of Theodore's own times, forms an interesting prelude to the main theme of his book. Sparing of direct comment, the author makes his facts speak for themselves; his very silence being often eloquent. One readily sees, for instance, how cruelly Captain Cameron was doomed to suffer, from no fault of his own, for the carelessness of home officials on the one hand, and for Theodore's unjust if not quite unreasonable suspicions on the other. His visit to Bogos and Kassala, inspired by the same chivalrous motives which had led Plowden thither not very long before, was unluckily followed the next year by an Egyptian inroad with which of course it had not the faintest connection. But just then Theodore was smarting under the contemptuous silence which was all the answer his well-meant letter to her Majesty received for more than eighteen months. Putting these things together, he naturally thought that Cameron had been tricking him from the first. Hence the beginning of those outrages which had to be atoned for by a costly war, ending in the utter extinction of Theodore's dynasty. And all this might have been averted by so trifling a piece of courtesy as the sending an early answer to Theodore's letter.

Even after Mr. Rassam got the Queen's letter, eighteen months slipped by before it was delivered. How much of that delay was owing to Mr. Rassam himself we are not told, but the account given of his proceedings and the reference to Captain Cameron's "earnest appeal," would hardly tend to allay the suspicions of a doubting critic. He may have acted for the best in staying so long at Massowah, but would Mr. Pargrave, for instance, have done the same? And why did our Government not take care to furnish him with a proper escort, if he was loth to enter Abyssinia without special permission from Theodore himself? One is the more tempted to indulge

\* The British Expedition to Abyssinia. Compiled from Authentic Documents by Captain H. M. Hozier. London: Macmillan and Co. 1869.

those suspicions, because further on the author himself more than hints very unkind things of Mr. Rassam. He deems it remarkable that Mr. Rassam, "who was so well acquainted with the Abyssinian mind, and who acted as Sir R. Napier's interpreter on the occasion [of his receiving Theodore's last letter], did not warn the Commander-in-Chief against the snare laid for him in the matter of the cattle, especially as Mr. Rassam had spent the previous night in the company of the released captives, and was fully aware of the demand of unconditional surrender on the part of the King on which Sir R. Napier was determined to insist."

Captain Hozier bears approving witness to the part played by the Anglo-Indian public, especially by Colonel Merewether, in urging the English Government to rescue our captive countrymen by force of arms. "Had it not been for Merewether, the captives might yet linger in chains at Magdala. He was the author of the Abyssinian Expedition." It was he who predicted that embassies "would only deliver more prisoners into the hands of Theodore." Even after Sir W. Coghlan had come round to that opinion, the Government was still "dubious and reluctant" in making up its mind. In April, 1867, it began to think about invading Abyssinia. In July Sir S. Fitzgerald was asked by telegram how soon a force might be got ready, in case of need, at Bombay. But not until the middle of August did the English Government decide to fit out an invading force. Meanwhile Sir R. Napier had been busy collecting information and drawing up a detailed scheme of action, which formed the groundwork of all that was afterwards done. Unluckily his advice was not altogether followed. The Home Government meant to entrust him with the entire management of the campaign; but it did not clearly say what it meant. Sir S. Fitzgerald would neither tolerate the interference of the Indian Government, nor accept unreservedly the counsels of Sir R. Napier. Other advisers had more weight with him; and in his zeal for economy he "sometimes failed to perceive that a large expenditure in the beginning may in some enterprises be the surest preventive of lavish waste in the issue." Hence ensued some woful bungling in the matter of the Bombay Transport Corps, which the Local Government, in spite of all Napier's remonstrances, insisted on organising in such a way that it had to be thoroughly reorganised at Zulla before it could be trusted to take the field. One result of this blunder was the delay in provisioning Senafah, and the consequent loss of weeks in the advance on Magdala.

Captain Hozier's narrative brings out more clearly than ever the genius of the commander who planned and carried out the most bloodless and complete of modern campaigns. It is still open to anyone to question the need for all that vast preparation to achieve an end apparently attainable by much smaller means. But the arguments in favour of the course actually pursued are put by the author with a force not easy to withstand; and if we assume the need for acting on so large a scale, there can be no doubt that Napier's arrangements were exactly of the kind to ensure success. No precaution on his part was neglected, no labour shirked, no weapon fit for the hands of an English officer left unused, to bring about the perfect issue of plans well considered and strenuously followed out.

## Correspondence.

### STAFF CORPS AND GENERAL LIST. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—One may notice in your columns arguments about the supersession of colonels of the Queen's Service by those of the Indian, and assistant-surgeons have not been wanting in champions to battle for them, but nothing has been said about the General List of Officers, more particularly those of Bengal. These officers all entered the Service during and since March, 1859, and have been getting promotion to their companies as vacancies occur in the old cadres. This may be all very fair, but on looking into the matter closely it appears that the senior

of the List ranks as a captain in July, 1867, before men who entered the Service in 1855, and so on all the way down the promotions of the General List, any one of which, up to February, 1871, places the recipient above men who entered before him, who belong to the Staff Corps. It of course may be argued that the officers need not have gone into the Staff Corps, but few could apparently resist the seductive bait held out in 1866, which allowed any officer of an old cadre to enter it if he chose. The General List was not included in this order, an examination being placed in the way as a sort of barrier, which doubtless hindered a good many from joining, not from want of ability, but very likely in a good many cases from laziness, or simply being content as they were. The run in the General List, by which some seventy have got their companies already, with still a margin of more than a year for others to be equally lucky, occurs from the fact of so many seniors having joined the Staff Corps, and being removed in their turn from the list of lieutenant-colonels. Any one taking the trouble to look will find that the senior General List captain has passed over the heads of some two hundred of his seniors belonging to old cadres. There are doubtless a number of men who, had they remained locals, would have received promotion in their old cadres, but who luxuriate still as lieutenants in the Staff Corps and captains in their old regiments; but there are still several who, had they remained as they were, would probably not have received promotion before 1871. In the promotion to major the Staff Corps man will regain his place, as twenty years' service will be necessary in either case; but in the meantime, for eight years at least, the one retains his seniority over the other.

S. C.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE NEW COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

The *Indian Economist* remarks that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Mr. Campbell regard the failure of the old Act simply as a proof that fresh legislation is required. They contend that the object of the old Act is attainable, and that it is a matter of public importance to both countries that it should be achieved. The other side deny apparently the possibility of preventing cotton adulteration by legislative action, and, therefore, the wisdom of all attempts to do so, and they would leave the evil to the action of those private interests which tend to its repression. It is replied, and fairly we think, that to deny the possibility of repressing these frauds is to beg the question altogether, and as Mr. Campbell shows, to ignore its history. The public interest mixed up herewith are so great in both countries that we cannot leave the matter to the chance correction which the private interests concerned therein may supply. As a matter of fact it is notorious that the private interests referred to are of a very doubtful order, and have not corrected the evil in the least. It is a fact for Manchester to ponder that her representatives in this country are at one with the native dealers in reprobating all legislative attempts to secure for her a supply of unadulterated cotton from this country. It may be doubted whether Englishmen as a nation are not too much given to doctrinaire views and *laissez faire*—for the well-being of the country. The statement that the Act will lead to oppressive interference with the people is worth very little when dispassionately considered. The very same objection may be made, and indeed is made, to almost every municipal and police regulation framed for the public welfare. If we can but suppress the fraudulent practices which destroy the character of Indian cotton, the improvement will be cheaply purchased at the risk of now and again punishing an innocent holder of the adulterated staple. As to the private interests concerned in the trade ever putting down these frauds, the hope is fallacious. It suits the native dealer better to wink at them and to practise them, than to suppress them; while it is a matter rather of sentiment than anything else to the European merchant. The public interests it is that suffer, and the Government as custodian of those interests does right to interfere in their behalf. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Mr. Campbell have done good service to both countries by pushing their Bill through, in face of the determined opposition which it has met with. A little legislation of the same order is very much wanted at home, for the scoundrels who sell starch instead of piece goods to the people of India, and others who vend cheap poisonous substances under the name of food, in place of it. We have had a little too much of *laissez faire* in these matters.

### THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

The *Mofussilite* hears from well-informed quarters that the chances are a hundred to one that Sir Richard Temple succeeds Sir Donald MacLeod, and becomes Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the

10th January next. This will be very hard on Sir Henry Durand, but Sir Richard himself will be delighted. He will get the great object of his ambition, and will set himself forthwith and vigorously to work to clean out a house that has been awfully in want of a good brooming ever since Lord Lawrence ceased to preside in it. The neglected premises will take any amount of administrative holstoning and fumigation, and be the better the more of such treatment they have accorded them. The "old hands" of the time of the Lawrences will growl, grumble, and sneer at Napoleon of the Deficit, but they will have to bestir themselves, or Napoleon will make them "move on," or rout them out altogether. But will not being considered unfit to be again entrusted with charge of the finances humiliate and depress Sir Richard Temple? Not a bit; it will trouble him but the least in the world, and in February he will be prancing about in the train of the Duke of Edinburgh—looking as like as he can to Napoleon III. himself—doing the honours of Paris to the Queen of England or Emperor of the Russias! Indeed we shall not be surprised to hear three months hence that Sir Richard has become a sufferer from gout, diabetes, and rheumatism—the resemblance would then be so complete between him and the great man he prides himself on resembling. As to the diatribes of the press, Sir Richard Temple cares little for them. He loves newspaper *edut*; but like that eminent (and truly public-spirited) corporation, Mr. John Blessington Roberts, he would rather the press would abuse him than have nothing at all to say about him. Should he really obtain the coveted Lieutenant-governorship—and such seems extremely likely—his appointment, we presume, will have to be regarded as a "kicking upstairs" that had become inevitably necessary. There is no other way of getting him out of the Financial Ministership. He holds that billet under warrant of the Queen, and the Viceroy cannot give the finances to another, translating Sir Richard to some other ministership. The latter must therefore be promoted to be got out of the way, and it must be confessed that his promotion to the Punjab will be likely to redound to the benefit of that province and the empire; the man was born to be a good pushing, driving Indian provincial administrator. As to Sir Henry Durand, he has apparently lost his second grand chance; and even his own friends now think his chance of succeeding Sir Donald MacLeod a very poor one, though, according to his usual wont, no word, no hint, has yet dropped from the lips of Lord Mayo. Sir Henry's time in Council will not, however, be up until the 25th July, 1870, and by then the redistribution of the territories will have taken place, and new Lieutenant-governorships been created. One of these Sir Henry Durand will probably have the refusal of.

#### CHANDAH COAL.

The *Times of India* says that in the bed of the Wurdah river near Gorgoo a coal pit has been opened, from which several tons of coal were taken last hot weather. Of course this coal cannot be a good specimen of what its seam would yield. Coal from this pit has been exposed for ages to the action of water, and must have deteriorated. Still it was the only coal which could be readily got at; and several samples of it have been sent for trial in the locomotives of the E.I.R. and G.I.P. Railway Companies. We have not heard what happened to the sample sent for trial on the E.I. Railway, but the first one or two trials on the G.I.P. Railway were not very successful. The fire-boxes and grates of the locomotives were built for English coal. Stokers did not like trying new coal, and found it required a great deal of stoking. In fact the usual difficulties which labourers and artisans are wont to put in the way of any change or any new experiment had to be overcome. The Nagpore authorities, as promoters of the Chandah coal, were very persistent, and it seems that a recent experiment has gone far to show that Chandah coal can be made to work the G.I.P. Railway traffic. Two skilled civil engineers belonging to the Central Provinces seem to have helped the railway officers in carrying the experiment through. They altered the grate of an ordinary goods engine, so as to make the interval between the bars half an inch larger than it was before. They lit the fire, got up steam, and fed the engine with nothing but Chandah coal; and they drove her from Nagpore to Budnaira, a distance of 107 miles, with a full goods train behind her. The train was equal to a brake-van and twenty-four full waggons. They kept up to time at all the stations they passed, and got into Budnaira rather before their time. They burnt rather more than double as much Chandah coal per ton per mile as an engine usually burns of English coal. These results are, we believe, fully as good as the most sanguine could have hoped for. And this practical test can have left few of those doubts on which indolent or interested objectors might rely against a mere laboratory experiment. It may fairly be expected that much better results will follow when the engineers come to use coal taken from a pit distant from the Wurdah River, and when the railway company enlarges its fire-boxes on the system adopted some years ago by the E. I. Railway Company. But even if future trials should not be yet more in favour of this new Indian coal, still it will be an immense gain for the railway company to burn this coal in their engines from Nagpore to Bhosawul, if not also in Wurdah and on the Nerbudda length. But of course it will be quite impossible for the railway company

to reckon on Chandah coal until a tramway or railway connects the coal-field with the Nagpore extension line. Such a branch line should properly start from the station of Wurdah, go through the cotton mart of Hingunghat, and thence on through the cotton country to Gorgoo or to Wurdah, thus serving two great interests at once. It is understood that there are no engineering difficulties in the way of such a line—always excepting the tedious process of bringin, the Supreme Government to action. Its length would be seventy or seventy-five miles at most, and, if made on the narrow gauge principle, need not cost more than twenty-five lakhs, and could be done within two years. If we take the cost of mining the coal at Rs. 3 per ton, and the cost of hauling it from Chandah to Wurdah at one anna per ton per mile, then coal ought to be put down at Wurdah, forty-nine miles from Nagpore, and 195 from Bhosawul, at Rs. 7½ per ton. Even if 33 per cent. be added to this, so as to make our estimate perfectly safe, but for which there does not seem any occasion, the coal would cost the company only Rs. 10 a ton at Wurdah, instead of Rs. 40 a ton, which is about the average cost of English coal used on the Nagpore extension line. Even though Indian coal generates only half as much steam as the same weight of English coal, still Indian coal at Rs. 10 a ton will be twice as cheap for locomotive use as English coal at Rs. 40 a ton.

#### THE PROPOSED RETRENCHMENTS.

The *Indian Daily News* observes that there are departments in the State which are notoriously cheaply maintained departments, which cannot be touched without being crippled, and which it would be simply madness to cripple. These are notably the subordinate executive and the subordinate grades of the upper Police Department, in whose retention in all their present integrity, and indeed in whose speedy and large extension the happiness and welfare of the native millions of India are involved. If the bringing home of justice and prosperity to the doors of the people means anything at all, it means, when stripped of all the verbiage in which it is the fashion to envelope it, that subordinate magistrates and assistant superintendents of police must be planted broadcast over the country, so as to be able to pounce on crime the moment after it is committed, and to bring hot-handed criminals to justice before delay and opportunity have clouded what clues to detection there may exist, with that mass of corruption and perjury which grows up so rankly in India. The concentration of the civil, executive, and judicial authorities of the sudder stations—and that is what the abolition of any large number of magistrates and police officers would amount to—would inevitably result in that description of centralisation which is, above all others, the worst phase of national apoplexy. It would simply shut up all sub-divisions, and put an end to that close supervision of all portions of the district which the district magistrate can now only maintain with the aid of his subordinates in the subordinate executive and the police; and it would force the people to look for justice at tremendous distances at times when any prolonged absence from their village homes means the loss of their crops. If the prompt administration of justice is a powerful element in the national life of a people, it is difficult to comprehend the wisdom of measures such as these, with which we are said to be menaced, at a time when poverty is literally raging like a pestilence in the land, and decoity and other heinous offences are certainly not on the decrease. These remarks are not intended to refer to the abolition of Deputy Inspectors-general of Police, which is undeniably a step in the right direction, but to assistant superintendents, who help to bring the advantages of our power home to the people in the remotest villages of the country. We have no special purpose to serve in singling out the Subordinate, Executive, and the Police Departments; our remarks with reference to which may possibly prove equally applicable to some other branches of the Administration that are not so prominently before the public, and whose necessities are therefore imperfectly understood by us. The broad facts to be kept in view in giving a direction to the fit of economy which has very properly fastened on the head of the Government, are, that the necessity for immediate action in the matter is not absolute but relative, deriving in each separate case a special force from the proved existence of extravagance or folly in any particular department; that our active measures in each case must bear some relation to a particular wrong that has been discovered, or a particular work that has been left undone; and that while mere economy, practised rigorously for its own sake, will not lead straight into solvency any more than monastic asceticism practised *ad libitum* will carry a man into heaven, it is possible that a wrongly directed parsimony may unnecessarily injure a healthy limb and irretrievably plunge the country beyond the verge of a wholesome reaction. And it has also to be borne in mind that while the prompt administration of justice is a necessity that is associated with the healthy national life of a people, public works for the most part are only its indulgences, if not its luxuries. It is better that all public works, properly so-called, should be suspended for a time than that the even flow of justice in a single district should be disturbed.

## Bengal.

## DOES IRRIGATION PAY ?

The area of land under irrigation in the North-West Provinces during the Rubbee season of last year was as follows :—

	1868-9.	
Ganges Canal ... ..	7,97,219	acres.
Eastern Jumna Canal... ..	2,03,692	"
Doab Canals ... ..	10,494	"
Bareilly and Tamesa Canals ... ..	37,890	"
Total ... ..	1,049,295	"

The importance of these works is strikingly exemplified in these figures. We may not unfairly conclude from them that 1,050,000 acres of land were under cultivation, which would have been barren through drought but for them. Now an acre of irrigated land in the North-West will produce from 1,200 to 1,900 lbs. wheat, or the whole area irrigated an abundant supply of food for three millions of persons for a whole year. The average price of wheat, moreover, throughout the provinces for some weeks past has been about 10 seers the rupee. Thus, the irrigation of this million of acres, has resulted in a crop of food of the money value of £8,000,000 sterling :—

Acres. lbs. wheat. lbs.  
1,050,000 × 1,500 × 20 per Rupee = Rs. 7,87,50,000.

Now here is a very simple sum in arithmetic, and yet how slow we all are to learn it. The total cost of the whole Gangetic system of irrigation has been, if we remember rightly, about £2,000,000 sterling, and here it is recouped four times over in a single season of drought. And yet are we warned "not to listen to the siren voices" that would persuade us to sink English capital in Indian soil ! We shall sing the same siren song we have ever sung, until some new arithmetic has been discovered that shows the multiplication table to be a mistake. In addition to this million of acres under irrigation for the rubbee crop, there were 326,114 acres irrigated for the khureef harvest, a total area of 1,375,409 acres for the two crops. What proportion of this land would have been absolutely barren but for the canal works we are not told. We may presume, probably without extravagance, that a million and a quarter of acres were under the plough, which would have been left untillied but for the water supplied by the canals. Now, if this be so, we must plainly credit the works with the crop of this vast area of land, 100,000 acres of which were sugar-cane. What is too much overlooked by us all is this : That the returns to be obtained by the State for its outlay upon such works, as upon our railways also, must be to a large extent reversionary. Let the State but retain its interest in the land, and the time will come when we may obtain £50,000,000 a-year from it, with as much ease as we now do £20,000,000—an other very arithmetical sort of fact which a troop of Indian statesmen find it impossible to master.—*Indian Economist*

## A TALE OF THE MUTINY.

The following story is taken from the *Indian Daily News* :— Brigadier Sir Hugh Wheeler, who was in command at Cawnpore at the time of the Mutiny, had two grown-up daughters ; these were both with him when he was besieged with the garrison at Cawnpore. On the arrangement of terms of capitulation with Nana, the besieged were conducted by him to the river, under pretence of assisting their escape by embarkation. What actually took place there is matter of history. The men were butchered, and meanwhile the ladies were kept in confinement. After the mutineers had finished their work of blood at the ghaut, they fell upon the helpless women and children, whom they had reserved for a worse fate. It is needless to suggest how the ladies were treated ere they met a merciful deliverance by death. It is known that one of Wheeler's daughters bravely met her fate, facing death direct rather than fall into the hands of the wretches about her. She flung herself into a well. The other was reported to be missing. Her remains were never found nor heard of, and the impression was that she must have suffered the horrible mutilation and death which befell others at that miserable period. But it now appears that she survived, and is alive at the present time. She survived the massacre at Cawnpore, and has lived the twelve years succeeding it ; and for aught that appears to the contrary, may see another score of years. We have said that the Government must know of the case, and the reasons for this opinion are the following :—Mr. C—, an official of high position, while on a tour through his division, had occasion to encamp near a village called S—. While there, information reached him that the missing daughter of Sir Hugh Wheeler was in the keeping of a petty rajah in the neighbourhood, who came in under the amnesty, and thereby deprived the gallows of a legitimate victim. Mr. C— managed to send a verbal message to Miss Wheeler, to the effect that if she wished, he would remove her from her present position, and restore her to her relatives and home. Miss Wheeler sent a written reply in which she told Mr. C— that she had been for nearly twelve years living with a native in the degrading position of an inmate of his harem ; had children by him ; and could not muster the moral courage to face one of her own kind, letting alone her re-

latives. She wished to be entirely forgotten, and to be permitted to remain unnoticed, or, if thought of at all, "to be remembered as one in the grave." Our informant adds—"I would certainly inform her relatives with a view to some of them coming and inducing her to leave the harem, if for no other reason, at least for the well-are of her soul."

The above account will give rise to curious reflections. It is impossible to conceive that Mr. C— should not have laid the facts before Government ; and it is equally impossible to suppose that Government has taken no notice of his representations. It may not be an unnatural desire on the part of Miss Wheeler that she would not re-enter the society in which she was brought up, after so many years of involuntary degradation. Her judgment is not altogether to be trusted. Removed as she was in youth from her family and friends, and carried away to a life which her nature and training must have rendered abhorrent to her feelings, ought she to be left, even if she seems to wish it, in this truly painful position ? Her lapse from the refinements of European life to the degradation of the harem was not a voluntary one. It is not as if she had to expiate the results of perversity or self-will. The degradation was involuntary on her part, and it is not surprising that she should decline to return to what may be termed her natural life. She feels degraded, and fears the height from which she was taken. She does not express satisfaction with her lot—even though she has new ties, the strongest that a woman can feel. She "has not the moral courage to face one of her own kind." It is not the want of will—not that the hope does not exist ; but that she cannot take the initiative. Torn from her friends under circumstances so terrible as those at Cawnpore, while yet young, and during twelve long weary years, without the support or countenance of "one of her own kind," is it surprising that she should doubt her own courage to meet one even as a friend ? Should she, therefore, be left to drag out the remainder of her weary life in degradation, because she has not the courage to seek the society to which she belongs ? Unsustained by a friendly voice, or by the cheering smile of one of her own race through twelve long years—surrounded by influences calculated rather to repress than to develop the courage which her condition needs—do we discharge our duty as a nation by listening to the weak suggestions of a woman to permit her to remain as one of the dead ? Do we not owe at least one effort to restore the lost one to society ?—To give her a choice of once more enjoying the peace from which she was so rudely torn ? It may be an easy matter to take refuge from duty in pretended deference to the wishes of Miss Wheeler herself. But should her judgment be implicitly trusted ? Do we not owe something to our own views of the matter ? And ought we not rather to take steps that are the most just and proper, irrespective of the consideration as to whether they may be the most convenient ? We give publicity to the subject as it has been brought to our notice, in the full assurance that the press in India, or that of England, will not let the matter rest where it is.

## STATION TALK.

DUGGAL, Oct. 20.—You wrote very justly and wisely, as you always do, when you advise the authorities to build accommodation for the troops of India among these grand Himalayan ranges. What a stimulating blood-freshening atmosphere, what beatific tempered sunshine, what landscapes of beauty in which the most highly-colouring imaginative painters would have infinite, ever-varying delight. What a dearth is there of mephitic exhalations, of burning swinniness, venomous flies and mosquitoes, &c., what omnivorous appetites we have, what fresh healthy complexions, what elastic freshness of body and brain, what an aversion to lameness, what an ignorance of lassitude, all so different from down-country experiences of blanched faces, emaciated nerves, and brains stupefied. Yesterday Major-general Beatson inspected the regiment, which was paraded at seven A.M., in drill order, each man having ten rounds of blank ammunition. They were tested in a few movements, which they executed with unswerving steadiness, precision, and celerity, and during the performance of which they blazed away their cartridges in cool and sleeking style ; after this they went through the usual drill evolutions, manual and platoon, and bayonet exercises, and marching past, all of which they did in their customary brilliant way. The general then visited the orderly-room, hospital, workshops, and school, and evinced his pleasure at the general order and cleanliness that over all things were dominant.

SAUGOR, Oct. 25.—When I wrote to you on the 8th, with the rain still pouring down, things had begun to look very gloomy, but it cleared up in the afternoon of the 9th October, and we have had beautiful weather ever since. I believe the crops are not found to be much injured, and a fine harvest of *jawar*, rice, *kootkee* and *todora* may be anticipated. The weather is delightful, but fever is very prevalent and fatal, more so than it has been for many years, both among natives and Europeans. Hardly any one escaped sickness of some sort this season. The Royal Fusiliers have, I hear, lost one hundred, counting men, women, and children, since the commencement of this year. The head-quarters and six companies leave Saugor en route for Aden on the 2nd December, and three companies march for Neemuch when the 19th Foot reach Saugor, which is expected to be about the end of December. The Royal Fusiliers were entertained by the station the other evening at a ball and supper as



a farewell party—a compliment which their liberal hospitality since they have been at the station rendered imperative.

**AGRA, Oct. 29.**—The station is becoming full again, all officers and civilians having returned from leave. I see Major Peile, Chief Engineer, is in the station. I suppose he will not do much work on the new line of railway till next April, after the Budget grant has been sanctioned for work. I have noticed in the *Gazette* that several magistrates have had their powers augmented in order to enable them to deal with cases involving sums of Rs. 200. This is a great boon to all who have money dealings of any kind, and I think the same power should be invested in the Agra Cantonment magistrate. Great inconvenience arises if you have a suit which involves any amount above Rs. 50. You have to go to the Judge's Court some five miles distant, and four or five times before you can get your case heard or get your money, and this, too, at an expense of Rs. 4 each time for buggy hire, not to speak of the extra loss of time consequent on attending at the proverbially slow business-doing Indian Law Courts. Weather delightful; mornings cool and evenings pleasant.

**UMRITSUR, Oct. 26.**—The fever prevalent all over the country is becoming alarming by the ravages it is causing. Mild and comparatively harmless on its first appearance, it has assumed a fatal intensity that is causing alarm. In the town of Umrtsur the fever deaths have increased nearly 100 per cent. during the last eight or ten days, and the total number of deaths daily reported ranges from forty to forty-five, being somewhere about 300 per cent. of the normal average number of deaths. This excessive mortality has, of course, nothing to do with the condition of the town in particular. It is more or less prevalent throughout the districts bordering on the foot of the hills, within the valleys of those hills, and, indeed, far up the mountain sides. The higher you go up the Baree Doab the worse it is found, and the accounts of the sickness and mortality by travellers are simply deplorable. This is the more to be regretted as the whole energies of the people should be concentrated on their wheat sowings, the neglect of which to any extent, under the highly favourable circumstances of the late rains, will materially affect the prospects of next season's harvest. Here we are close on the 1st November with a state of things that might occasionally be looked for towards the end of September, but which is altogether abnormal a month later. The Envoy from the Turkish Sultan, who is, I observe, now addressed and assumes the style of "His Majesty" instead of "His Highness" as formerly, to the Ameer of Bokhara, arrived here en route to Lahore and Peshawur on Wednesday morning, the 20th inst. He only staid the half-hour the train remained and the honours of Umrtsur were done by the Native Extra-Assistant, Aga Kulabad, and the Tuhseeldar. At Lahore he was received by Mr. Beauchereff, the Assistant-Commissioner, and a suitable following. The Envoy is an elderly man, was dressed in orthodox green (velvet), and wore two decorations, as an indication, I presume, of his being of some rank and standing in his own country. It is certainly a curious commentary on Russian and Persian inter-communication in the vicinage of the Caspian Sea, that an Envoy whose shortest route to Bokhara would have been by Teheran, Mushed and Maimana, should have been instructed to take the circuitous way of Egypt, Bombay, Central and N.W. India, through Afghanistan and Bulkh. We also had a Yarkundee here during the second week in October, who was said to be the bearer of some semi-official communication from the Koosh-Begi of Yarkund to the Indian Government. That ruler has hitherto affected something very like contempt for British rule, but having of late been somewhat hard pressed in his North-Western frontier by his recently established neighbours, but certainly not friends, the Roos, he has thought it might be as well to establish something like a reserve, in case of necessity, within the limits of India, and so spreads a feeler in this direction to see how advances of a more serious character will be received should he hereafter find it necessary to make them. In connection with Yarkund it is well to state that the large number of inhabitants of that part of Central Asia who have been represented as passing through Leh on their way to the Palkpore fair with goods and ponies for sale, are to the number of about three hundred Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca, who have brought a small amount of goods and many ponies, not however as articles of trade or barter, but as means of paying their way. They, or at least some of them, did call at Palkpore en route through the Kangra valley from Kooloo to Umrtsur, but finding that the fair would not commence before the 1st of November they came on to this. Finding railway communication much more to their advantage than land travelling they parted with their animals, and people wanting such had the opportunity of making some very good purchases at reasonable rates, averaging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. These pilgrims, who may be taken on the whole as fair representatives of the province from which they have come, are peculiarly Mongolian in appearance, do not betray much intelligence in their looks, but seemed to adapt themselves with great readiness to the altogether novel circumstances in which they were placed on a railway platform. They said that besides the animals and goods, by the sale of which they hoped to pay their way, they had also brought as much goods as they could command to supplement their wants in this respect. They appeared to have a considerable amount of personal baggage, of which their conical teapot formed an invariable part, each

man appearing to have one to himself. Those who have seen the trans-Indus Pathans in their winter clothing, and who know that they never change such for six months at a time, need not be told that these co-religionists of theirs are equally filthy in their habits. One man told me through an interpreter that he had been four months on the way, and that he for one had never changed his "vestments" during that time.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

**DISTRESS OF MIND.**—The *Pioneer* hears that Sergeant Winter, the poor wretch who hanged himself the other day at Ghazepore, did so in apprehension of dismissal from the stud for long-continued negligence of duty.

**ECCLIESIASTICAL.**—We hear that the Rev. W. Drawbridge, Chaplain of Darjeeling, is to be transferred to this station.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*—The Rev. Mr. Toussaint, lately Chaplain at Kussowlie, and recently appointed to Sealkote, is, we regret to state, lying at Umballa in a most dangerous state, and with no chance of recovery.—*Indian Army Gazette.*

**ADMINISTRATIVE.**—The proposal to transfer the Punjab Frontier Force to the Commander-in-Chief, which Sir William Mansfield has based on the somewhat suddenly changed opinions of General Wilda, is still, we hear, before the Punjab Government, which is likely to fight hard for its own views. We should not be surprised if the question were left undecided till the arrival of Lord Napier, as Sir W. Mansfield's successor, towards the end of April next.—*Friend of India.*

**LIKE OF SIR H. LAWRENCE.**—Lady Edwardes has requested the *Homeward Mail* to state that the *Pioneer's* announcement as to the completion of the late Sir H. Edwardes' life of Sir Henry Lawrence, and the preparation of a life of Sir H. Edwardes himself, is "entirely unauthorised." Lady Edwardes however does not contradict the statement, and we believe it to be correct. The appearance of the life of Sir Henry Lawrence has been long delayed, and now that Lord Lawrence has retired from Indian life there is no reason for keeping it back.—*Friend of India.*

**FROM ASSAM TO CHINA.**—Letters have been received in China from Mr. T. T. Cooper, stating that he has satisfactorily established the existence of a line of communication between China and Assam by the route he before attempted from Bathang to Zyyu and Sudiya. It was on this route that two French missionaries were murdered a few years ago. He has also ascertained that other passes exist through which commercial intercourse with China is carried on by the Abors, thus disproving the theory lately advanced by Colonel Hopkinson in England, that the mountains between China and Assam are impassable.—*Englishman.*

**A RIDDLE.**—There is a rumour abroad, says the *Indian Examiner* which probably must be taken *cum grano salis*, that the retirement of a certain Secretary of the Government of India is more or less connected with the chagrin occasioned him by finding his docketts persistently scored through whenever they contained anything in the shape of suggestions. It would not be an unpleasant thing to believe that the Viceroy has a will of his own, if one could be sure that it were his own; but it is just to say that the same rumour attributes it to a certain other Secretary, who seems destined to leave an unmistakable mark on Indian history.

**SIGNS OF THE TIMES.**—The Rajah of Jeypore going through a quadrille is doubtless a significant sign of the times, but not more so than the Congress of learned Pandits, who the other day at Indore ruled that an Indian Chieftain might cross the sea for the benefit of his State and people, without incurring the penalty of excommunication from caste. Of a similar character is the conclave of Brahmins, which, we are told, are holding meetings at Nagpore to decide whether the eating of meat and drinking of spirits is so very unlawful as the strictest sect amongst the Hindoos would have the world believe. An authoritative promulgation of an opinion in favour of such departures from the letter of Hindooism would be a great relief to numbers of natives in Bengal, where Brahmoism, widow marriage, and European example have sapped many of the chiefest pillars of the ancient faith.—*Englishman.*

**BUNDLEKUND.**—The report of the Political Agent in Bundelkond gives a very unfavourable account of the health of the people, and the present price of provisions, but, so far as the prospects of the growing crops are concerned, it is most favourable. "Altogether," Dr. Stratton says, "the condition of the province has been deplorable, and it can scarcely under several years recover its normal condition, either as regards the means of livelihood of the poor, i.e., the bulk of the population, or the numbers of human beings and cattle." As a contrast to this gloomy picture we are told that wherever seed was sown the prospects are excellent; that in Malwa the country is "rich and heavy with produce;" that "the Khureef harvest bids fair to surpass any realised for years," and that there is good ground for anticipating favourable returns of wheat and opium. Although wheat and grain are still selling at famine prices, the bulk of the population will not be affected, as the cheaper kinds of grain on which they chiefly live are now becoming plentiful in the market.—*Englishman, Oct. 30.*

**ECONOMY IN HIGH PLACES.**—The Viceroy has set a good example in economy. In consequence of the excessively heavy charges he travelled by ordinary passenger train from Umballa to Meerut, the state carriage being attached to the train.

**THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.**—We regret to hear unsatisfactory accounts of the health of Kohat and Edwardesabad; at the former station cholera of a severe type, doubtless imported from Peshawur, has been rife for some time, having carried off one European officer, Mr. Bannister, and about three hundred men of our native troops. Lieutenant Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, is said to have had a sharp attack, but has now recovered. Fortunately cholera, though in such close proximity to Edwardesabad, has not shown itself in that station as yet; and, humanly speaking, this is attributable to the effective and strict quarantine measures enforced by Colonel Boisragon, commanding the Bunnoo district in conjunction with Major Jenkins, the energetic district officer. Every possible precaution has been taken to prevent spread of contagion to Edwardesabad, even to the fumigation of letters, &c., received with the mails from Kohat.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Oct. 26.

**MAILS VIA BRINDISI.**—The following notice has been issued by the Director-General of the Post Office in India:—"Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, it is hereby notified for general information that letters and newspapers (not packets of books or patterns) superscribed by the senders with the words 'via Brindisi,' and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted herein will be forwarded by the route mentioned:—Letters, 10s. 8p. per ½ oz. each; newspapers, 2s. 8p. per 4 ozs. each. Letters and newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom superscribed with the words 'via Brindisi' and fully prepaid at the rates shown in the Foreign Post Schedule of the Indian Postal Guide for the Marseilles rate, together with two annas per ½ oz. each additional for letters and eight pie per 4 ozs. each additional for newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned. Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the registration fee of four annas each in addition to the postage."

**CIVIL.**—We hear that various changes are on the tapis in the higher ranks of the Civil Service. It is probable that Mr. C. F. Montresor, who is expected to return to India at the beginning of next year, will succeed Mr. C. F. Carnac, who will take furlough, as opium agent at Ghazepore. This will give Mr. C. T. Buckland the pukka appointment of Commissioner of Burdwan. Mr. O. Toogood, Judge of Beerbhoom, will take leave on furlough in the spring. Mr. Toogood will probably be succeeded in Beerbhoom, by Mr. Muspratt, at present Judge of Purneah. There are rumours that Mr. A. E. Russell will retire from the service in March next, when it is whispered that Mr. F. L. Beaufort will be transferred from the bench of the 24-pargunnahs to that of Burdwan. In this case it is likely that Mr. Bright will move from Hooghly to Alipore.—*Englishman*, Oct. 29.

—Mr. J. R. Hallett, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a degree of honour in the Bengali language, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000. Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, of the same service, has received Rs. 1,000 for high proficiency in Bengali, and Mr. R. F. Rampini the same amount for high proficiency in Ooryah.

**A PRACTICAL JOKE BY THE VICEROY.**—A most laughable joke, it is reported to us, was played by his Excellency the Viceroy on his military secretary and staff on the morning of his departure from Simla. The story is that his Excellency had arranged to leave his abode at half-past five o'clock. At five o'clock precisely his Excellency came into the verandah booted and spurred and ready for his journey. The establishment was then wrapped in profound slumbers. His Excellency, without summoning any of his escort, called for his horse, mounted and galloped off. On his way through the Boileau-gunge bazaar, finding the native superintendent of police mounted and at his post, he ordered him to become his escort, and thus attended proceeded on his journey. At half-past five the gentlemen at Government House were ready and in the verandah awaiting his Excellency's coming down stairs for the journey. Seeing the military secretary walking up and down the verandah the European inspector of police took the liberty of informing him that his Excellency had started half an hour before, and must by that time be near to Syree. This information caused the gentlemen at once to mount and set off in pursuit. If his Excellency rode that morning as he usually does, at the rate of twelve miles an hour, he must have led his pursuers a hard chase. Such is the story as we have it; if our statement is incorrect we shall be most happy to give the right version of what was a capital practical joke.—*Indian Army Gazette*.

**MILITARY.**—The 26th Camerons, it is rumoured, the *Englishman* says, will shortly relieve the 58th Regiment at Allahabad.—The A Battery, F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, marched from Umballa at 5 A.M. of Oct. 25, en route to Benares, after a sojourn at that place of about six years.—H.M.'s 5th Lancers were to leave Lucknow on the 1st November for Campbellpore, to relieve H.M.'s 20th Hussars, who replace H.M.'s 21st Hussars at Lucknow.—By the pr. motion to Major-general of Colonel T. Tapp, C.B., and the death of Colonel W. A. Orr, C.B., Colonel Sir Alfred Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., Military Secretary to the Madras Government, and Colonel T. F. Wilson, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-general, become *paid Aides-de-Camp* to the Queen.—*Pioneer*.—In reply to a letter from the Secretary of State, suggesting the establish-

ment of some fixed proportion in the number of army staff appointments in the three presidencies, to be held respectively by the officers of the Staff Corps and local service, and by those of the Line, the Government of India have stated their opinion that the measure would be inexpedient. They concur with the Commander-in-Chief in the desirability of generally appointing the most fitting men, and of obliterating, as far as practicable, all service distinctions.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 28.—Referring to the paragraph in the now famous despatch of the 4th of October, in which the Government of India assert their belief that it will be possible to effect a large reduction of military expenditure without diminishing the actual numbers of the British army in India, or in any way impairing our real military strength, the *Mofussilite* thinks that this passage almost savours of "half-pay" arrangements being introduced. We do not believe that anything of the kind is contemplated, though it is evident that it is intended to do thoroughly whatever it may be found necessary to do.—*Madras Athenaeum*, Oct. 25.—Major and Lieut.-colonel Hardy, 21st Hussars, is, we understand, about to retire from the Service.—*Indian Army Gazette* (Simla).—It is rumoured that Major-general Beatson, Commanding the Sirhind Division, will proceed to England in April next.—*Indian Army Gazette*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26. Gitana, Stap. — str. Mooltan, Beasley, Suez.—27. Futtay Moombarack, Wahaub, —.—28. Balkamah, Poole, Bombay; Foz Rohoman Nacoda, Muscat.—29. Wide Awake, Abelly, Jeddah.—31. Str. Cashmere, Dickenson, Singapore; Stirling Castle, Hamilton, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Mooltan.—From Southampton.—Mrs. G. J. Scott and infant, Mr. Monkman, Mrs. Dandridge, Mr. and Mrs. Heywood and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Simpson and two infants, Mrs. Champion, Mr. L. Jones, Mr. Tudor, Mr. C. Raser, Colonel and Mrs. Bishop, Messrs. D. Petrie, E. Sanders, Campagnac, J. L. Hobbs, J. Macdonald, L. J. Cooke, Mrs. Grennol and infant, Misses Grennol (three) and two children, Messrs. T. Earl, J. T. Jackson, L. Porter, T. Harrington, W. Taylor, A. Tabor, W. Bonrman, M. O. Farrel, C. Young, H. F. Clive, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Breginell, Mrs. Scott, Mr. A. Fisher, Mr. F. S. Masson, Mr. S. Bowley, Miss Weston, Mr. Wilson, Dr. Warth, Mr. Falk, Mrs. Lockhart and two children, Assistant surg. Gupta, Mrs. C. Penn, Mr. Collins, Mr. Deans. From Marseilles.—Messrs. Boileau, Jordan, Anderson, Griffiths, Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and child, Mrs. de Vie Carey, Mr. S. Lobb, Capt. E. G. Willa, Mr. F. Rose, Captain and Mrs. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. McRae, Mr. Riddell, Dr. and Mrs. Sandeford, Miss Drummond, Mr. D. T. Shaw, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. W. R. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. Posner, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and child, Mrs. Tarrant and two children. From Suez.—Messrs. Broadley, Goodridge, Dey, H. Derry, C. Seide, Dufenbach. From Galle.—Mrs. Madonald, Sir W. Morgan, Messrs. Morgan, Donaldson, G. Gibson, Roberts, Hechle, Watson, A. B. Sutherland, Mrs. Rose and child, Miss Orr, Mr. Orr, Capt. Barratt, Messrs. Murdoch, Sutherland, McIntosh, Grob, and G. J. Scott. From Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Sandeman and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. and Miss Palmer, Miss Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Crack, Miss Webb, Messrs. Casella, de Cernier, Stocks, Donald, Jackson, A. G. Smyth, J. A. Paul, Creswell, Jones, Conte, Harris, Col. and Mrs. Doveton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Messrs. Sevetter, Melitus, Locke, Nicolas, Ryrie, and Money.

Per str. Cashmere.—Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Dr. Day, Mr. H. Grey, Mr. J. Conway. Mr. D. Solomon, Mrs. Gillpatrick and son.

Per Stirling Castle.—Rev. Mr. Southby and wife, Mr. G. M. Drury and wife, Mrs. Milman and three children.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 30. Strs. Mahratta, Moulmein, and Scotia; Mirzapore, Lady Melville, Vanda, Howrah, Lydia Skodfield, Solway.—Nov. 1. Dauntless.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 83 12 to 83 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	94 0 to 94 4
4 per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	94 0 to 94 4
5 per Cent. P.W. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	102 12 to 103 0
5½ per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	112 12 to 113 0
5 per Cent., 66-67 ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	108 4 to 108 8

### EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docts. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 12-16d. to 1s. 11½d.	2s.
	at 6 months' sight ...	

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	150 to 155
Bank of Bengal ... ..	1000 ...	1535 to 1540
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ... ..	50 ...	58 to 60
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ... ..	445 ...	540 to 545
Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ... ..	700 ...	350 to 360
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ... ..	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ... ..	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ... ..	250 ...	175 to 180
E. B. Indigo Company ... ..	100 ...	35 to 38
East Indian Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218 ...	240 to —
East India Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	80 ...	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	30 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218 ...	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company ... ..	250 ...	190 to —exdiv.
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ... ..	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ... ..	250 ...	142½ to 155
Howrah Docking Company ... ..	500 ...	230 to 240
India General Steam Navigation Company ... ..	1000 ...	540 to 550
National Bank of India (Limited) ... ..	125 ...	134½ to 135½xd.
New Fort Gloster Company ... ..	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ... ..	10 ...	13½ to 14

Peoples Bank of India .....	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company .....	1400	380 to —
Punjab Bank .....	100	82½ to 85
Screwing Company (Limited) .....	200	150 to —
Sinla Bank .....	500	570 to 580
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) .....	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo .....	200	53½ to 55
Union Steam Tug Company .....	250	6 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company .....	£10	25 to 30

## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton .....	0 10 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar .....	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice .....	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds .....	2 10 0 to 2 17 6	2 2 6 to 2 5 0
Jute .....	2 12 6 to 2 15 0	2 7 6 to 2 0 0
Cotton .....	2 15 0 to 0 0 0	2 12 6 to 2 15 0

## Madras.

## STATION TALK.

TRICHINOPOLY, Oct. 23.—Since writing my letter of yesterday we have had the levee, or, as the natives delight to call it, the durbar. I am sorry to say his Excellency, though kind and affable as is ever his wont, seemed to be but poorly. He had arranged to visit the new market, the moat (the Boulevard that is to be), the district jail, and the lunatic asylum early in the morning, but indisposition confined him to his room. The levee was held at half-past eleven. The European residents of the station, civil and military, were first presented to his Lordship, the former by the collector and the latter by Brigadier general Woods. Soon afterwards the durbar for the natives was held. Several native officers of the 9th and 26th N.I., many of them decorated with medals won in Burmah and during the Mutiny, were presented. Afterwards the native officials and non-officials were introduced to his Excellency by the collector. In the evening a visit was paid by the Governor and his suite to the Civil and Session Court-House. This building possesses a melancholy interest as being the place where the good Bishop Heber died. The large bath in which the Bishop breathed his last has been recently repaired and restored by Mr. Cadell. It was before in a most dilapidated state, and great credit is due to our Judge for the preservation of so interesting a memorial. After inspecting the Court-House, the party drove to the Central Jail, and looked over the finished portions of the building and also over the works which are still in progress. The drive to and from the Central Jail was across the Maidanam, the great plain on which battle after battle was fought between the English and French forces, and which the patriotic Englishmen rising from the perusal of Orme or Cambridge, or of the more recent and far more erudite pages of Malleeson, must regard as the most classical ground in all India.

MADURA, Oct. 26.—His Excellency Lord Napier, accompanied by the Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., Colonel Fordyce, Colonel Malleeson, and Mr. Chisholm, arrived here on Sunday morning, the 24th inst., and proceeded at once to the house of Mr. J. Arbuthnot, the Collector, whose guests his Lordship and suite were during their stay here. A large concourse of people gathered together to welcome his Excellency on arrival. Triumphant arches, bearing mottoes expressive of loyalty, were thrown across the road at various places. A bright sunshine following recent rain polished up the quaint old place, and Madura looked its best. The principal object of Lord Napier's visit was to inspect the Old Palace of Tirumala Naik, and to ascertain whether its restoration is possible. His Excellency made his official visit to the palace yesterday morning, where he was met by the principal officers, both native and European, connected with Madura. After conversing with some native gentlemen, and expressing his high approval of the interest evinced by them in the Municipal affairs of the place, and the proposed restoration of the old Palace, his lordship held a long conversation with the chief Pundarum, who retailed with unusual volubility all the old legends and traditions. His lordship then made a minute inspection of the building in company with Mr. Chisholm, the Government architect, who pointed out the means which he proposed adopting for rendering the structure sound and habitable. It appears that the Government architect believes the palace to have been constructed at different periods, and his researches in the matter leave little doubt that one portion at least was erected subsequently to the main body of the work. The space under the large dome, used as the Judge's cutcherry, portions of which are in a critical position, is the first to be secured from further decay. In the evening his lordship visited the old and new jails, enquiring minutely into all particulars connected with their administration. Shortly after dark the tippacolum (Tirumala's large tank in front of the Collector's house) was illuminated amid a display of fireworks. A finer sight perhaps could not be witnessed anywhere in the world. The tank is in itself a wonder worth seeing. It is upwards of 1,500 yards square, lined the whole way round with solid stone-work. It has an island in the centre surmounted by a Muntapum of considerable altitude, and four smaller ones at the angles. The effect of perfect symmetry of such gigantic proportions picked out by probably not less than 15,000 lights, and these doubled by reflection in the still water beneath, formed a spectacle of very rare excellence and beauty. On Tuesday his Excellency and suite

went through our magnificent old Temple. Magnificent in the magnitude, the costliness, and the variety of its parts, marvellous in the lavish expenditure of misdirected labour and thought, the Madura Temple may be termed the Salisbury of Southern India. His Excellency afterwards drove to the American Mission Schools, and displayed the usual interest he takes in such institutions.—*Athenæum* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

LORD NAPIER.—The Governor of Madras was expected at the presidency town on his return from his tour on Oct. 28.

RETRENCHMENT.—We learn that all works on the Coast Canal—both on the junction and northern extension—are stopped. This is economy with a vengeance, when we have an engineer whose time is being thrown away in consequence of the suspension of the works.—*Madras Athenæum*.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Beresford Anderson, chief engineer of the Madras Railway, is so much indisposed, that it is expected he will have to go home. If this step is necessary for the health of Mr. Anderson—we hope that it is not—we presume that Mr. Going will act for him.—*Madras Athenæum*.

THE REDUCTION MANIA IN MYSORE.—We are informed that Lord Mayo has written to the Chief Commissioner asking him what reductions can be made in the *personnel* of establishments in Mysore. Under this head the Viceroy thinks that some 15,000 or 20,000 rupees per annum might be easily saved. And so think we. Any one who takes the trouble to pay a visit to the public offices cannot but notice the scores of native clerks and peons lounging about, chewing betel nut, or else taking their "forty winks" with as much composure as ever did the fat boy in "Pickwick." A revision of office establishments not only in Bangalore but throughout the territory would do all the good in the world.—*Bangalore Herald*.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.—We regret to record the death of Mr. W. T. Starkenburgh, one of the earliest co-proprietors of this journal, which death took place at the presidency yesterday. Mr. Starkenburgh was a good specimen of an Anglo-Indian brought up in the country. He received his education in the Military Male Orphan Asylum. Thence he entered the army, and rose to a high place in the non-commissioned ranks, and was subsequently employed in the Adjutant-general's office. He joined the firm of Pharoah and Co. not long after the *Athenæum* was set on foot, and edited "Pharoah's Army List" for many years. He left the firm after the death of Mr. Pharoah, whose early career had resembled his own, and before the transfer of the *Athenæum* to its present proprietary. We may remark that, in its long career, the *Athenæum* has only changed hands once, and that only in consequence of the death of its original projector, though "a fortune" was often tendered to him or it.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 1.

MILITARY.—We regret to announce, says the *Madras Times*, the death from acute dysentery, on the 24th of October, at the Madras Club, of Major R. P. M. Crewe, of the Staff Corps, and wing officer of the 14th N.I. His remains were interred with military honours in St. Mary's Cemetery, the funeral party of 200 rank and file having been supplied by H.M.'s 45th foot.—We have to record the death at the Presidency of Captain Joseph Wright, of the Invalid Establishment. Captain Wright entered the service of the Honourable Company in 1825, and was invalided fourteen years afterwards, since which he has been leading a desultory, and latterly, not very comfortable, existence in different parts of the country. He was buried on the evening of October 31, in St. Mary's Cemetery, with military honours.—The appointments in the departments of the Adjutant-general and Quartermaster-general, and those of Brigade-major and Chief and District Inspectors of Musketry, are in Madras held by five British officers against twenty-six belonging to the Staff Corps and local service, or 16-129 of the former against 83-871 of the latter.—*Madras Times*.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.—The Madras Government have had under consideration the question of the preservation of game on the Neilgherries. It has been recommended, we believe, that a close season should be established during three months of the year on all waste lands; this arrangement will not interfere with the liberty at present enjoyed by planters and others of killing game on their own lands, while it will admit of the ravages annually made by sportsmen being supplied by young game. Such an arrangement would also facilitate the propagation of partridges and pheasants, which, we are glad to hear, are to be introduced to the Hills. Under sanction of his Highness the Maharajah, the Travancore Sirkar notified on Monday last (18th Oct.) that they now strictly prohibit the shooting, or otherwise killing, of wild elephants in the territories of the State, except as hereinafter provided. Persons convicted of transgressing the provisions of this notification will be summarily punished by the magistracy with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with both. In special cases the Dewan will on application, grant a written permit for shooting elephants; and those who obtain such permits, and act only in conformity with their provisions, will be exempted from the above penalties. General permits

will be granted on application to such subjects of the State as possess properties in or near jungles infested by wild elephants; and such subjects will be authorised by the permits to kill elephants, but in defence of their persons and properties only. Persons killing wild elephants in self-defence will be exempted from penalties provided they immediately report the circumstance to the nearest police officer. In any case, the tusks, teeth, &c., of wild elephants, however death may have occurred, will, as hitherto, be the property of the Sirkar, and be deliverable to the nearest police officer. The Sirkar will pay a reward to any person who will give information of the illicit killing of elephants, or of the appropriation of their tusks, such as will lead to conviction of the offender.—*Madras Mail*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 25. Str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Bombay.—26. Str. Oriental, Turner, Northern Ports.—23. Str. Punjab, Parker, Northern Ports.—30. Str. Candia, Weston, Calcutta; Scindia, Faulkner, Cocanada.—31. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Oriental.—For Madras.—Mr. Black, Col. Brailly, Mrs. Dobrie.  
Per str. Punjab.—Capt. and Mrs. Gilmore, Mr. Briary, Mrs. Thornton, Mr. C. G. Master, M.C.S., Apothecary Barnes, Conductor Ledy, Inspector Miller and family.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Capt. P. C. Smith, Mr. L. Zandirs. For Galle.—Mr. C. E. H. Symans, Messrs. Clunie and Irwin, Mr. Cohn. For Melbourne.—Mr. W. Allard, Mr. L. Lewin, Mr. H. Lane.  
For Sydney.—Mr. W. T. Airy, Major Bell. For King George's Sound.—Mr. R. Muirhead. For Shanghai.—Mrs. Fergusson and two infants. For Suva.—Lieut. Col. Thompson. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Mellicot and two children, Messrs. W. Somers and Pope, Mrs. Knyvet and three children. For Southampton.—Mrs. and Miss Rind, Capt. Rind and infant, Lieut. Evans, Mrs. A. Dillon, Mrs. E. Stanley and child, Dr. E. Stanley, Mr. Venus.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26. Cornwallis, Gopaulpore; str. Himalaya, Northern Ports.—27. Shannon, Cocanada.—28. Bleng, Gopaulpore; str. Oriental, Southern Ports.—30. Falcon, Cocanada.—31. Str. Meinam, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—For Marseilles.—Mrs. Bassevi and two children, Major G. C. Close, Capt. J. T. McGoun, Mr. Ridley. For Suva.—Capt. W. Stoddart. For Shanghai.—Mr. R. Fergusson. For King George's Sound.—Mr. H. L. Aldersey.  
Per str. Meinam.—For Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. Houbert, Dr. Higginson, Mr. Wauchop, Mr. Zander.  
Per str. Himalaya.—For Vizagapatam.—Dr. Reynolds. For Cocanada.—Mr. R. H. Johnson. For Calcutta.—Mr. Gregory.

## Bombay.

**LEGAL.**—We learn from the *Indian Daily News* that on the recommendation of the Government of Bombay the salary of the Legal Remembrancer here has been increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, with an office allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem.

**THE GAEKWAR AS A REFORMER.**—His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has determined to take the opinions of learned Shastrees and Pundits on the widow remarriage question. According to a native paper, he has selected a few learned Shastrees and Brahmins of Baroda on his behalf, and has specially invited some of the Shastrees of Bombay and Poona to take a part in the discussion that is to take place.

**A BALL AT BARODA.**—A Marathe paper states that, on the evening of the 23rd October the Ranees of the Maharaj Gaekwar, Baroda, gave a ball at her palace in Makarpoora, to which twenty-five European ladies and a like number of gentlemen had been invited from Ahmedabad, Broach, and Baroda, all of whom joined in the festivities of the evening. The Ranees was highly pleased with the arrangements made for the occasion, and at parting presented necklaces and ear-rings to ten of her female guests. This is a significant sequel to the Jeypore Rajah's quadrille at Simla.

**PERSIAN GULF AFFAIRS.**—By the arrival of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Burmah* yesterday we learn that the insult to the British flag at Muscat has been apologised for. Immediately on hearing of the affair Colonel Pelly, Political Agent in the Persian Gulf, left for Muscat in the steamship *Dalhousie*, and on his arrival demanded an explanation of the firing on the gunboat *Clyde*. Azanbin Ghes, the present ruler of Muscat, tried to get out of his awkward position by saying that the Muscat authorities had expected an invasion from Zanzibar, and they had fired on the *Clyde* thinking her to be a Zanzibar vessel. That this was a mere subterfuge was however evident, for the *Clyde* had the British ensign flying all the time the fusillade went on; and Colonel Pelly, with his usual determination, required an apology to be made to the captain and officers of the *Clyde*, which was tendered on the quarter-deck of the *Dalhousie*. On the arrival of H.M.'s steamships *Daphne* and *Nymph* at Muscat, it is expected that they will be despatched to Bahrein to chastise the Shaik of that place for some recent offences against British subjects.—*Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 6.

**MILITARY.**—H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates*, Captain Curm, from Suez on the 17th, and Aden on 23rd (October, arrived in Bombay Harbour on the afternoon of the 1st November, with 46 officers, 10 ladies and 8 children, 926 non-commissioned officers and men, 105 women, and 179 children of the 9th Brigade of Artillery, under the command of Colonel Romer. The *Euphrates* had a very pleasant passage, steaming half-speed all the way. There were three births and one marriage during the voyage. H.M.'s ship *Jumna* was

passed on the 17th October, after leaving Suez.—We hear from Poona that Brigadier-general Smyth and Brigadier-general Domville (both officers in the 14th Brigade R.A.) have been ordered to proceed to England with their brigade, which will embark on the 15th November on H. M.'s ship *Euphrates*. Brigadier general Addison, C.B., will, in consequence, be transferred to the 1st Class Brigade at Belgaum, while Colonel C. Adams, 49th Foot, will become a Brigadier-general on the establishment, and take the command of the Brigade at Poona.—Captain Gillespie, at Kurrachee, has been tried before a civil magistrate, the charge being one of "causing grievous hurt," and, according to a telegram, was acquitted.—*Times of India*.

**THE COTTON CROPS.**—Mr. Melville, general manager of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited) sends the following report dated Bombay, 5th November:—"Having had an opportunity during the last three weeks of personally visiting the cotton districts of the Central Provinces and the Berars, I am glad to be able generally to confirm the favourable accounts which have hitherto appeared in this circular. Throughout the districts of Khamgaum and Oomrawuttee the cultivation has almost exclusively been confined to that of cotton and jowaree, while the one has been so closely sown into the other that the eye can see nothing but one unvarying stretch of green. The description of cotton grown in the neighbourhood of these towns is mostly the 'Bunnee,' and the cotton is now fast ripening in the bursting pods. In the direction of Akote it is the 'Juree' description that is mostly sown, and from Akola to the hills of Akote the fields are covered with very fine plants nearly five feet high. These plants as yet are only in flower, and the first pickings can only be expected to arrive in the bazaar in January. On crossing the Wurdah into the Central Provinces the fields look much less promising. Continuous rains in some places seem to have prevented weeding operations, and many cotton fields have been allowed to grow rank. Neither is there the same density of cultivation here as in the Berars, and much valuable land is still lying waste. Throughout the Hingunghat and Wurdah districts the plants are now fully ripe, and a considerable quantity of cotton lying on the ground. The ryots have a great objection to begin picking till after the Dewallee, and it is only after then that any quantity of kuppas is likely to be collected into the villages to go through the tedious system of cleaning by the native churka. The reports from Chandah and Zedallabad are extremely encouraging, and a considerable quantity of fine cotton may be expected from the Nizam's territory." The following reports have reached me in usual course:—"Carwar, 29th October.—There have been heavy showers falling to-day, and there has been a pretty good fall lately above the Ghauts, but nothing sufficient to give rise to any such report as that to which your telegram of yesterday refers. Oomrawuttee, 3rd November.—We have still a continuance of fine weather, and the cotton plants are ripening rapidly. Khamgaum, 3rd November.—Since my last report a strong breeze on Sunday afternoon from N.E. brought up heavy clouds, and we had some showers of rain. It is not supposed that any serious damage has yet been done to the crops, but these showers may throw back the receipt for a fortnight. Broach, 4th November.—The weather during the last fortnight has been rather warmer than usual at this season of the year; and within the week heavy showers of rain have fallen in the neighbourhood of Baroda, Vagsud, and Etola, and at Ahmode, in the Broach collectorate, causing some damage to the ungathered bajree and rice and to jowaree. The cotton crop is in very fine condition. Surat and Rander.—The crop is doing well under the influence of fine weather. Ahmedabad has been visited by heavy rain, which has injured the cereal crops to a slight extent, but cotton has escaped without damage. The latter is in a more forward state here than in the other parts of Guzerat, and the plants have already begun to flower freely. The prospects of the crop are very favourable, and kuppas is expected to be ready in December and January."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 30. Str. Nubia, Wilkinson, Suez; str. Martaban, Hibbert, Kurrachee.—Nov. 1. Str. Euphrates, Curme, Suez; Southern Queen, Richard, Mouzmain.—5. Str. Burmah, Lewis, Bussorah.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Crofton and two infants, Miss Luke, Mrs. Dalzell, Miss Bowliat, Mr. T. A. Monteith, Miss Griffin, Mr. J. Hutson, Mr. J. Williamson, Miss Graham, Mrs. Loch, Asst. surg. Colson, Mr. W. H. Hyne, Mr. McKerry, Miss Anderson, Mr. R. Martin, Capt. B. Rawlinson, Mr. A. Hector, Company's service. From Marseilles.—Mr. H. J. Sparke, Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Major McDonald, Mr. G. F. Kellner, Col. Crofton, Lieut. J. Hill, Mr. J. R. Wright, Col. Halutt, Mr. F. W. Badcock, Mr. B. C. Thorp, Mr. V. H. Schaleh, Mr. A. O. Burnett, Miss M. H. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Penny and infant, Mr. E. Anderson, Mr. R. H. Hamilton, Mr. E. Stillwell, Mr. G. Steinthal, Mr. R. G. Oxenden, Asst. surg. Peters, Asst. surg. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Seward, Mr. R. C. Cavendish, Mr. E. Campbell, Mr. W. J. McCoy, Capt. R. G. Sandemann, Gen. Tremehere, Mrs. Ashburner and infant, Mr. Towwill, Mr. A. L. J. Pennock, Mr. W. McDonald. From Suez.—Mr. J. B. Pennington, Mr. J. Shaw, Mr. P. Wyndham, Mr. A. Thomborn, Mr. and Mrs. Steady.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 30. Str. Baroda, Macnamara, Aden and Suez.—Nov. 1. Str. Comoria, Brown, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Persian Packet, Schell, Batavia.—2. Annie Frost, Brodie, Calcutta; Thomas Bell, Lambert, Colombo; Ranees, Hardie, Rangoon via Coochin.—3. Mail str. Golconda, Coleman, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For Marseilles.—Colonel H. L. Foster, Lieut. Col. A. B. Beaton, Major Sladen, Mr. Gunn, Capt. Somers. For Suez.—Mrs. Maunsell and five children, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Mutukians, Mr. S. Moncrieff.





## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, J. W., asst. secy. to Govt. of India in the P.W.D., services placed at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal for employment as asst. professor of civil engineering in the Presidency College, in addition to his own duties, from June 24 to Sept. 16. No. 306.

ARMSTRONG, H. L., asst. engr., 1st grade, assumed charge of Northern div., Agra and Bombay Road, on Sept. 30. No. 316.

BAILLIE, Capt. G., invalid battalion, exec. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Northern div., Agra and Bombay Road, to 1st Gwalior div. No. 316.

BENSON, T., asst. coll., Agra, is invested, as a special case, with powers of a dep. coll. for the trial of suits under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863. No. 1,013A, Oct. 21.

BOISEASON, Lieut. col. H., having rejoined 4th Sikh infantry on Sept. 3, the remainder of the leave granted that officer in Punjab order No. 325, dated Sept. 8, is cancelled. No. 356, Oct. 16.

BRADSHAW, Lieut. O. M., district superint. of police, Nagpore, availed himself of the one month's priv. leave granted to him by notification No. 426, dated Sept. 23, on Oct. 19, making over charge of his duties Mr. D. G. Proby, officg. district superintendent. No. 500.

BUTLOCK, E., asst. engr., special works div., Western Jumna Canal, rejoined on Sept. 30 from the special leave granted him in Punjab Govt. notification No. 1,750 E-1, dated July 5. No. 3,786E-1, Oct. 19.

CHAPMAN, F. S., Bombay C.S., to be an addtl. member of the Council of the Gov. gen. for making laws and regulations. No. 12, Oct. 18.

CLARK, Capt. S., officg. asst. inspector gen. of Govt. Railway Police, is invested with powers of a mag., to enable him to attest statements in regard to service and residence of servants in the employment of the East Indian Railway Company. No. 607A, Oct. 19.

CULCHETTI, W. W., 4th grade exec. engr., is transfd. from Oude to Rajpootana, and posted to the Nusseerabad div. No. 318, Oct. 15.

DALMAHOY, P. C., officg. comdt. of the Mhairwarra police battalion, is invested with powers of a mag., as described in section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, for the investigation and punishment of offences committed by the men under his command. No. 597A, Oct. 20.

DERBY—GEORGE—Messrs. J. D. Derby, exec. engr., 4th grade, and A. B. George, asst. engr., 2nd grade, are transfd. from British Burmah to Bengal. No. 299, Oct. 15.

DUNN, E. S. W., accountant 3rd grade, accountant gen.'s office, is transferred to the Punjab. No. 313, Oct. 17.

HAMMOND, Lieut. H. A., district superint. of police, Seonee, rejoined from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties from Capt. H. V. Mathias on Oct. 11. No. 488.

HANKEY, Mr., app. dep. superint. of Jubbulpore Lunatic Asylum, on probation, assumed charge of his duties on Oct. 9. No. 496.

HARRINGTON—WOOD—Capt. F. D. Harrington, asst. comr., from the Sylkote to the Gujerat district. No. 3,124. Punjab Gazette order No. 2,423, dated Aug. 11, transferring Lieut. H. M. M. Wood, asst. comr., from Sylkote to Gujerat district, is hereby cancelled. No. 3,125, Oct. 19.

HOWARD, Lieut. T., exec. engr. 4th grade, attached to Eastern Jumna Canal, is invested with powers of a dep. mag. and asst. coll. for the trial of cases. Dated Nynee Tal, Oct. 18, No. 1,456 I-C.

INNES, Lieut. col. J. J. McL., controller of P.W. accounts, Punjab, resumed charge of his office from Lt. col. T. N. Smith Aug. 7. No. 298.

KELSEY, W., 2nd grade exec. engr., Punjab Northern (State) Railway, having resigned his app., the resignation is accepted. No. 300, Oct. 16.

LANE, W., is app. to officiate as a joint mag. and dep. coll. 1st grade at Mynpoory, N.W.P. No. 2,153A.

LEEDS, R. J., officiated as dep. superint. of the family domains of the Maharajah of Benares during the absence of Mr. W. Duthoit, in addition to his other duties.

LOW, C., is app. to the P.W. dept. as a tempy. supervisor 2nd grade, Punjab. No. 311, Oct. 22.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. col. A. M., political superint. of the Hilly Tracts, and 1st asst. political agent in Meywar, to be a justice of the peace for British India. No. 233, Oct. 18.

MAN, E. H., is appd. an asst. to the supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars. No. 4,840, Oct. 22.

MATHIAS, Capt. H. V., district supt. of police, Chindwara, assumed charge of his duties from D. G. Proby, asst. dist. supt., on Oct. 12. No. 494.

MINN—HARRINGTON—FERRAR—C. W. McMinn, C.S., officg. settlement officer, Barabunkee, to offic. as settlement officer, Kherce, v. Major Boulderson, who has been granted leave prop. to furlough. A. H. Harrington, officg. personal asst. to the financial comr. of Oude, to offic. as settlement officer, Barabunkee, v. C. W. McMinn. M. L. Ferrar, officg. settlement officer, Roy Bareilly, to offic. as personal asst. to the financial comr. of Oude as a temp. arrangement. No. 2,161.

MOIZER, R., is appd. a 3rd class engr. in the Punjab Govt. steam flotilla, on prob., to fill an existing vacancy. No. 243, Oct. 15.

MUIR.—With reference to the provisions of sect. 5 of Act XIV. of 1865, "The Central Provinces' Courts Act," the chief comr. is pleased to declare that the underment. officer shall belong to the grade of courts as noted below:—To the 5th grade or courts of asst. comr., 1st class: J. F. Muir, asst. comr., Wurdah. Mr. Muir is invested with the powers of a magistrate. No. 484, Oct. 18.

NEDHAM—MARRIOTT.—W. A. Nedham, asst. dist. supt. of police, rejoined from privilege leave on Oct. 20. Mr. Nedham is appd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Baitool. A. Marriott, officg. dist. supt. of police, Baitool, will, on being relieved by Mr. Nedham, proceed to Nagpore, and report himself for orders. No. 501.

NOBLE, G. J., officg. asst. dist. supt. of police in the Central Provs., is appd. (temp.) to be asst. to the cotton comr. for Central Provs. and Berars, v. Kleinknecht, resigned. No. 616, Oct. 21.

Ogilvie—MOORE—BRUCE.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to invest the underment. officers with the powers described in secs. 23D and 23H of Act VIII. of 1869, to be exercised only in the divisions of the districts of which they are respectively in charge, viz.:—Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, asst. comr. in the Mianwali div. of the Bunnoo dist.; Mr. T. W. Moore, extra asst. comr. in the Bakkar div. of the Dera Ismail Khan dist.; Mr. R. Bruce, asst. comr. in the Rajanpore div. of the Dera Ghazi Khan dist. No. 1,454, Oct. 18.

OLIPHANT.—Consequent on the demise of Mr. J. C. Gilliland, Mr. F. J. Oliphant is appd. to offic. as examiner of claims, Bombay, with effect from Sept. 27, on which date he received charge of the office from Trevor. No. 4,187.

OWEN.—The transfer of Mr. C. T. Owen, extra asst. comr., from the Peshawar to the Rohtuk dist., notified in Punjab Gazette order, No. 2,511, dated Aug. 18 last, to have effect from Aug. 5. No. 3,131.

PEARSON, Lieut. A. J., R.A., temp. asst. engr. 2nd grade, is posted to the Upper Sutlej div., inundation canals. No. 3,715E-1, Oct. 15.

PORTER, W., master attendant of Akyab, officd. as coll. of customs at that port, from March 9 to Aug. 20 last. No. 4,258.

PRINSEP, J. H., is appd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoory, with effect from Oct. 1, the date on which he was relieved of the office of civil and sess. judge of Furruckabad by Sapte. No. 2,152A, Oct.

PROBYN, L. C., made over charge of the office of acct. gen., Punjab, to Mr. W. Clark on Oct. 1. No. 4,189.

PROBY, D. G., asst. dist. supt. of police, reported his arrival from Chindwara and assumed charge of his duties at Nagpore on Oct. 14. Mr. Proby is appd. to offic. as dist. supt. of that dist. during leave of Bradshaw. Nos. 492 and 499, Oct. 15.

QUIN, Capt. T. J., officg. asst. comr., Ajmere, is invested with full powers of a mag., as a special case, subject to the result of the next examination of junior officers. No. 621A, dated Oct. 20.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. D., of the Madras staff corps, 2nd squad. subalt. 4th regt. Madras L.C., to be an asst. comr. 3rd class, Central Provinces. No. 2,158, Oct. 15.

ROSS, H. G., is appd. to offic. as supt. of Dehra Doon. No. 2,130A, Oct. 20.

RULE, E., made over charge of the offices of 1st asst. account. gen. and controller of the money order office, Bombay, to Trevor, on Sept. 27.

SHORT, W. A., asst. district supt. of police, Bareilly, is appd. to offic. as district supt. of police, Jhansie, with effect from the date on which Cantor availed himself of the leave granted him. No. 579A, Oct. 15.

SMITH, S. F. A., asst. mag. and coll., Cawnpore, to be a justice of the peace in the territories of N.W. Provs. No. 609A, Oct. 18.

STODDARD, Lieut. col. J. F., Madras staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, is transferred from British Burmah to Bengal. No. 307, Oct. 22.

STUNT, J. V., officg. asst. comr., Jhansie, is invested with powers of an asst. comr., 1st class, to try and determine suits in Jhansie div. No. 133A, Oct. 21.

TAYLOR, T., tempy. employed in office of suptg. engr., Eastern circle, is permanently appd. a clerk, 2nd class, 3rd grade, with effect from Sept. 1. No. 3,716 E-1.

TEMPLE, Lieut. J. A., asst. comr., posted to the Nagpore dist., assumed charge of his duties on Oct. 18. No. 495.

WALTON—VANDERGUCHT—MUNTON.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the police dept. of the Central Provs., from Sept. 28, the date on which Capt. Mathias resumed charge of his duties on his return to England:—Major C. S. B. Walton, officg. dist. supt., 2nd class, to offic. as dist. supt., 3rd class. Capt. T. E. Vandergucht, officg. dist. supt., 3rd class, to be dist. supt., 4th class. W. Munton, officg. dist. supt., 4th class, to be dist. supt., 5th class.

WARD, G. E., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, at Moozuffernugur, is retransferred in the same capacity to Meerut, with effect from Sept. 20. No. 2,100A.

WARD, Capt. H. C. E., officg. dep. comr., assumed charge of the Nursingpore dist. from T. E. Ellison, asst. comr., on Oct. 9. No. 491.

WATTS, C. W. P., joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade at Muttra, is appd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district, during leave of Harding. No. 2,134A, dated Oct. 21.

WHITMORE—RICHARDSON.—Lieut. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from N.W.P. to Bengal, and Lieut. W. F. Richardson, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, from Bengal to N.W.P. No. 309, Oct. 19.

#### MILITARY.

BENGOUGH, Capt. H. M., 77th foot, services placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. No. 1,057, Oct. 18.

BRIDGES.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 21, directing Lieut. C. H. Bridges, acting wing officer 22nd N.L., to revert to his appt. of adjt., v. Lieut. and Qrmer. and Offictg. Adjt. J. P. Bromhead, and to continue to officiate as wing officer in addition to his other duties.

FARMER, Lieut. G. L. M'L., 60th foot (King's Royal rifle corps), services placed at disposal of Govt. of Bengal. No. 1,065, Oct. 20.

**FLETCHER**, Capt. C. W., staff corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to 6th Bengal cav. for duty. Oct. 22.

**RICHARDSON**.—The C. in C. accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Cornet G. W. W. Richardson, 11th hussars, subject to approval by her Majesty; dated Oct. 14. Oct. 22.

**ROBERTSON**, Lieut. D., Madras staff corps, 2nd squad. subalt., 4th Madras staff corps, servs. placed at disp. of foreign dept. No. 1,064, Oct. 22.

**SAUNDERS**.—The services of Major J. B. Saunders are to be considered as placed at the disposal of the C. in C., with effect from Oct. 16.

**SAUNDERS**, Ensign F. W., 1st batln. 5th fusiliers, a probationer for the staff corps, and 2nd squad. subalt. 10th Bengal cav., is, at his own request, permitted to revert to regtl. duty. Oct. 22.

**WALLERSTEIN**.—The six months' leave to Calcutta, to study the native languages, granted to Ensign P. H. Wallerstein, 1st batln. 6th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 24th N.I., by G.O. of Oct. 13, is cancelled at that officer's request.

**WALTER**.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Sept. 30, apptg. Lieut. and Quar. C. J. Walter to offic. as adjt. of 8th N.I., in add. to his other duties, v. Waterfield.

**WILCOX**.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Sept. 15, apptg. Capt. E. R. C. Wilcox to offic. as wing officer, v. Darrah, on special duty.

#### PROMOTIONS—HER MAJESTY'S FORCES, &c.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to the approval of H.M.:—

Ensign C. G. Drury, 19th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Hornby, apptd. a prob. for the staff corps; dated Sept. 21 last.

Ensign J. Butler, 19th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Drury, a prob. for the staff corps; dated Sept. 21.

Ensign T. M. Jenkins, 19th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Butler, a prob. for the staff corps; dated Sept. 21.

Ensign J. H. Barnard, 19th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Jenkins, a prob. for the staff corps; dated Sept. 21.

Ensign C. P. Smith, 38th foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Lee, who retires; dated Oct. 12.

Major F. MacBean, 92nd foot, to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Hamilton, who retires; dated Oct. 18.

Capt. G. H. Parker, 92nd foot, to be major, by purch., v. MacBean, prom.; dated Oct. 18.

Lieut. L. C. Singleton, 92nd foot, to be capt., by purch., v. Carey, who has retired; dated June 15.

Lieut. M. Hope, 92nd foot, to be capt., by purch., v. Parker, prom.; dated Oct. 18.

Lieut. A. C. Maxwell, 92nd foot, to be capt., by purch., v. Boyd, who retires; dated Oct. 18.

Ensign R. P. Darvall, 92nd foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Singleton, prom.; dated June 15.

Ensign R. H. Oxley, 92nd foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Hope, prom.; dated Oct. 18.

Ensign D. F. Gordon, 92nd foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Maxwell, prom.; dated Oct. 18.

Capt. H. A. McNair, late 29th N.I.—that portion of G.O., of Sept. 30 apptg. this officer to be offg. 3rd squad. officer in the 15th Bengal cav., is cancelled; dated Oct. 14.

Major C. N. McMullin, staff corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Umballa, for gen. duty.

10th Bengal Cav.—Regimental order, dated Sept. 7, confirmed, making the following appointments, v. Lieut. col. C. H. Palliser, proceeded on leave:—Major A. T. Armstrong to officiate as comdt. Capt. O. Barnes to officiate as 2nd in command. Capt. A. P. Palmer to officiate as 2nd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties as offg. 3rd squadn. officer.

19th Bengal Cav.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 4, making the following appointments:—Lieut. and adjt. W. W. Biscoe to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties, from May 19 to July 31 last, v. Capt. J. Upperton. Lieut. G. M. Abbott, 2nd squadron subaltern, to officiate as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, consequent on transfer of Lieut. J. L. N. Willis and Vice-Lieut. A. J. T. Welchman, from July 12 last.

#### OFFICERS FOR DUTY AT REGIMENTAL DEPOTS.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the names of the under-mentioned officers are to be added to the list of officers directed to proceed to England for duty at regimental depots, published in G.O. Oct. 4, pages 450-51:—Lieuts. H. Akerman, 5th lancers; J. H. Sevier, 41st foot; and A. N. F. Gordon, 79th Highlanders. Capt. J. H. Gaitakell, 106th foot.

#### MOVEMENTS OF FIELD OFFICERS.

With reference to adjt. gen.'s circular No. 75, dated Sept. 22, the C. in C. directs the movement of the following field officers, doing gen. duty, to the stations noted opposite their names. These officers will arrange to move from their present stations on or before Jan. 1, 1870:—

Col. A. Turner, Benares to Umballa; Lieut. col. C. Jackson, Sealkote to Peshawur; Col. F. W. Drummond, Meerut to Allahabad; Col. F. Maitland, Meerut to Jubbulpore; Col. J. Barrett, Roorkee to Peshawur; Maj. J. B. Audjo, Fyzabad to Sealkote; Col. R. J. Hawthorne, Umballa to Meeran Meer; Col. W. C. Gott, Umballa to Agra; Lieut. col. R. Duffin, Umballa to Mooltan; Lieut. col. J. Wedderburn, Umballa to Morar; Major F. J. Ellis, Ferozepore to Peshawur; Col. G. Strangways, Roorkee to Mooltan; Lieut. col. W. H. Lowther, Berhampore to Jubbulpore; Major A. Irvine, Shahjehanpore to Cawnpore.

#### MEDICAL.

AMESBURY—Oude div. order confd., dated Sept. 9, apptg. Surg. S. C. Amesbury, 34th N.I., to med. charge of 39th N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 10th idem, v. Kendall.

**GRANT**—Morar station order confd., dated Oct. 4, apptg. Asst. surg. A. G. Grant, M.B., tempy. attached to 1st Bengal cav., at Seepree, to med. charge of that regt., from date of Amesbury's departure from Morar, until arrival of Asst. surg. W. Center, M.B.

**HATCHELL**, Asst. surg. C., whose services have been placed at disposal of this Govt., is apptd. to officiate as civil surgeon of Boolundshuhur. No. 2,144A, Oct. 22.

**MACARTNEY**—Ferozepore station order confd., dated Oct. 7, apptg. Staff asst. surg. J. Macartney, M.B., attached to 1st battln. 5th foot, to med. charge of B baty. 22nd brig., R.A., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 12th idem, during absence of Riordan.

**MACIVER**—Asst. surg. J. R. Maciver, 4th Punjab inf., was apptd. to the med. charge of the Hon. Lieut. gov.'s camp, with effect from Oct. 5. No. 3,123.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND.

*Fort St. George, Oct. 19.*—No. 343.—The following letter from the Government of India to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, dated Oct. 1 last, No. 51, is published, in continuation of G.G.O. No. 193, dated May 19, 1868:—

"In reply to your letter, No. 889, dated August 20 last, inquiring whether officers may be allowed to make remittances to England through the Government Treasuries for the benefit of their adopted or step-children, I am directed to acquaint you that step-children may be considered to come under the term children, and remittances made through the Government Treasuries for their benefit.

"As regards adopted children, a reference will be made to the Secretary of State."

##### CIVIL ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES.

*Simla, Oct. 11.*—No. 3,904.—The following is substituted for the resolution No. 1,717, passed in this department on June 30 last:—

In the resolution No. 409, passed in this department on May 7 last, it is provided that the rate of absentee allowance admissible to a civil officer proceeding on leave shall, in all cases, be shown in his last pay certificate by the accountant-general of his presidency; but in the case of a covenanted civil servant, or military officer in civil employ, whose appointment has been changed within the period on his average salary for which his furlough allowance is to be calculated, the rate of furlough allowance will sometimes depend on the date on which he may make over charge of his office, and the accountant-general of his presidency will not be aware of that date at the time the last pay certificate is prepared if the absentee intends to embark at a port in a presidency other than that in which he is employed, and has not to pass through the accountant-general's station on his way to that port. For cases in which, for these reasons, the accountant-general is unable to specify the rate of absentee allowance, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to lay down the following in lieu of the rules prescribed in the sixth paragraph of the above-mentioned resolution. The accountant-general of the absentee's presidency must send him a document in the form A appended to this resolution, leaving the fifth, sixth, eighth, and nine spaces on the face of the form blank, and forward a duplicate of it to the accountant-general or district officer at the port at which the absentee intends to embark for Europe. Before the absentee's departure from his station, the district officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay must fill up the sixth space on the face of the original form, and fill up and attest the certificate at the end of that form. The accountant-general or district officer at the port at which the absentee intends to embark for Europe must act up to the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of the form, must copy the entry in the sixth space on the face of the original form and the entries and signature in the certificate at the end of that document into the duplicate form, and must return the original form to the absentee. If he be an accountant-general, he must, moreover, forward the duplicate form to the local government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the accountant-general of the absentee's presidency with a letter in the form B appended to this resolution; but if he be a district officer, he must forward the duplicate form A to the accountant-general of his own presidency, who must send it on to the local government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form A to the accountant-general of the absentee's presidency with a letter in the form C appended to this resolution.

##### LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*Simla, Oct. 26.*—Resolution.—The resolution of June 15 last applies to military officers in civil employ on consolidated salaries. Military officers in civil employ on staff salaries will draw allowances during preparatory leave under the order No. 3,205 of October 22, 1860.

##### REMOUNTS.

No. 982, dated Poona, Oct. 25.—With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct a modification of G.O.C. No. 338, April 26, 1867, to the following extent:—

Officers commanding brigades of royal artillery and regiments of cavalry will be relieved from remount duty as directed in that order.

A committee, composed as under, will be assembled from time to time at Bombay under the orders and supervision of the brigadier general commanding the district:—

Col. Wallace, C.B., royal horse art.; Staff Vet. surg. Lamb; Major Blundell, 3rd hussars.

A veterinary surgeon will attend on the committee to examine the horses.

Staff Vet. surg. Lamb to be stationed in Bombay during the cold season, for the purpose of selecting batches of remounts for submission to the committee; the members and veterinary surgeon will then be summoned for the duty.

Officers commanding regiments of cavalry and brigades of artillery will inform Staff Vet. surg. Lamb of the total number of remounts, and the particular description of horses required, as also the number for each battery of their respective brigades.

The proceedings of the committee will be submitted to the brigadier general commanding Bombay district, under whose orders the remounts will be allotted to the branches of the service for which they have been selected, and then handed over to the commissariat department for despatch up-country.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL—DISCHARGE WITH IGNOMINY.

No. 976 of 1869, dated Poona, Oct. 23.—The Commander-in-Chief having observed in several instances that sentences passed by district courts-martial have been unnecessarily severe, H.E. considers it expedient to direct the attention of officers presiding over such courts to paragraph 760 of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, which enjoins that just discrimination is to be used in applying the quantum of punishment to the nature and degree of the offence, so that the award may be final and carried into effect; as it is indisputable that crimes are more effectually prevented by certainty than by the length and severity of punishment.

2. Although any district court-martial may now, in addition to any other punishment which such court may award, sentence any offender to any or all of the forfeitures enumerated in the 117th Article of War, and may also sentence him to be discharged from her Majesty's service with ignominy, and to be marked with the letters B.C., it should be borne in mind that the last penalty ought only to be applied to worthless and incorrigible soldiers who are considered to be a burden on the service.

3. H.E. has no desire to interfere with the free exercise of the judgment of officers serving on courts-martial; but he wishes to remind them how necessary it is to carefully weigh and consider every circumstance connected with a prisoner's case before the extreme punishment of discharge with ignominy is awarded.

#### CIVIL ENGINEERS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Simla, Oct. 16.—Read the following letters:—From Central Provinces, No. 434-1590, dated April 26; from Bengal, No. 2,679, dated May 8; from Oude, No. 536, dated May 17.

Resolution.—Inquiries having been made from several quarters regarding the exact position of the civil engineers lately appointed to the department by the Secretary of State under a five years' covenant, with reference to promotion, the Gov. gen. in Council desires to place on record the views of the Government of India on the subject.

These engineers are bound to serve Government for five years, if the Government decides to keep them. At the end of the third year, either their services are dispensed with, or they are put on the ordinary footing of civil engineers in the department. One question that has been asked is, whether they are entitled to promotion during the first three years of their service, or only during the last two, or not at all during the five years. The Gov. gen. in Council observes that these gentlemen can claim no promotion whatever during the term of their covenant. It may also be presumed that the grades and salaries assigned to them on their appointment are fairly commensurate with their claims at that time.

If, however, on grounds of merit, it is considered that they should be selected for promotion, viewing their general claims with those of other officers in like positions, local Governments are quite at liberty to promote them in ordinary course, at any periods after the commencement of their service, to fill vacancies, and local administrations may bring forward their names in the half-yearly recommendation rolls. In any special case which seems to justify such a course, their promotion may be recommended to the Government of India as supernumeraries when there are no vacancies.

From the questions asked by two engineers in Mysore, it would appear that there is an impression with some officers that mere length of service is sufficient ground on which to base an unanswerable claim for promotion. This is a view which should be entirely abandoned. The rule laid down for guidance on the formation of the public works department, which received the distinct and marked approval of her Majesty's Government, was that promotions should be made by merit and merit only. This should be impressed on the department generally—on the one hand to suppress unfounded hopes based only on length of service, and, on the other hand, to exclude the idea that any injustice has been done when an officer with shorter length of service may be promoted before one having a greater length of service. *Ceteris paribus* seniority may properly be allowed to have weight, but not to the extent of preventing the advancement of younger men whose superior abilities and usefulness are acknowledged. The contrary practice would inevitably lead to inefficiency and embarrassment.

The Gov. gen. in Council has also had brought before him the question of requiring these civil engineers to pass in the languages before they are promoted. It seems to his Excellency in Council that the ordinary rules on this subject must be relaxed in the case of gentlemen entering the service in mature life, whether civil or military. Those who commence their professional career in the department, or enter young as assistant engineers, or as fourth-grade executives, may not unreasonably be required to conform to these rules; but if a person is of such standing in his profession as to justify his appointment to the department in the superior grades, the rules are certainly inapplicable. Such engineers should, however, be encouraged to pass the colloquial examination, or other high tests, and those who do pass should be regarded as having a superior claim to promotion. There are no doubt certain posts for which a more intimate acquaintance with the language is essential, such as those connected with canal management. For such posts as these, engineers who had not passed the usual language test would be incapacitated; but for the ordinary executive duties of the department a more moderate

amount of knowledge will suffice, and obstacles should not be placed in the way of the advancement of experienced engineers otherwise deserving and capable merely on technical grounds of this description.

The service of the civil engineers before referred to, within the period of their agreement, will be allowed to count towards leave and pension under the uncovenanted service rules, if they are retained in the service of Government after the expiry of three years.

To remove some uncertainty that has been expressed, the Gov. gen. in Council desires it to be made known that the fourth and fifth years' service is compulsory on the engineer under the terms of his agreement; but the Government has the option of dispensing with his services at the end of the third year, without assigning any reason.

#### CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF COLLEGE.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 20.—In continuation of G.O. No. 1 of 1868, the following correspondence is published:—

Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, dated London, August 18, 1869.

I have considered in Council your letter dated June 10, 1869, and have been in communication with the Horse-guards respecting the application of Captain —, of the — Bengal Cavalry, to become a candidate for the Staff College at Sandhurst. A copy of the correspondence which has taken place on this subject is enclosed for the information of your lordship. You will observe that the shortest period which an officer of the Indian Army, admitted to the college, would be required to spend in England is two years and three months, so that it is impossible for an officer holding a staff appointment in India to go through the requisite course during his furlough without forfeiting his appointment. In these circumstances, I fear that it will rarely be worth the while of Indian officers to compete for admission to the college.

Should Captain — be still desirous of becoming a candidate, it will be seen that he cannot be allowed to enter the Staff College without forfeiting his appointment.

Copy of a Letter from the Military Secretary, India-office, to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, dated July 29, 1869.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit, for the information of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, a copy of a letter dated June 10 last, from the Government of India, with its enclosures, on the subject of an application from Captain —, of the — Bengal cavalry, to become a candidate for the Staff College.

It will be in the recollection of his Royal Highness that when the subject of admitting officers of the Indian army to the Staff College was under consideration in 1861, it was felt that few officers would be able to avail themselves of the privilege, inasmuch as the Secretary of State did not think it advisable, as observed in Colonel Baker's letter of April 8 in that year, to extend an officer's leave of absence sufficiently to enable him to go through the whole course of instruction, including the time during which he would have to do duty with other arms of the service.

Since the date of that correspondence a new set of furlough rules has been issued, by which an officer in Capt. —'s position may obtain leave of absence for two years, retaining his appointment in India; and at the same time the permission granted to officers abroad, to pass the preliminary examination without coming to England, has lessened the time which an Indian officer would necessarily have to pass on the completion of the course of instruction.

I am therefore desired to request that the Duke of Argyll may be informed what is the shortest period which must be spent in England by an officer who goes through the Staff College, including the time that he would be attached to other arms of the service.

Copy of a Memorandum from the Council of Military Education, dated August 2, 1869.

The Council of Military Education have the honour to return the correspondence referred to therein by the Military Secretary on the 30th ult., and to state, with reference to paragraph 4 of Major-general Pear's letter of the 29th, that the period which an officer of the Indian army, who competes successfully for admission to the Staff College, would be required to spend in England, is two years and three months, including the time that he would be attached to other arms of the service after quitting the College. The Council, however, have to observe that the examination of this year for admission to the Staff College in February next is already concluded, and that Capt. —, therefore, cannot be examined until July, 1870.

#### STAFF.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 23.—The attention of British officers holding Staff appointments in this presidency is invited to the orders indicated below.\* Officers who are allowed, under the existing regulations, to continue in their appointments on the departure of their regiments to England, in order to complete their five years' tour of service on the Staff, should observe the instructions contained in paragraph 4 of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State's despatch of December 30, 1865, No. 390. "It will rest with the officers affected by this decision to take means for ascertaining whether their remaining in India after the departure of the regiments meets with the approval of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief."

Those who had to vacate their Staff situations under similar circumstances must rejoin their regimental head-quarters in sufficient time to

\* Queen's Regulations, para. 224.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 152, dated May 16, 1865, published in G.G.O. No. 614, dated June 20 following. (See page 129 B. O. 1865.)

Despatch from ditto, No. 390, dated December 30, 1865, published in G.G.O. No. 247 of March 12, 1866 (G.O. No. 73, dated April 20, 1866).

Despatch from ditto, No. 133, dated June 30, 1866, published in G.G.O. No. 781 of September 17 following (G.O. No. 225, dated October 15, 1866).

G.O. No. 230, dated September 26, 1867.

G.G.O. No. 572, dated June 11, 1869 (G.O. No. 220, dated July 6, 1869).

embark with their corps for England. Staff officers vacating their appointments, in consequence of their regiment being transferred to another presidency, will rejoice it on being relieved by the officers appointed in their place. In both instances their Staff appointments will be considered to be vacant from the date their regiment leaves its station, *en route* to England or to another presidency, as the case may be.

**MUNICIPAL.**—The undermentioned are appointed members of the Municipal Committee for the settlement of Allahabad, civil station, and will hold office till June 1, 1871:—Messrs. J. Blanchett, J. R. Hine, I. Anthony, M. B. Elias, and Capt. J. M. Hamilton.

**JURISDICTIONS.**—The jurisdiction of Capt. F. Wheeler as judge of the Small Cause Court within the military cantonments of Jhansie is extended, under sec. 6 of Act XXII. of 1864, to suits for an amount not exceeding 200 rupees. The jurisdiction of Lieut. col. C. B. G. Bacon as judge of the Small Cause Court within the military cantonments of Chakrata is extended to suits for an amount not exceeding 200 rupees.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—Capt. H. V. Mathias, Bengal staff corps, district superint. of police 2nd class, Upper Godavery, reported his return from England on Sept. 17. Mr. W. Duthoit, superintendent of the family domains of the Maharajah of Benares, reported his return from the privilege leave granted him by notification No. 194A, dated July 6 last, on Sept. 27, and the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.**—The following officers have furlough to Europe, on medical certificate and private affairs, under the rules of 1868:—Lieut. col. C. S. Macbean, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissary general, 1st class, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major T. Quin, Bengal staff corps, commandant, 3rd Punjab inf., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Major F. J. Stephenson, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 7th N.I., for two years. Capt. W. Snow, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 4th Punjab inf., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. J. J. Boswell, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer of 2nd Punjab inf., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. R. J. Somers, 11th hussars, to England, from Oct. 24 to Jan. 24 next. Lieut. W. C. Andrews, 18th hussars, to England, *via* Egypt, from date of embarkation; this cancels the leave granted to him to proceed *via* the Cape. Lieut. T. W. Roberts, R.A., 23rd brigade, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board. Riding-master R. Stoyell, R.A., 14th brigade, to England, *via* Egypt, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. C. M. Turnbull, 6th foot, 1st battalion, to Roorkee, from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15. Surg. W. H. Price, 14th foot, 1st battalion, to England, proceeding in medical charge of invalids and time-expired men from the Lahore division. Capt. A. H. Laurie, 108th foot, to remain in England, from Jan. 10 to July 9, in extension. Lieut. F. E. Apthorp, 108th foot, to England, *via* Egypt. Lieut. col. G. Ward, officiating commandant, 5th Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, preparatory to furlough, in extension. Lieut. A. Harden, 1st wing subaltern 22nd N.I., to Bombay, from Oct. 2 to Nov. 2. Lieut. J. W. Bernard, R.H.A. (B battery, E brigade), to England, *via* Egypt. Qrmer. G. Mathews, 3rd hussars, to England, on private affairs, for six months. Lieut. H. R. G. Cranford, R.A. (G battery, 14th brigade), to England, *via* Egypt. Lieut. P. L. McG. Skinner, R.A. (F battery, 18th brigade), to England, *via* Egypt. The names of the undermentioned officers are to be added to the list of officers directed to proceed to England for duty at regimental depots:—Lieut. H. Akerman, 5th lancers; Lieut. J. H. Sevier, 41st foot; Lieut. A. N. F. Gordon, 79th highlanders; and Capt. J. H. Gaitakell, 106th foot.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS, &c.**—The following gentlemen obtained furloughs to Europe and medical certificates under Rules of 1868, in October:—Furlough to Europe for one year, eleven months, and twenty days, is granted to Mr. G. B. Pasley, magistrate and collector of Ghazepore, with effect from Nov. 4 next, or subsequent date, together with twenty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 20th inst., or subsequent date. Capt. Loch, officiating deputy commissioner, Nursingpore, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted Oct. 4, making over charge of his duties to T. E. Ellison, assistant commissioner, as a temporary arrangement. Mr. C. V. S. Cotton, assistant engineer, Indus Canals division, is allowed three months' privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Capt. Walter, political agent for the Eastern States in Rajpootana, is granted leave of absence for thirty days, from Oct. 21, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. W. S. Seton Karr made over charge of the office of secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign department to Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Sept. 29; he reported his departure from Bombay for Europe on furlough by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Sumatra*, Oct. 9. Mr. A. L. M. Philipps, civil and sessions judge of Allypore, was a passenger on board the *Surat*, which was left by the pilot at sea August 15 last. The privilege leave, for one month, granted to Mr. A. Cadell, settlement officer at Moosuffurnuggur, on June 19 last, is cancelled. Mr. T. Moss, executive engineer, 1st grade, reported his departure from Allahabad on Oct. 18, to join his department as controller, 3rd class, in British Burmah. The privilege leave for one month, with effect from Nov. 1 next, or such date as he may avail himself of it, granted to Mr. W. Sharkey, actg. 4th grade, by the controller of P.W. accounts, North-West Provs., is confirmed. Dr. S. Townsend, sanitary comr., Central Provs. and Berars, availed himself of the six weeks' priv. leave granted him on Oct. 16, making over charge of his office to Dr. Brake. Mr. J. W. Tawney, asst. comr., Wurdah, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted him on Oct. 10. Mr. J. W. Tawney, assistant commissioner, Wurdah, reported his departure, on Oct. 16, from Bombay, on leave to Europe, on the steam-ship *Columbian*. Lieut. col. T. N. Smith, controller of public works accounts, Central India and Rajpootana, is allowed three months' privilege leave. Mr. P. Heyward, second grade accountant, attached to the office of the Accountant general in the Public Works Department, is granted two years' leave, under para. 11 of the rules for the grant of leave to uncovered

nanted servants in India. Mr. Heyward is also allowed fourteen days' preparatory leave from the date he may avail himself of it. Mr. F. Read, conservator of forests, Berar, has been granted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave for six months, to March 3, 1870. The privilege leave for three months, granted in notification No. 169, dated May 27, to Lieut. M. W. Rogers, R.E., assistant survey of the first grade in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, has been extended, as a special case, by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, until the 16th.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BUICK, D., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar. Oct. 26.  
GALTON, C. A., to be asst. to the comr. of Neilgherry Hills. Oct. 26.  
GOODRICH, H. St. A., to be a dep. director of revenue settlement. Oct. 24.  
GORDON, H. P., to be senior asst. to coll. and mag., and agent to governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as judge of the court of small causes at Vellore, during employment of Irvine on other duty. Oct. 26.  
GRIBBLE, J. D. B., asst. to coll. and mag. of South Arcot, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George. Oct. 26.  
ROBERTS, C. A., commissioner for the examination and settlement of the claims against his Highness Prince Azem Jah Bahadur, resumed charge of the office on Oct. 23.  
BOUPELL, N. A., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Coimbatore during the employment of Mr. Storr on other duty. Oct. 26.  
SHAW-STEWART, Major J. H. M., R.E., consulting engr. for railways, resumed charge of his office on Oct. 22.  
WARLOW, Rev. G., B.A., to act as joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral during absence of Rev. E. S. Goodhart on leave. Oct. 21.  
WILSON, Col. R. S., Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt., resumed charge of the office from Capt. V. E. Law on Oct. 21.

### MILITARY.

BOOTH, Lieut. T. G., 10th foot, is, with approval of the F.M. C. in C., posted, on his recent promotion, to the 1st batt. of his regt. Lieut. Booth will join his batt. in Japan on duty at the public expense. Oct. 23.  
BREBETON, Lieut. C. W., 20th brig. royal art., adjt. royal art., Pegu division, is app. adjt. royal art., Ceded Districts, v. Macdonell. Oct. 22.  
CORFE, Lieut. W. D., 5th brig. royal art., to be adjt. royal art., Pegu division, v. Brebeton. Oct. 22.  
DEANE—DE THOREN.—Major B. M. Deane, asst. qrmr. gen., to officiate as dep. qrmr. gen., and Lieut. O. W. de Thoren, 45th foot, to officiate as asst. qrmr. gen., during absence of Lt. col. A. Drury on priv. leave. Oct. 25.  
EVANS, Major E. L. M., staff corps, to do gen. duty at Cannanore, under orders of officer commanding Malabar and Canara; to join. Oct. 22.  
HILLIARD, Lieut. col. G. T., staff corps, to do gen. duty at Bellary, under orders of officer commanding Ceded Districts; to join. Oct. 22.  
MC CALLY, Madras staff corps, qrmr. 7th regt. Madras N.I., services placed at disposal of the Home dept. No. 1,058, Oct. 22.  
MILLER, Lieut. E. W. C. H., having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. in Madras staff corps, from Oct. 20. No. 353.  
PENNY—BISSETT.—The two orders by officer comdg. 23rd brigade R.A., Hyderabad subsidiary force, confirmed in G.O. dated Oct. 21, respectively apptg. 2nd Capt. Penny and Bissett, of that brigade, to act as adjt., are cancelled; 2nd Capt. S. Penny is appd. acting gunnery instructor 23rd brigade R.A., during absence in Europe of Roberts, v. Hoyes, whose services are required with his battery; Capt. Penny will proceed to join and relieve Capt. Hoyes on arrival of Capt. H. McLeod at St. Thomas' Mount. Second Capt. W. Bissett to act as adjt. 23rd brigade, on the departure from Secunderabad of Capt. H. McLeod; Capt. Bissett to be adjt. 23rd brigade, v. McLeod, prom. Sept. 24.  
SMITH, C. M., senior lieut. (capt. in staff corps), cadre 32nd regt. N.I., to have the position of capt., v. Warner, dec. Dated Sept. 19. No. 352.

### MILITARY POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS.

Oct. 25.—The following postings are ordered:—  
Lieut. J. Ward, from qrmr. 24th N.I. to adjt. 24th N.I., v. Sharp, who vacates. [24th N.I., v. Ward.  
Capt. E. H. Prother, from 2nd wing subaltern 5th N.I., to officg. qrmr. Lieut. H. L. Berkeley, from attached 5th N.I. to 2nd wing subalt. 5th N.I., v. Prother.  
Intimation has been received from the Horse-guards of the following transfer of officers of Royal Artillery, viz.:—  
Lieut. L. J. A. Chapman, from No. 5 batty., 6th brigade, to 8th brigade.  
Lieut. W. S. Bird, from No. 6 battery, 5th brigade, to 13th brigade.  
Lieut. W. F. Nelson, from 13th brigade to No. 6 battery, 5th brigade.

### MEDICAL.

LOWE, Staff asst. surg. R. W., M.D., doing duty with 2nd batln. 19th regt., is directed to proceed to St. Thomas' Mount to accompany B baty. 20th brig. R.A., to Trichinopoly, and relieve Asst. surg. McCrystal of the charge of all European troops at that station. Oct. 22.  
MC CRYSTAL, Staff asst. surg. E., from Trichinopoly, is directed to accompany C baty. 23rd brig. R.A., to Bangalore.  
WARING, Surg. E. J., having been permitted to reckon as service for retiring pension the period he was employed in England in editing the *Pharmacopœia of India*, that officer will be considered to have retired from the service from March 2, 1869, instead of from the date previously assigned.



**THE 24TH N.I.**—With the sanction of the Home Government, the facings of the 24th Regiment N.I. is directed to be changed from "Willow Green" to "Dark Green," commencing with the clothing for 1870-71.

**RETURN OF H. M.'S 90TH FOOT.**—H. M.'s 90th Foot is struck off the strength of the Madras Establishment from the 1st October, 1869, the date of its embarkation for England from Bombay.

**RETURNED TO DUTY.**—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Col. J. White, Madras Staff Corps; Col. F. H. Scott, Staff Corps; Lieut. T. E. Thorpe, Infantry General List, "Attached" 27th Regiment N.I. Arrived at Madras on the 21st October, 1869.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following gentlemen obtained leave of absence in October:—Mr. T. Pritchard, deputy collector of Tanjore, extension of sick leave up to Dec. 31. Mr. F. S. Child, civil and session judge of Tinnevely, for two years, instead of for one year and ten months, granted in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of October 19. Asst. surg. J. M. Miller, M.D., zillah surgeon of Guntoor, for six months, on medical certificate, to proceed to sea, under the absentee rules of 1854. The leave granted to Mr. B. C. Leggett, deputy collector of Salem, in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of Sept. 21 last is commuted into leave for such period as he may have been absent from his station.

**ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—The following extract from a military despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published:—I have to inform you that the following candidates, having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed assistant surgeons on the Madras establishment, their commissions as such bearing date April 1, 1869:—Messrs. M. E. Murphy, M.D., W. Price, M.D., S. M. Tyrrell, W. H. Boalch, and J. Backhouse. They have received instructions to proceed to Madras within two months from Aug. 7 last. They will be entitled to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley, from April 1, 1869, to Aug. 7, inclusive.

**MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers have obtained leave of absence (October):—Lieut. col. A. Drury, staff corps, deputy quartermaster general, for sixty days, from date of departure—privilege leave. Capt. E. W. Flint, "attached" 1st N.I., from April 3 to 4 inclusive—Bombay, private affairs. Capt. E. H. R. Sawbridge, 2nd battalion 24th foot, for six months, from Oct. 14, or date of departure—to sea, on medical certificate. Capt. F. Weldon, Madras staff corps, officiating squadron subaltern, 3rd cavalry Hyderabad contingent, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868. Lieut. col. T. Peyton, who had furlough on Sept. 14, is permitted to embark from Bombay instead of Madras. Capt. J. T. McGoun, staff corps, second wing subaltern, 20th regt. N.I., on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. 2nd Capt. H. R. Faber, royal (Madras) engineers, executive engineer, second grade, Central Provinces, on furlough (private affairs) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay. Lieut. A. McCally, staff corps, quartermaster 7th regt. N.I., on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Singapore.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

**BROCK, B.**, sub engr., 1st grade, received charge of the office of exec. engr., Kulladghee, from Lieut. Cruickshank, R.E., on Oct. 16.  
**COOPER, Major E. M. G.**, cantonment mag. at Kurrachee, is invested with powers of a mag. in Kurrachee district. Nov. 3.  
**GONNE—WYLLIE.**—Mr. C. Gonne is appd. to act as chief secretary to Government, and Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie to act as secretary to Government, in the revenue, financial, and general depts. Nov. 1.  
**LEWIS, Major C. M.**, railway mag. on the Thull Ghaut line, is invested with powers of a mag. within the limits of the cantonment of Deolalee. Oct. 28.  
**MORPHEW, C. A.**, is appd. to the charge of Colaba and Sooverndroog forests, on the salary recently drawn by Mr. Wallinger. Nov. 2.  
**PHILLPOTS, S. H.**, C.S., passed an examination in Canarese on Oct. 25.  
**SHUTTLEWORTH, A. T.**, to be conservator of forests and superint. of Botanical Gardens from the date of Mr. Dalzell's resignation. Nov. 3.  
**VIDAL—PARSONS.**—Messrs. G. Vidal and H. J. Parsons acted as 2nd assist. collectors of Poona and Sholapur respectively from July 10 to Aug. 23.  
**WALLINGER, W. H. A.**, to be promoted to a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem from the date of Mr. Dalzell's departure. Nov. 3.  
**WILLIAMS.**—With reference to the notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of Oct. 28, Mr. R. K. Williams joined his app. from Nov. 1.

### MILITARY.

**OLARK, Lieut. col. and Brevet capt. J. D.**, late of the Land Transport Train, Abyssinian Field Force, services replaced at disposal of Govt. of Madras. No. 738, Nov. 1.  
**HAYWOOD, Lieut. W. W.**, general list, is perm. to resign his probationary position in staff corps and to revert to local service. No. 739, Nov. 2.  
**LANGSTON, Lieut. col. J.**, Bombay inf., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank from Oct. 31. No. 737, Oct. 30.

**OFFICERS ALLOWANCES PREPARATORY TO RETIREMENT.**—The following decision by the Government of India is published:—An officer (of a British regiment) permitted to resign, except as the alternative of trial by a Court martial, will continue to receive Indian allowances to the date of quitting his corps, and British pay until the acceptance of his resignation by her Majesty; and if given leave pending a decision, British pay only from the date he ceases to perform regimental duty.

**FURLOUGHS (MILITARY).**—The furlough to Europe granted to Lieut. col. H. W. Holland, staff corps, deputy commissary general, in G.O. dated 14th April, 1869, No. 287, is extended for two months, on private affairs.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—With reference to notification dated 22nd September last the twelve months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate granted to the Rev. T. Horsfall, junior chaplain, will commence from 17th September, instead of from the date of embarkation as notified. Rev. T. Horsfall was also granted the usual preparatory leave. Capt. F. H. Segrave, acting district superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, is allowed preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days to proceed to Bombay, in order to appear before the medical board. The Hon. J. S. White, advocate general at Bombay, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for one year on half-pay, with retention of appointment.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 16.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. and Dep. Comsy. C. Sheridan, Bengal ordnance dept., to have the honorary rank of capt.; Lieut. and Dep. Comsy. C. Christian, Bengal marine dept., to have the honorary rank of capt.; Deputy Asst. Comsy. J. Fox, Bengal ordnance dept., to have the hon. rank of ensign; Nov. 17.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. R. B. Coles, colonel of the 65th regt., who died Oct. 27:—

Lieut. gen. W. Beckwith, col. of 14th hussars, to be general; Major gen. C. W. M. Balders, C.B., col. of 17th lancers, to be lieut. gen.; Brevet col. E. T. Farren, C.B., from lieut. col. half-pay, late depot battalion, to be major gen.; Capt. and Brevet major W. Pilsworth, unattached, staff officer of pensioners, to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. W. Corbyn, 49th foot, to be major; Oct. 28.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

To be Major General.

Col. G. Allgood, C.B., Bengal staff corps; Nov. 17.

To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. R. C. German, Bengal inf.; Lieut. col. J. P. Briggs, Bengal inf.; Lieut. col. G. J. S. Tireman, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. A. H. Gordon, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. R. Larkins, Bengal inf.; Lieut. col. L. B. de M. Hutchinson, Madras inf.; Nov. 17.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major W. G. G. Cumming, Bombay staff corps; Major T. E. L. Higginson, Madras staff corps; Major A. Fergusson, Bombay staff corps; Nov. 17.

To be Majors.

Capt. R. J. Morphy, Madras inf.; Capt. W. Ranson, Madras inf.; Nov. 17.

To be Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Deputy Insp. gen. of Hospitals J. E. Mayer, Madras estab.; Nov. 17.

To be Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals.

Surgeon-major H. F. C. Cleghorn, Madras estab.; Surgeon-major G. J. Shaw, Bombay estab.; Nov. 17.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**BEATTY**—At Peshawur, Oct. 24, wife of R. Longfield Beatty, 25th P.N.I., son.  
**BYERS**—At Dum-Dum, Nov. 1, wife of Lieut.-col. C. H. Byers, 11th N.I., son.  
**BYTHELL**—At Poona, Oct. 28, wife of Capt. Bythell, Staff Corps, son.  
**CADELL**—At Sirdarpore, Oct. 1, wife of Capt. T. Cadell, V.C., daughter.  
**FAYRER**—At Calcutta, Oct. 28, wife of Dr. J. Fayrer, son.  
**FERGUSON**—At Malabar-hill, Nov. 4, wife of T. B. Ferguson, barrister-at-law, daughter.  
**FULTON**—At Thayetmyo, British Burmah, Oct. 3, wife of Lieut.-col. Fulton, Commandant 36th Regt. Madras N.I., daughter.  
**GAHAN**—At Vepery, Madras, Oct. 26, widow of late G. F. Gahan, daughter.  
**HUDSON**—At Mozufferpore, Oct. 28, wife of E. Hudson, son.  
**HUTCHINSON**—At Agra, Oct. 28, wife of C. W. Hutchinson, Offg. Postmaster-general N.W.P., daughter.  
**JOBLING**—At Chukrata, Oct. 21, wife of Lieut. A. Jobling, 55th Regt., son.  
**JOHNSON**—At Parol, Nov. 2, wife of J. E. K. Johnson, daughter.  
**MILLS**—At Mazagon, Nov. 3, wife of T. Mills, Supt. of Police, son.  
**MORRIS**—At Rajahmundry, Oct. 20, wife of H. Morris, C.S., daughter.  
**ROSS**—At Trevandrum, Oct. 22, wife of John Ross, M.A., Principal of H.H. the Maharajah's High School, daughter.  
**SHAW**—At Madras, Oct. 25, wife of W. F. Shaw, son. [Hoogley, son.  
**THOMPSON**—At Chinsurah, Oct. 23, wife of B. F. Thompson, Civ. Surg.  
**WILSON**—At Nagode, Oct. 26, wife of Major F. J. Wilson, 6th M.N.I., son.  
**WRIGHT**—At Mynpoorie, Oct. 29, wife of F. N. Wright, C.S., son.

### MARRIAGES.

**BRAND—ALEXANDER.**—At Purneah, Oct. 26, J. Alexander to Miss C. A. Brand.  
**CARR—LIPTROTT.**—At Mussoorie, Oct. 26, Q. S. Carr, 32nd regiment, "The Buffs," to Rose, daughter of Col. J. Liptrott, H.M.'s Bengal army.  
**MACGREGOR—ANDERSON.**—At Bombay, Nov. 2, D. Macgregor, D.D., M.C., to Isabella Plenderleith, daughter of W. Anderson.  
**SCOTT—GRAHAM.**—At Bombay, Nov. 4, W. Scott, C.E., to Jane W., daughter of A. H. Graham, M.D.  
**SHAW—MACINTYRE.**—At Bangalore, Oct. 29, E. Shaw, to Mary, daughter of Col. A. Macintyre, C.B., R.H.A.

**STRAHAN—DICK.**—At Mussoorie, Oct. 27, Lieut. C. Strahan, R.E., to Rose, daughter of General Dick, Mussoorie.  
**WILSON—ECKFORD.**—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, J. H. Wilson to Mrs. Emilie Eckford.  
**WILSON—RIGBY.**—At Barrackpore, Oct. 27, Lieut. G. F. Wilson, R.A., to Louisa, daughter of Col. H. Rigby, R.E. (Bengal).  
**WOOD—GREGORY.**—At Surat, Nov. 2, W. T. Wood, B. B. and C. I. Railway, to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. S. Gregory.

## DEATHS.

**BURTON.**—At Seepree, Oct. 16, Frances C., and Isabella F., infant daughters of Lieut. F. C. Burton, 1st Bengal cav., station staff officer, Seepree.  
**CASSIDY.**—At Amboor, Oct. 22, W. E., son of E. Cassidy, inspector Madras Railway, aged 2.  
**COLLINS.**—At Nagpore, Oct. 28, C. H. Harper, youngest son of J. and M. CREWE.—At Madras, Oct. 24, Major R. P. M. Crewe, 14th Madras N.I.  
**EARL.**—At Penang, Oct. 2, Capt. A. H. Earl, of Singapore, marine surveyor for Veritas, &c., and younger son of the late P. W. Earl, aged 33.  
**EVANS.**—At Darjeeling, Oct. 10, T. H. Evans, of Rajahanpore, Mooshadabad, Bengal, aged 35.  
**MOISE.**—At Ahmedabad, Oct. 29, W. H. Moise, surveyor B. B. and C. I. Railway, aged 34.  
**MORISON.**—At Nynce Tal, Oct. 21, Clara, eldest daughter of N. Morison, Parsons.—At Monghyr, Oct. 26, J. Parsons.  
**SAUNDERS.**—At Muttra, Oct. 25, Jane Ethel, daughter of F. W. Saunders.  
**SPILLING.**—At Bombay, Nov. 5, wife of C. Spilling, Poona, aged 45.  
**THOMAS.**—On duty at Lucknow, Lieut. col. E. Thomas.

## Official Papers.

## REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE THOMASON COLLEGE AT ROORKEE FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST, 1869.

GOVERNMENT N.W.P.

*Public Works Department, dated Nynce Tal, Sept. 25.—No. 1,597A.—*Read the report of the principal, giving cover to the tabular results of the examination and statement of distribution of passed students.

**Observations.**—The results exhibited in the tabular statements are favourable in a high degree. For the engineer establishment seven have passed, viz.:—Three military officers, and four non-military young men of European extraction.

2. The military officers are—Lieut. S. J. Dunlop, 23rd R.W. fusiliers; Lieut. W. M. Story, 2nd Sikh infantry; and Lieut. W. H. Browne, 7th fusiliers. The non-military men are—Mr. C. Evans, educated in England; Mr. L. O'Toole, educated in Lawrence Military Asylum; Mr. R. Nelson, educated in La Martiniere College, Lucknow; and Mr. H. Beahan, educated in R. C. College, Vizagapatam.

3. In the upper subordinate establishment forty-seven have passed. Of these thirty-six are European soldiers, three are non-military men of European extraction, and eight are natives. No less than fifteen of these have gained certificates as sub-engineers, viz.:—Thirteen soldiers, one non-military, and one native.

4. For the sub-overseer establishment twenty-seven have now passed, and twenty more were sent out during the session as qualified, and were drafted into the public works department.

5. For the engineering classes three military officers, ten non-military students, and three natives successfully passed the first year examination, and will rejoin the College for their second year's course.

6. In the sub-overseer class forty passed the first year examination.

7. The following students obtained the prizes of the College:—

## Engineer Class.

1. Mr. Evans, Council of India prize, Cautley's gold medal for mathematics, Col. MacLagan's prize for physical science, Principal's prize for civil engineering.

2. Lieut. Dunlop, Thomason gold medal for best design; prize for drawing.

## Upper Subordinate Class.

1. Private Higgins, for general merit.

2. Private Collins, for civil engineering and surveying.

3. Corporal Pearson, for mathematics.

4. Sergeant major Hill, for drawing and physical science.

5. Sergeant Robinson, for Oordoo.

6. Sergeant McGenity, for photography.

8. The projects for a line of road, by Mr. Evans and Lieut. Dunlop, appear to be very well drawn up, and the notes recorded by these two gentlemen on the railway works visited by them indicate intelligent observation, and are excellently illustrated. Both these gentlemen have done well, and the Lieut. Governor feels confident that they will distinguish themselves in their future career.

9. The drawings executed by the students, which the Principal has sent up for the inspection of Government, are nearly all remarkably clever and neatly executed; the photographs very fair.

10. The encouragement of free hand sketching by the Principal is considered very judicious.

11. The appearance of the native candidates in the engineering class is gratifying, seeing that there has been no successful student in this department for several years. It is creditable to St. John's College, Agra, that the two best of these three are its elevés.

12. The Lieut. Governor desires to convey his congratulation to the Principal and the educational staff of the College for the successful results of the session.

**Order.**—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing, with Principal's report and enclosures, be forwarded to the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Public Works Department, for information.

Also that copies be forwarded to the Principal and visitor of the Thomason College, and to the officers noted below, for information. [Secy. to Govt., Bengal, Public Works Department; ditto, Punjab, Public Works Department; ditto, Oudh; ditto, Central Provinces; ditto, to Agent Gov. gen. for Central India, Public Works Department; Secy. to Agent Gov. gen., Rajpootana.]

(Signed)

C. J. Hodgson, Col., R.E.,

Secy. to Govt., N.W.P., Public Works Department.

The undermentioned passed military students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College are appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department as overseers of the 1st grade, on probation, and posted as follows (Sept. 29):—

## To Bengal.

Lance-corporal W. Pearson, 25th hussars; Troop Sergeant-major W. Hill, 11th hussars; Bombardier R. Young, 3-22 R.A.; Bombardier J. McMinn, C-A, R.H.A.; Private J. Withey, 90th foot; Lance-Sergeant J. Gray, 105th foot; and Lance-Corporal W. Monks, 103rd foot.

## To the North-Western Provinces.

Private J. Higgins, 20th hussars; Lance-corporal R. Read, 1-5th foot; Lance-corporal J. Tuer, 20th hussars.

## To the Punjab.

Bombardier F. Horne, F-C, R.H.A.; Colour-sergeant J. Giles, 102nd foot; Gunner W. Newland, B.A, R.H.A.; Sergeant J. McGenity, 92nd foot; Private J. Cook, 3rd battalion rifle brigade; Private G. Shaw, 38th foot; Private P. Morley, 105th foot; Lance-Corporal P. Byrne, 1-11th foot; Lance-corporal J. Storrier, 104th foot; Private T. Spratt, 107th foot; Private J. Quealey, 102nd foot; Private T. Gerroghy, 41st foot; and Corporal J. Power, 88th foot.

## To the Central Provinces.

Gunner C. Graham, E-16, R.A.

## To British Burmah.

Private P. Collins, 105th foot.

## To Central India.

Corporal W. Keeley, 102nd foot; Corporal P. Hannay, E-16, R.A.

## To Rajpootana.

Bombardier M. Heenan, C-19, R.A.; Private J. Dwyer, 2-12th foot; and Gunner J. Byrne, G-F, R.H.A.

The following men are graded as supernumerary overseers, 1st grade, and their services are placed at the disposal of the Lieut. governor of the North-Western Provinces for employment in the Thomason College:—

Trumpeter G. Daborn, C-8, R.A.; Lance-Corporal T. Green, 102nd foot; and Lance-corporal J. Reynolds, 104th foot.

Lieut. S. J. Dunlop, 23rd foot, is appointed to the public works department as an assistant engineer of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

The undermentioned men, who have been selected as students for the second department of the Thomason College, Roorkee, are directed to proceed and join that institution by the 1st November next:—

Gunner J. McDermott, F batty. F brig. R.H.A.; Bombardier T. Williams, E batty. 8th brig. R.A.; Bombardier J. Warburton, F batty. 8th brig. R.A.; Gunners E. Boston and J. Kelly, E batty. 16th brig. R.A.; Gunner J. Smith, A batty. 19th brig. R.A.; Bombardier G. Royton, F batty. 19th brig. R.A.; Gunners W. Cairney and J. McLean, No. 5 batty. 22nd brig. R.A.; Gunner A. Merrison, No. 8 batty. 24th brig. R.A.; Sergt. major W. Thomas, No. 6 batty. 24th brig. R.A.; Gunner W. Valentine, No. 2 batty. 25th brig. R.A.; Sergt. major J. Houghton, No. 3 batty. 25th brig. R.A.; Lance corporal W. Woodville and Private R. Dempsey, 4th hussars; Qrmr. sergt. M. English, 19th hussars; Lance sergt. S. Dennison, Lance corporal R. Bayliss, and Private W. Leary, 21st hussars; Lance corporal P. Cairns and Privates W. R. Turner and H. Stanger, 1st batt. 5th foot; Lance sergt. A. Dodd and Private W. Jolly, 1st batt. 6th foot; Lance corporals E. Hotchkiss and J. Craig, 1st batt. 7th foot; Corporal G. Forward and Lance corporals J. Gee and R. McIntosh, 2nd batt. 25th foot; Sergeants G. Douglas and G. Kay, and Lance corporal J. Green, 26th foot; Lance sergt. M. Hanley, Lance corporals P. Denehay and F. Mechan, and Privates F. Gurd and J. Hurren, 37th foot; Private W. Pagan, 38th foot; Sergt. J. Tobin, 55th foot; Lance corporal S. Cranshaw, 2nd batt. 60th foot; Lance corporal H. Carlton, 77th foot; Privates J. Taylor and T. Bertram, 79th foot; Lance corporal G. Fitzgerald, 85th foot; Private J. Kerry, 88th foot; Sergt. M. Cleary and Private F. Farrell, 103rd foot; Colour sergt. A. Rodwell, Lance corporal E. J. Topple, and Private W. Taylor, 104th foot; Colour sergt. W. Davison, 106th foot; Privates W. O'Neil, J. Donovan, and W. F. Monks, 3rd batt. rifle brigade.

**A DISTURBANCE AT BAGDAD.**—There has been a small rising of the people at Bagdad, owing to a system of conscription being enforced by the Governor in that city. It appears that the new measure was extremely unpopular; and rumours of discontent and approaching disturbances were rife during some days, but were disregarded as unworthy of notice. Between seven and eight of the evening of the 28th August it was reported to the Governor that an armed mob had taken possession of the eastern quarter of the city. The official measures however seem to have been promptly and effectively taken. Troops were marched to guard the chief streets and public buildings, and the bridge of boats severed so as to cut off communication with the agitated quarter. This done, the general in command proceeded to the scene of riot, but only to find that the mob had dispersed! About one hundred persons were arrested in the course of the next few hours. All was quiet by the last accounts, and the conscription was being carried on without fear of further disturbances.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 29.

## Home.

### THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.

A petition, which involves some very important interests, was presented, in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. James, by Major-General Pott, unpaid annuitant, in respect of two annuities which in 1849 and 1850 he had purchased from the Family Endowment Society, praying to have the society wound up under the Act of 1862. The society was established in 1835, and was never registered. In 1861 its business, and all its money, property, credits, securities and effects were transferred to the Albert and Medical Life Assurance Company, now the Albert Life Assurance Company, which has lately been ordered to be wound up. The main question was whether the obligation of the shareholders in the Family Endowment Society to pay the petitioner's annuities had ceased.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the petitioner's annuity having been in arrear to more than the sum of £50, and the society having ceased to carry on business, the case had so far been brought within the Act of Parliament. The answers to the petition had been three: first, that the petitioner had ceased to be a creditor of the society; secondly, that the society was not a company capable of being wound up under the Act of 1862; and thirdly, that the Court ought in the exercise of its judicial discretion to leave the petitioner to his legal remedies. The first question was one of fact, and in his Honour's opinion the petitioner had entered into no new or substituted contract with the Albert. Upon the second his Honour thought the society had not ceased to exist, and that the office of the Albert was to all intents and purposes the society's place of business within the Act, and so that there was no difficulty as to the jurisdiction. As to the third suggestion, his Honour considered he could not properly or justly leave the petitioner to his remedy at law; and upon the whole he considered that the petitioner had made out his case, and was entitled to the common winding-up order with costs. The respondents, other than the directors, would have only one set of costs, the Albert to take its costs out of its own estate.

### ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On November 15 a paper was read containing an Account of the Bheel Tribes of the Vindhya and Satpura Ranges, by Lieut. J. Waterhouse. The writer starts from a popular tradition among those tribes, according to which the originator of the Bheel race is said to have been a vicious and deformed son of Mahadeva, who, on account of having killed his father's favourite bull, was sent off to the jungle and uninhabited wastes, and told to cultivate where he chose. From this tradition, combined with the well known legend of the Mahabharata and Shri Bhagavata, by which the Nishadas are said to have descended from the Rajput King Vena, Mr. Waterhouse concludes that the Bheels had originally been settled in Judhpur and Marwar, but being driven thence by Rajputs, they emigrated southwards and established themselves in the mountains of Malwa and Candeish, in the Vindhya and Satpura ranges, and on the rugged banks of the Nerbudda and Tapti, where, protected by the natural conditions of the country, they had since dwelt, subsisting partly on their own industry, but mainly by inroads into the surrounding plains. Moreover, it was stated in the history of the princes of Judhpur and Oodeypur, that the Rajputs originally conquered their country from the Bheels. These are then divided by the writer into three classes—the Village, the Cultivating, and the Mountain Bheels. The first are said to consist of a few only, who, being scattered over the villages on the plains, were generally considered as honest and trustworthy, and often employed as the watchmen of their villages. The cultivating Bheels continued to live peacefully in hamlets under the rule of their Turwees, though still preserving traces of a ruder and wilder state, such as was prevalent among the Mountain Bheels, who, owing to the difficult nature of the places inhabited by them, had never been altogether subdued, and subsisted only by plunder. Notwithstanding these distinctions, the Bheels were one people, and their different tribes intermarried, though with certain restrictions. Polygamy was the rule with them, and it was by no means uncommon to find men with four or five wives. Many children were born, but a large portion died young, owing, perhaps, in a great measure, to the malaria in the jungles, where fever and diseases of the spleen were common. The writer then proceeds to give a brief description of their dress and arms, their language and some of their customs. The Bheels are said to be very vindictive, and to keep up feuds for many years, sometimes for generations. "Blood for blood" is their general maxim. The life of a man can, however, be made good to his relatives by payment in kind or money of 120 rupees, or of a woman of 60 rupees. In each community the head Bheel is called Turwee. His office is hereditary, and the police arrangements of the village are carried out by him. On the succession of any of the Rajput chiefs it is considered essential the head Bheel Turwee should make a mark with his blood on the forehead of the chief, without which ceremony no succession is considered complete. By the Rajputs intermarrying with the Bheel women a race results called Bheel-alahs, to which most of the chiefs of the Vindhya Bheels belong.

In consequence of their descent from the Rajput conquerors they obtain superior rank and authority among the Bheels, though, as is generally the result of a blending of different races, they seem to combine the viciousness and roguery of the subdued Bheels with the arrogance and haughty bearing of the conquering Rajput. The reading of Mr. Waterhouse's paper was followed by a lively discussion, in which several of the members present took part, who, from a residence in the places occupied by the tribes in question, were able to supply some new and interesting particulars with regard to their dialect and manners.

### THE LOSS OF THE "CARNATIC."

A number of persons interested in the case of the loss of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's vessel *Carnatic* were in attendance at the Greenwich Police-court on Saturday. Seated near Mr. Maude, the magistrate, before whom the inquiry has been carried on, were Captains Baker and Hightman (nautical assessors), and Mr. O'Dowd (solicitor to the Customs, who conducted the inquiry on the part of the Board of Trade). Mr. Watney, of the firm of M'Leod and Watney (in the absence of Mr. Watkin Williams), appeared for the master and officers of the *Carnatic*; and Mr. Brown- ing for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The captain (Mr. Jones) was not present.

Mr. Maude said: The inquiry as to the loss of the *Carnatic* and the conduct of the master divides itself into two questions. First, the conduct of the master up to the settlement of the ship on the reef; and secondly, his conduct after this latter event. The first question calls for very little remark, the circumstances from which a conclusion is to be arrived at are very few, and are all agreed upon. The weather was throughout fine—a slight breeze in the direction of the ship's way—a clear sky overhead, with shining stars; and though there was the usual Red Sea haze on the surface, the headlands and islands, along which the course lay, were visible; above all, the Ashraffi revolving light, within two miles of which the ship passed, clearly visible throughout up to the reef, and on the reef; an experienced master, well acquainted with his course, and with the reef on which he struck, on the bridge during the whole of the passage. These are the circumstances which occasioned the calamity. The master gives no explanation but this:—That he steered the same course which he had done on his previous voyages, and he suggests that some unknown current must have drifted him to the westward. This would have been indicated had a single bearing of the revolving light been taken, but this was not done. Without suggesting any other more probable course, the Court cannot but consider the explanation unsatisfactory, and have no alternative but to pronounce the master guilty of a grave default. Upon the second question—the prudence of all the measures which the master took to secure the safety of his passengers and crew—the Court do not feel competent to give a precise and unanimous decision. He was placed under circumstances of great difficulty, and had only the choice of alternatives, each of which offered certain risks and disadvantages as well as advantages—under circumstances in which two equally experienced and sagacious officers might have arrived at different conclusions. It may, perhaps, be fairly contended by the master that on the 13th, the ship not appearing to have suffered any injury, and apparently lying undisturbed, the prudent and best course was for all to stay by her for a time. But before two A.M. on the 14th this state of things was greatly altered. The evidence was very conflicting between the officers of the ship, on the one hand, and the passengers examined at Bombay on the other, as to the bumping and slipping which the ship underwent; but it was quite clear at two o'clock the forces had been at work, and were probably going on, to what extent no one could say, which made the condition of the ship very precarious; and so sensible was the master of this that he called all his passengers to the fore-castle of the ship. The stern cabin and saloon were then filling with water, and the forehold was full. Here came the critical moment for the master's determination, whether the boats should at this time have had the provisions, water, and other supplies furnished to them, and the crew and passengers be started off from the ship at day-break, or whether it was most advisable to wait until nine or ten o'clock before such a step should be taken, as was done. There was some risk from the surf and breakers in the former; but was this likely to be lessened by waiting, and was not the risk of a sudden break up of the ship more to be apprehended? The Court greatly inclines to the former course, excluding entirely from consideration what really happened subsequently, and taking into account only the state of the facts as known at the time. In conclusion, the Court beg to express their concurrence with some of the passengers examined at Bombay, that the master and his officers in their exertions to secure their passengers' safety did all that experienced and brave men could do. The Court with great regret feel called upon for the default above mentioned under the first head to suspend the master's certificate for nine calendar months from this day.

Captain Baker: I think it right to state that I do not agree with the sentence.

Mr. Maude: I should perhaps have added that this sentence is only that of the other assessor (Captain Hightman) and myself.

Captain Baker: I wish it to be understood that I do not differ from the judgment. My objection is to the sentence.

It was generally understood, but not expressed openly, that Captain Baker considered nine months too long a period for the suspension of the certificate.

### Miscellaneous.

**MONT CENIS RAILWAY.**—Owing to heavy snowstorms, the railway over Mont Cenis has been blocked up, and all communication by that route interrupted. On Friday last no English mail had been received in Florence since the previous Monday. The Brindisi mails arrived at last on Monday morning.

**PURCHASE IN THE ARMY.**—It is not impossible that the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Purchase in the Army, which advised that appointments to the rank of regimental lieutenant-colonel should in future be made by selection without purchase, may be definitely adopted and carried into effect next year.

**OFFICERS FOR PERSIA.**—Her Majesty has sanctioned the employment of British officers in Persia to aid in the organisation and drill of the Persian army. There will probably be four officers thus employed—one with the local rank of brigadier, as commander, and three with the rank of colonel. One of the latter will belong to each branch of the service. It is rumoured that Major Moore, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and Major Peyton, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, may be employed on this service.

**GOOD SERVICE PENSION.**—The distinguished service pension vacant by the appointment of Major-General Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B., to the colonelcy of the 65th Regiment, has been awarded to Colonel C. J. Foster, half-pay, late 16th Lancers. Colonel Foster, who has been thirty-three and a half years in the service, was present with the 16th Lancers during the campaign in Afghanistan under Lord Kane, including the siege of Guznee. He also served at the battle of Maharajpore on the 9th of December, 1843, and in the campaign in the Sutlej in 1846, including the battles of Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon. He is in possession of the Afghan, Maharajpore, and Sutlej war medals.

**NEW SCHEME IN THE WAR OFFICE.**—There would seem to be every reason to believe that the War Office Committee will recommend the junction in one office of the duties now discharged by the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General. Whether this new "Chief of the Staff" is to absorb also the post of Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief is not so clear. But evidently the whole arrangement is merely preliminary to the not far distant day when the whole of the Military Staff, Commander-in-Chief, Military Secretary, Adjutant-General, and Quartermaster-General, will be combined in the person of one Military Under-Secretary of State at the War Office.—*Broad Arrow.*

**THE SUZ CANAL.**—The unfavourable rumours respecting the Suez Canal, which recently caused a fall in the price of the shares on the Paris Bourse, have called forth a statement from M. de Lesseps himself who characterises them as absurd. Under date Ismaïlia, the 26th Nov., he telegraphs that within the previous ten days fifty vessels, representing 35,000 tons, had passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and that no damage had been done to the banks. Another telegram of the same date from Ismaïlia states that the ordinary navigation was to commence with the *Noel* sailing vessel, bound from Bordeaux to Bombay. Two mail steamers bound to India had met in Lake Timsah, a Dutch ship from Java, a steamer from Réunion, and three merchant vessels from the Red Sea.

**RUSSIA AND KHIVA.**—The Russian papers continue to speak of the necessity of sending an expedition against Khiva. The *Moscow Gazette* declares that Russia, "in order to secure her commercial interests," cannot much longer postpone "placing Khiva in the same relations towards her as Bokhara and Kokhand." At the same time the *Gazette* considers that the conquest of the two latter countries would require too great a sacrifice on the part of Russia, and that all purposes would be met equally well if she maintained her relations with them on the present footing. "Of late," it says, "a great change has become visible in the disposition of the Khawates of Central Asia. They fear no Power so much as Afghanistan, especially since England has given her a subsidy; and in view of the danger which thus threatens them they rest their hopes on Russia."

**THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.**—The report of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, which has been issued in anticipation of the meeting, states that the works have made satisfactory progress during the half-year, although the period is that in which, from inability to carry on out-door operations vigorously, least can be done. A financial statement, embodied in the report, shows that the total amount of guaranteed capital received up to the 1st inst. was £999,666, the sum of £334, to make up £1,000,000, being due from holders of shares in India. The amount received up to the 1st inst., on account of the loan of £600,000 from the Secretary of State, was £418,000, making, with the above £999,666 guaranteed capital, a total of £1,417,666, out of which there has been expended and transmitted to India the sum of £1,388,494. There remains, therefore, unexpended, and not *in transitu*, of the guaranteed capital, and loan from the Secretary of State in Council, a balance of £211,172.

**MILITARY.**—Surgeon A. Vans Best, Bengal Medical Service, has been permitted to retire.

**TELEGRAPHS TO INDIA.**—The following letter appeared in a contemporary:—"Old Broad-street, E.C., Nov. 24.—Sir,—the East India merchants have just cause to complain of the condition of telegraphic communication with the East. For many weeks past messages have been coming with the most fitful irregularity, varying from nine to fifteen days and more, and, as long as we believed all were in the same boat, we have borne the inconvenience with only grumbling; but when we see that the Indian Council get messages through from Bombay in about thirty-six hours (*vide* the welcome telegram concerning Dr. Livingstone), we felt inclined to do more than grumble, and to inquire when matters are to improve. As an instance (one in many) of the present condition of the line, I may name that last Monday's mail from Bombay, with letters dated the 30th October, brought my firm copy of a message of the 23rd October, the original of which has never reached us, and is probably "delayed in Turkey," or elsewhere. Meanwhile the officials at each end receive our messages and money, but the telegrams themselves constitute a living example of a leap in the dark, as there is no possibility of obtaining any assurance that they will reach their destination at all.—Your obedient servant, A MERCHANT."

**EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.**—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Nov. 24, at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street; Mr. J. F. Leith in the chair. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the proprietors on the continued increase in the traffic, although in the past half-year the increase had not been in the same ratio of former years. The cause was stated in the report, and referred to casualties arising from violent storms, and especially from two cyclones that had seriously affected their traffic. At Dacca alone it was stated that eight hundred boats and vessels had been destroyed, and as a considerable portion of their through traffic was brought by steamers and other vessels to the company's stations at Kooshtea, the accidents and damage thus caused had prevented a large amount of traffic being brought to the railway. Famine and disease had prevailed in the North-West Provinces, and to a great extent in Northern Bengal also, affecting both passenger and goods traffic considerably. One of the company's steamers (*Prince Alfred*) had been laid up for eight months in consequence of damage, causing an outlay of £1,400 to place her again on the line. Notwithstanding those casualties, the railway and steamer traffic showed an increase of £2,301 as compared with the corresponding half of 1868. The sanction of the Government to making a short branch from the railway of 1½ mile in length to the Hooghly had been delayed in consequence of the site of the proposed bridge across the Hooghly not yet being decided. It was believed, however, that the short branch would be placed about 2½ miles above Sealdah. The Secretary of State for India had left the decision as to the site of the intended bridge across the Hooghly to the local Government, as being best qualified to settle that question. The directors expected that it would not be long before they received an answer from India as to the site of their branch line to the Hooghly. There was another matter spoken of with respect to the extension of the company's line to Darjeeling, which had been suggested by a former Governor-general of India, who had strongly recommended that the construction of that extension should be confided to the Eastern Bengal Railway Company. (Hear, hear.) He then explained the financial position of the company. Mr. H. H. Berens seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. In reply to questions it was stated that the open line, rolling stock, and steamers earned on the average 4½ per cent. per annum on their cost of £1,981,842. The resolution was carried unanimously.

### India Office.

Nov. 27, 1869.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. Harden, Inf.; Capt. F. P. W. Freeman, Staff Corps.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. Puckle, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. H. Watts, Inf.; Surg. H. R. Oswald; Major H. P. Battersby, Asst. Adj. gen., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. P. Lambert, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. Dunslder, R.E.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. E. E. Gibson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major J. A. Brereton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. T. H. Stoton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Sub Conductor R. Maxwell, 4 mo.; Col. Sir W. H. R. Green, C.B., K.C.S.I., 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. R. E. Alexander, Staff Corps; Capt. T. P. Westmorland, Eng.



**Madras Estab.**—Major J. Allardyce, Staff Corps; Major R. T. Snow, Staff Corps; Capt. W. H. Hodges, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. M. Onslow, Cav. **Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. col. W. D. Dickson, Staff Corps; Major H. Moore, Staff Corps; Capt. A. R. Hoskins, Art.; Lieut. F. A. Beville, Inf.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**BAGSHAW**—The wife of J. Bagshaw, Esq., 35th Regt. M.N.I., of a daughter, at 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Nov. 21.  
**SCOTT**—The wife of Col. A. Scott, late of the Royal Madras Artillery, of a daughter, at 19, Eastbourne-terrace, Nov. 25.

### MARRIAGES.

**ELLIOT—MANGLES.**—Augustus J. Elliot, Bengal Civil Service, to Kate, daughter of Ross D. Mangles, Esq., at Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone, Nov. 23.  
**ELWIN—JACOB.**—The Rev. Arthur Elwin, to Mary, daughter of the late Capt. W. S. Jacob, R.A.S., formerly of the Bombay Engineers, and subsequently Astronomer to the H.E.I.C., Madras, at St. Peter's, Bedford, Nov. 23.  
**GRIFFITH—HOGG.**—The Rev. J. Pugh Griffith, B.A., to Isabel G., daughter of the late Major-gen. Hogg, H.E.I.C.S., at St. Pancras, Nov. 20.  
**GRIFFIN—LLOYD.**—Frederick C. E. Griffin, of Tottenhall, near Wolverhampton, to Helen, daughter of the late Major Frederick Lloyd, 19th Regt. B.N.I., at Brewood, Staffordshire, Nov. 23.  
**HARE—FLETCHER.**—Telo Sittred Hare, Esq., Carwar, India, to Jane, daughter of J. Fletcher, Esq., at St. Robert's Catholic Church, Harrogate, Nov. 23.  
**HENSLOW—POPE.**—Capt. Patrick J. F. Henslow, Bombay Army, to Emily, daughter of the late Samuel Pope, Esq., at the Parish Church, Hampstead, Nov. 24.  
**JESSE—PRESCOTT.**—William Jesse, Esq., to Florence E. S., daughter of the late Capt. Henry W. Prescott, Bombay Army, at Totnes, Nov. 25.  
**MALONE—HOFFMEISTER.**—Capt. Anthony Malone, R.M.L.I., to Eliza C., daughter of W. C. Hoffmeister, M.D., Cowes, at Northwood Church, Nov. 23.  
**MAUNSELL—BROWN.**—Major Francis E. Maunsell, H.M.'s 4th K.O. Regiment, to Alice M., daughter of Major general J. Read Brown, late Madras Cavalry, at St. James's, Dover, Nov. 23.  
**NANKIVELL—WRIGHT.**—Edmund Nankivell, R.N., to Louisa E., daughter of J. E. Wright, H.E.I.C.S., at Bournemouth, Nov. 25.  
**WYNNIATT—VANSITTART.**—Reginald Wynniatt, of Dymock Grange, to Caroline B., daughter of William Vansittart, Esq., at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, Nov. 21.

### DEATHS.

**BRETT**—Major gen. J. T. Brett, late 4th Madras Light Cavalry, and Assistant Adjutant General of the Southern Division, Nov. 19.  
**DURANT**—James G. R. Durant, only son of the late Major general Durant, at Bamsgate, aged 50, Nov. 20.  
**GEILS**—Thomas Geils, Esq., of Geilston, Ardmore, only son of the late Capt. Thomas E. Geils, H.E.I.C.S., at Crooms Hill, Greenwich, aged 85, Nov. 20.  
**GODSON**—Capt. Algernon W. Godson, H.M.'s 13th Regiment, Bombay N.I., at Nice, Nov. 16.  
**SMITH**—Mary, the wife of Alfred Smith, Esq., and daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir James Wigram, at Bramfield House, Hertford, aged 48, November 23.  
**SPENS**—Archibald Spens, Esq., Lathallan, Stirling, late of the Bombay Civil Service, at Pittville, Portobello, aged 61, Nov. 24.  
**TIMBRELL**—Ann, wife of Lieut. col. Timbrell, C.A., late Bengal Artillery, at Englefield Green, Surrey, aged 73, Nov. 24.  
**WARDLAW**—Margaret, widow of Colonel Wardlaw, 45th Regiment B.N.I., at Bath, Nov. 22.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 21. Bolton Abbey, Calcutta; Madras Fighi, Rangoon; Tre Sorelle, Bassein.—22. Unkel Brasig, Madras; Lord Canning, Calcutta.—23. Adriatic, Rangoon.—25. Lake Lemau, Calcutta; Isabella, Rangoon; Roman Empire, Calcutta.—26. British Admiral, Bombay; Glentilt, Rangoon; Crusader, Madras; Knight Companion, Calcutta; Mofussilio, Penang; City of Calcutta, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21. Spindrift, Shanghai; Taitsing, Hong Kong; Doerhound, Shanghai; Botanist, Calcutta; The Royal Family, Bombay; Oxford, Bombay.—22. Lily of Devon, Hong Kong; Sapphire, Bombay; Helma, Rangoon.—23. Str. Cambrian, Cape of Good Hope; Australia, Rangoon; Oberon, Bombay; Golden Eagle, Bombay; Toftcombs, Madras.—25. Boyne, Colombo; Levant, Aden; Bianca, Calcutta.—28. Margaret Pugh, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ripon, Nov. 27.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. J. B. Crawford, Col. Maitland, Mr. W. R. P. Lawrence, Miss Green, Mrs. Estell, Mrs. G. Money, Miss Monteith, Mr. A. P. Thompson, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. Calcutta.—Mrs. Dalrymple Hay and two children, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Reade, Mr. and Mrs. C. Trotman and infant, Mrs. Sage, Dr. Thornton, Mr. A. D. McLeod, Mr. Mosenthal, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. W. Adams, Miss Adams, Mr. R. Hart, Mr. A. Hart, Mr. G. Smyth, Miss Smyth, Mr. W. Butler, Mr. H. Manners, Mr. D. E. McCracken, For Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Snales, Mr. Melvor, Mr. and Mrs. Carment, Mrs. Claridge, infant and daughter, Mr. G. H. Fort, Major T. O'Neil, Capt. Agnew, Vety.

surg. Martigan. For Ceylon.—Capt. Gorman, Mr. R. Atkinson, Mr. E. G. Harding, Mr. A. Croom, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cheape, For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Short and three children. For Aden.—Mr. L. McCudden, For Alexandria.—Mr. D. A. Hambrough, Mrs. West, Mr. A. Turner, Miss Dwyer, From Suez.—For Hong Kong.—Mrs. G. Sharp. For Singapore.—Mr. Kirchhofer. For Calcutta.—Mr. A. B. Larkins. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Schultze. For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Lo Poer Wyne.

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#### DECEMBER 18.

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## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### MILITARY EXCHANGES.

The *Broad Arrow* shows that a man in England has to pay more than he ought to procure an English substitute for India, while an officer in India has to accept less than he ought for staying beyond his time in that country; and it is evident that if the officer in England who wished to stay there could be placed in direct communication with the officer in India who has made up his mind to remain where he was, both would be gainers. This is so obvious a desideratum that it seems strange that no more systematic steps are taken to bring it about. The order of relief in India is always known many months before a regiment starts on its homeward journey, while equally long notice is given to regiments ordered out to India. It would be easy to organise a system by which the names of officers in the home-bound regiment who are willing to stay in India should be communicated to those in the outward-bound corps who are anxious to escape Indian service, and in these days of rapid postage there would be ample time for entering into arrangements from which mutual advantage would result. On the other hand, the English and Indian Governments are plainly interested in facilitating such exchanges by whatever means they have in their power. In the first place, they save the double passage money of the outgoing and incoming officers. This saving is direct and immediate, but the advantages to the State do not end here. Its gain would be equally great in health and contentment. The officers who desire to remain in India are evidently above the average in their taste for the country, and also have found by experience that it is not irretrievably prejudicial to their health as it is to a percentage of all new comers. They have also at least some little knowledge of the people, and of the methods of dealing with them. If to this we add that by effecting exchanges in the usual manner between officers in England *inter se* and in India *inter se*, four transfers instead of two are needed, we think we have made it clear that the powers that be are

directly interested in assisting to improve the agency by which exchanges are at present effected.

### THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

The *Times* understands that Sir William Mansfield has for some years past entertained a decided opinion that the armies of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras ought to be amalgamated, and that an unnecessarily large force is maintained in India. Next year may witness that amalgamation. Formerly, the difficulties of inter-communication rendered it desirable to have the army required for each Presidency complete in itself. But railways and telegraphs have so completely altered the conditions that no practical difficulties would occur if all the forces of India were controlled by one head, and borne on one establishment. Under this arrangement there would be unity, uniformity, and simplicity, instead of division, diversity, and complication. Economy would unquestionably result from the suppression of two out of the three sets of establishments. The question as to the desirableness of extensively reducing the strength of the military forces in India is by no means so simple as that of the amalgamation of the armies. If the native army be large, the British troops must—bearing a relative proportion to it—be large also. Consequently, the governing question is, has the native army been reduced to the lowest limits compatible with the safety of the country? What should be the proportion maintained between the British and the native troops? Manifestly the proportion was too small at the time of the mutiny. But since that period the native army has been diminished, while the British troops have been augmented until the proportion has risen to somewhere about two Europeans to five natives. The maintenance of ten thousand men would not amount to one-third of a million sterling a year. It is on stores and establishments that savings can and ought to be made. Though troops may be stationed in India, they are to a certain extent practically part of the forces of the kingdom, for in any emergency they would be drawn upon, as they were during the Crimean war. If, then, there should be a large withdrawal of troops from India, it is to be hoped that no sudden or wholesale reductions will be made in them.

### Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz. —

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 2, 16, and 30, November 20, and December 4 and 18.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 8 and 22, November 5 and 19, and December 3, 17, and 31.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 3s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9s. 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d.  
each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s.  
each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of December the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings, September 30th, October 28th, November 25th, and December 23rd, and by Supplementary Mails on the morning following.

Supplementary Mails will also be made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday morning, via France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by Italian packet to Alexandria, but should they not reach the latter place in time, the departure of the regular Mails for Suez will not be delayed. The postage of letters will be at the rate of 1s. 4d. for each half-ounce, and of newspapers 4d. for each four ounces.

**PLEASANT, IF TRUE.**—Just as we thought we had discovered an effectual remedy against being poisoned by the use of copper cooking-utensils a gloomy correspondent writes and informs us we are mistaken. When enamelled iron ware was first introduced it was a genuine and innocuous material that was used. Subsequently spurious imitations sprung up, and a composition, of which arsenic forms a very large portion, is used by some manufacturers, which, if it chips, as it will sometimes do, becomes mixed and dissolves with the food, and is as dangerous as the use of a dirty copper vessel. Great care should, therefore, be taken to ascertain that the enamel is genuine enamel. Our correspondent unfortunately omits to say where the real article is to be procured.—*Madras Mail*, Oct. 28.

### Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	96½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ... ..		
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ... ..		56½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..	In sterling taking, Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to	91½ 92½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..		91½ 92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..		99 100
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..		
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..		
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ... ..		
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ... ..		
10th 4 per Cent. of 1858-59 ... ..		
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..		

### India Exchanges.

#### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½-16d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Singapore ...	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½-16d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½-16d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... ..				5s. 0½d.	
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... ..				4s. 11½d.	
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... ..				4s. 11½d.	

### Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ... ..			213
India 5 per cent. ... ..			115½
India 4 per cent. ... ..			100½
India Enfac'd Paper, 4 per cent. ... ..			92½
India 5 per cent. Enfac'd Paper, 1872 ... ..			105½
India Stock, Enfac'd Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ... ..			110½
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ... ..			
" " " 1859 ... ..			
" " " 1863 ... ..			
" " " 1864 ... ..			
" " " 1864 or 1866 ... ..			
India Debentures, 1873 ... ..			104½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ... ..			100
India 5 per cent. for account ... ..			
India 5 per cent., 1870 ... ..			104½
India 4 per cent., 1883 ... ..			100½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ... ..			104½
India Bonds (£1,000) ... ..			21s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) ... ..			25s. pm.
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	107	
Stock Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	109	
Stock East Indian ... ..	100	111 to 112	
20 Ditto L Extension ... ..	all		
Stock G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	109	
20 Ditto (new) ... ..	10	1 to 1½ pm.	
20 Ditto ... ..	4	1 to 1½ pm.	
Stock Great S. of India (Limited) ... ..	100	108½	
Stock Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	98 to 100	
Stock Ditto 5 per cent. ... ..	100	108 to 109	
Stock Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	102 to 104	
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	106	
10 Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ... ..	2½	½ to 1 pm.	
Stock Scinde (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	107½	
Stock Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	102½ to 103½	
Stock Delhi (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	107	
20 Ditto ... ..	2	1½ pm.	
Stock Punjab (5 per cent.) ... ..	100	107	
<b>BANKS.</b>			
10 Agra (Limited) B ... ..	10	4	
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	17½	
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	32	
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India ... ..	all	87	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	41½ to 42½	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
5 Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	5½	
5 New ... ..	4	½ to 1 dis.	
10 Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) 1st iss. ... ..	all	11½ to 12	
20 Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	10	4 to 3 dis.	
50 East India Land (Limited) ... ..	7	4½ dis.	
25 Indo-European Telegraph (Limited) ... ..	all	23 to 24	
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	105 to 107	
20 Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ... ..	6	½ to 1	
10 North Assam Tea (Limited) ... ..	5½	7 to 5 dis.	
10 Ditto B ... ..	all	9 to 8 dis.	
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ... ..	all	49	
50 Ditto New, 1867 ... ..	10	2½ to 1½ dis.	

**THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.**—The *Indian Daily News* understands that progress is making with the Chord line of the E.I. Railway, though not much has been heard of it lately. There is, it hears, every prospect of an engine being able to traverse the distance between the Burrakar and Luckie Serai by the commencement of the new year, though the line may not then be ready for general traffic. A few months more, however, will see this great chord in working order, and it will be found of immense advantage, not only in saving distance, but in relieving the line, which, like all other great lines, is inconveniently crowded as it approaches the capital.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, November 13; Agra and Calcutta, November 9; Madras, November 8.

The Viceroy was due at Calcutta on the 11th November, the departments and their heads having already arrived there. The 12th was fixed for the first meeting of the Legislative Council after its return from the Hills. Its business will probably begin with Bills for raising the income-tax everywhere, and the Salt duties in Southern India. Sir R. Temple landed at Bombay on the 8th November, and started the very next day for Calcutta. In due time we shall probably hear his version of the financial muddle discovered by his colleagues during his absence in England. It is thought however that Mr. Strachey will deliver the coming exposition of things as they are in the department he has lately been administering.

THE work of retrenchment proceeds apace. Orders have been received from home to reduce the Bombay Army by five regiments, the 26th, 27th, 28th N.I., the 3rd Sindh Horse, and Jacob's Rifles—two frontier corps. It is further rumoured that the divisional commands in Bombay will be cut down to two, and that Nuggur and Deesa will lose their brigadiers. On the Madras side seven regiments will probably be reduced, making nineteen in all lopped off in ten years from the only native army which proved quite trustworthy in 1857. Of course in both Presidencies indignation, if not widespread, is loudly expressed through the local journals. Retrenchments are always hard on somebody, but the question is whether these particular reductions are impolitic. If so many native regiments are disestablished, who will do the ordinary garrison work? It would surely pay better to reduce the British garrisons by a few thousands.

THE Madras Army has lost its Adjutant-general, Colonel James Robertson, who died of quinsy on the 7th November. He was senior Lieutenant-colonel of the 21st Fusiliers. From the Bombay Presidency we hear of the death of Brigadier-general Taylor, who has commanded the Deesa Brigade since

INDIA in these days seems to be the land of new discoveries. It has shown us how to make gas from vegetable refuse, and even from sewage. It has offered to our study a new mineral akin to *meerschauum*. It has lately struck upon immense beds of coal in Central India. An Indian officer has found out a way of preserving steel and iron from rust. And now another officer, Lieutenant F. Pogson, seems to have discovered a way of making glass out of rice-husks. The rice-husk is heaped together and set on fire. The rice silex thus evolved answers to the white sand used in England for making the finer sorts of glass. It is fused with soda in a crucible, and the result is glass of a very fine quality. Lieutenant Pogson declares that every village in the rice districts of Bengal, Burmah, and elsewhere, could be taught to produce bricks of crude glass for sale to the glass factories. At present it seems that for every thousand tons of rice sold six hundred tons of rice-husk are thrown away as worthless. If the discovery should bear fruit, India would soon be able to supply herself with glass, instead of being dependent on this country for the commonest articles of that kind.

CHOLERA still prowls about Peshawar, and fever is so rife in the cantonments that scarcely a house has escaped its visits. In eight weeks, says the *Delhi Gazette*, the loss among our troops in that valley "would have made any frontier campaign disastrous." If Peshawar cannot be freed from epidemics, is there no way of securing the health of its garrison? The *Delhi Gazette* thinks there is a way, leading into the Cherat Hills. Cherat itself is only thirty miles from Peshawar, amidst a range of hills easy enough to climb, if a good road were made through them. That job could soon be done by English working parties in the cool season of the year. Cherat has a pleasant climate even in July. In September and October, the two deadliest months at Peshawar, the bracing air of Cherat would restore the jaded soldier to health and strength, while its height above the valley would save him from the periodical fever of the riceswamps surrounding the city. Scarcity of water seems to be the only objection, but that might surely be overcome. At any rate, some kind of sanitarium ought somewhere to be found for our unfortunate soldiers, scores of whom yearly fall a sacrifice to the sickly season at Peshawar.

If the Madras papers are frequently short of news, they make up for the defect by frequent bursts of waggishness, vented with so grave an air as sometimes to pass for earnest with unwary editors in this country. The latest joke of this sort is contained in a letter to the *Madras Mail*, which purports to give the "true explanation" of the Byron mystery, as learned by the writer "just fifteen years ago" from his father, who heard it from one of Byron's "most intimate friends." The grave air is well sustained throughout, from the prefatory appeal made to "a few exceptional minds" by an "obscure individual, wholly unversed in the methods by which the opinion of the impulsive public is created, modified, and controlled," down to his expression of wonder at the "unsuitable silence," preserved by many as well acquainted with the facts as the writer himself. The simple story makes out that Lord Byron's alleged outburst to his wife on their wedding day, that she had "married a devil instead of a man, and would soon find it out," did not express a mere figure of speech. The handsomest man in England had in fact "a small tail, a pair of rudimentary

into two parts." This was owing to a fright his mother had received in looking at the famous picture of Satan Spurned in the La Haye Gallery. Lady Byron soon found out these peculiarities, was very unhappy, talked of separation, and at length carried out her threat because Byron stoutly refused to undergo a surgical operation. "In justice to his memory, it must be remembered that the art of producing local anaesthesia had not then been discovered." The story we have here condensed is told with a grave precision of dates and particulars, and a show of logical deduction from airy premisses, humourously suggestive of Mrs. B. Stowe. And, indeed, as far as adherence to facts and reason goes, she might as well have written the one story as the other. The caricature is hardly more absurd than the original.

INDIAN officers who wish to enter the Staff College had better turn their desires elsewhere. From the Horse Guards at any rate they can get no encouragement, and the India Office declines to enlarge for their behoof the liberal limits of the new furlough rules. A captain of Bengal cavalry, who sought to enter the Staff College without losing his Indian appointment, has been informed by the Secretary of State, after due correspondence with the Horse Guards, that two years and three months is the shortest period which any officer would take to pass through the Staff College at Sandhurst. No officer therefore who desires to keep his appointment will go to Sandhurst. But may not India have a Sandhurst of her own? If a Staff College is good for one country it must be good for another, and India already boasts an excellent school of engineering at Roorkee. A better place for studying the whole art of war the Northern Presidency could not easily furnish. If a more central site were needed, we must look for one nearer Jubbulpore.

We are sorry to see that the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay has had to warn officers on Courts-martial against dealing out too heavy punishments for comparatively small offences. He very properly observes that "crimes are more effectually prevented by certainty than by the length and severity of punishment." It seems that some officers on recent courts have been awarding the double sentence, so to say, of dismissal and branding against other than "worthless and incorrigible soldiers." If they have done so, the rebuke is well deserved. Too much caution could hardly be exercised in the awarding of a punishment so hard to justify even in the worst cases. Branding is an utterly brutal and degrading penalty, not because it inflicts bodily pain—from that point of view there is nothing to say against it,—but because it implies a sort of property in human beings, which neither the laws nor the moral sentiment of the day can tolerate. It marks a man for life moreover, and destroys what last traces of self-respect might still be lurking in the vilest nature. Military men of course argue that branding is the only way of dealing with the worst characters, but they said the same thing about flogging, and the British Army has survived the loss of that.

A TELLING instance of the harm that may be done by raising the export duty on some important staple of trade comes to us from British Burmah. It is not long since we commented on the wonderful progress made by that province in the last ten years. During that time the trade of British Burmah has more than doubled in value, while its customs' revenue has risen nearly four hundred and fifty per cent. Its population has increased seventy per cent. to its present figure of two and a-half millions, and the cultivated area has grown at the same rate. But there is a cloud visible in this blue sky. One of Mr. Massey's farewell gifts to Burmah was an increased duty on rice, the great staple of the province. One anna a maund sounds little enough, but it means in this case nine per cent. on the value of an article whose sale depends on its cheapness. The increased duty swelled the customs' revenue for the year by fifty or sixty thousand pounds; but it threatens to starve out the rice trade of Akyab and Rangoon. The temporary briskness caused by an unusual demand from China has passed away, and a formidable competition has sprung up in Cochin China, Saigon, and Siam, where the duty is merely nominal. The Rangoon merchants have expressed their fears in a memorial to the Viceroy, which is said to be endorsed by the Chief Commissioner himself. It is to be hoped that relief

will be granted in time to save the rice trade of Burmah from sharing the doom of the Indian trade in saltpetre. That was killed by Mr. Wilson. The course of trade is like the "*facilis descensus Avernus*"—its fall is easy, but its recovery is very slow indeed.

EACH new mail from Egypt tends to remove some cause for doubt as to the ultimate success of the Suez Canal both in developing traffic and repaying its own outlay. A correspondent of the *Daily News* shows on good authority that if two ships of 1,500 tons each pass through the Canal each way daily throughout the year, the annual yield on ten francs a ton would be £873,000. An offer has already been made to keep the canal in order for £40,000 a-year. After paying interest on the shares held by the public there would remain a balance of £273,600 for salaries and distribution among the parties concerned, at the rate of one-seventh to the Viceroy and six-sevenths to the shareholders. From all we hear the daily average of ships passing through will much exceed the number thus assumed, and as ships of 2,000 tons burden have already made the passage, others of equal size are sure to follow them. Not a few of our large merchants and shipowners have begun to speak confidently of the advantages offered by the new highway from England to the East. On the engineering side of the question, the prospect seems equally encouraging. The removal of the Serapeum Rock, which still partially obstructs the Channel, the extension of one of the piers at Port Said, and the walling of some thirty miles of bank, besides what dredging remains to do, will not altogether cost two millions sterling, and most of this work can be done by degrees.

THE Report of the Royal Commission on Military Education is now under consideration at the War-office. Pending its decision on the changes recommended by the Commissioners, no selection will be made of candidates for the Queen's Indian Cadetships.

ACCORDING to present indications, it is probable that the Abyssinian War medals will not be ready for delivery before next year. Those officers of the Indian Army who may be on furlough at the time will receive their medals from the India-office.

WE understand that the troops who took part in the Bhotan Campaign and in the Hazara Expedition of 1868 are to share in the grant of the India medal, recently awarded for services on the North-Western Frontier of India.

THE Report of the Special Committee on Field Artillery Equipment for India has recently been issued, and the recommendations of the Committee are now under the consideration of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

WE regret to hear that Sir Robert Vivian, K.C.B., was shot in the eye by accident, while out shooting on the estate of his brother, Lord Vivian. He has lost the sight of one eye and the other has been injured. His presence in the India Council will thus, we fear, be missed for some time to come.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Brig. gen. McKillup Taylor, commanding Deesa Field Brigade, at Deesa, Nov. 2; Lieut. col. Thomas, Bengal Infantry; Dr. Yates, 41st. Regt., Subathoo, Nov. 1; Capt. Williams, Staff Corps, at Jullundur, of suicide.  
MADRAS.—Col. J. E. Robertson, Adjutant-general of the Madras Army, at Madras, Nov. 7; Capt. J. Wright, Invalid Establishment, Madras; Major Pascoe, R.M.L.I., at Falmouth, aged 79, Nov. 26; Quintin Jamieson, Esq., M.D., late of the Madras Horse Artillery, at 24, Belvedere, Bath, aged 73, Nov. 28.  
BOMBAY.—Lieut. R. L. Beatty, 88th Regt., wing subaltern, 25th Punjab L.I. at Peshawar, Nov. 2, of cholera; Col. A. C. Horner, late of the Bombay Army, at Folkestone, aged 51, Dec. 1.  
CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. E. F. Joachim, civil surgeon, Baasein, West Berar, at Hingolee, Decan, Nov. 4.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per str. Delta, Dec. 3.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. S. White, Mrs. White and infant, Major Prescott, Mr. Olpherts, Mr. J. Jardine, Mr. R. Jardine and infant, Mr. Ambrose, Capt. R. H. Watt, Mr. Burns, Mrs. Lewis and infant. From ADEK.—Capt. Westbrooke. From SEZ.—Mr. W. H. Longmore. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. H. Edwards, Mr. J. Hawkshaw, Mr. O. Whiteside, Mr. J. M. Bennett, Mr. Bateman, Mr. C. Clark, Mr. Grave, Mr. J. S. Wright, Mr. T. Lloyd, Mr. A. Russell, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Pender, Mons. Lambert, Mr. Saunders, Mr. E. Armitage, Marquis and Marchioness D'Andrada, Mr. J. W. Moon, Mr. O. D. Murphy, Mr. G. Elliott, M.P., Mr. Ashbury, Mr. Coles.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Pera, Dec. 8.—From BOMBAY.—Dr. Hensman. From CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Rind, Miss Rind and infant, Lieut. Evans, Mrs. Dillon, Dr. Stanley. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Harrison. From GALLE.—Mr. Bayley. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Bevis, Mrs. Denny and infant. From BATAVIA.—Mrs. Blake. From MALTA.—Mrs. Pears and three children, Mrs. Daubing.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, December 8, 1869.

## RASH PRETENSIONS.

WE are obliged to General Briggs, whose letter appears in another column, for the fresh proofs he has laid before us of Mr. W. Hunter's over-boastfulness in respect to his contributions to Indian Ethnology. It is not at all surprising that one who had gone deeply into that subject when Mr. Hunter was still cutting his first teeth, should protest against the notion that this gentleman's book on the Non-Aryan languages of India, "for the first time in the history of India, places the governing race in direct communication with eighty millions of its Non-Aryan subjects and neighbours." So bold a pretension can only be compared with Canning's famous flourish about "calling the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old." Both announcements must be taken very figuratively indeed. Reduced to its simplest terms, Mr. Hunter's statement probably means that he was the first to publish a full vocabulary of the Non-Aryan tongues of India, just as Canning merely meant to claim for himself the credit of having been first to acknowledge the independence of the South American Republics. It is perhaps only a magnificent way of putting a plain thing, to say that in publishing a new vocabulary you have placed the governing race in direct communication with eighty millions of its subjects and neighbours. Mr. Hunter may be congratulated on so happy an illustration of the grand style. Nor would any one begrudge him the merit due to a painstaking labourer in the philological vineyard, a distinguished follower in the steps of Mr. Bryan Hodgson, General Briggs, and others. But if he meant to claim for himself any higher honour than that of an expert compiler, building on other men's foundations, and making large if certainly brilliant use of other men's materials,—if he set up for being the great discoverer his words seem to imply, then we can only say that Mr. Hunter claims a good deal more than his due. Many years before he went out to India the records of more than one learned Society teemed with evidence of the discoveries made in the same field by successive Anglo-Indian explorers. To Mr. Hunter cannot even be assigned the praise of having been the first to point out the common origin of all the wilder races that crop up more or less largely all over India. As far back as 1846 General Briggs seems to have developed that very thesis in the transactions of the Asiatic Society. In two lectures delivered before that body in 1852 he supported the same views by a mass of evidence, linguistic and physiological,

culled from the scattered writings of older observers among his countrymen, as well as from his own personal researches.

Meanwhile, as so often happens in like cases, another explorer, Mr. Bryan Hodgson, some time Resident in Nipal, had come independently to the same conclusions as General Briggs. His first papers on the subject seem to have been published in 1847 and 1849, after the first of General Briggs's had been read before the Ethnological Society. Whichever of these two really anticipated the other, it is quite certain that Mr. Hunter could not have been "the first to place the governing race in direct communication with its non-Aryan subjects." At the most he has but brought together fresh proof, founded mainly on Mr. B. Hodgson's papers, of the fact proclaimed by at least two forerunners, that in language, manners, and physical traits, all the aboriginal tribes in India come from the same Tamilian or Tibetan stock, which was spread all over the country before the advent of the Aryan Hindus.

## ENGLISH SPELLING OF INDIAN NAMES.

How to reproduce Indian names of places and persons in English characters which shall neither shock the scholar, nor puzzle the general reader, is a problem yet unsolved. For the learned indeed there remains small difficulty about the matter, since the labours of successive philologists from Sir W. Jones to Professor H. Wilson have resulted in establishing a pretty uniform system of rendering Indian letters by their virtual equivalents in the Roman character. For any one who has studied that system in the works, for instance, of the late Dr. Forbes, it has become possible to translate any Hindustani or Sanskrit word out of its English into its native dress with perfect accuracy. But then the system itself, however based on sound principles, contains much that is purely conventional, and hard of mastering through one's inward consciousness. No untrained eye would readily guess that Khānpūr stands for Cawnpore, Mandraj for Madras, or Chhattagrām for Chittagong. An ordinary reader would not at once catch the identity of Srinagar with Sreenuggur, or of Fathigār with Futtighur. Even many an old Indian might be excused for stumbling over such names as Tallangambadi and Tiruvangodu, which are commonly disguised as Tranquebar and Travancore. And if an Englishman had never heard of Jalown, he would probably pronounce *Jalaun* as if the last syllable rhymed with *jaun* instead of rhyming as in German with *crown*. Fifty or eighty years ago, when the taste for scientific spelling was in its infancy, there was much less difficulty about the matter. People wrote of *Tippoo Sultan*, the *Cauvery*, *Cawnpore*, *Mohammud Ally*, and so forth, with a happy disregard of anything but the claims of phonetic accuracy. They never hesitated to adopt the simple rule of spelling Indian words in English with reference solely to phonetic results. They never stopped to consider whether C was the right equivalent for K, or "au" for "a," or "b" for "w," but, except in such a word as "Nabob," which Englishmen are sure to accentuate wrongly, their mode of spelling did generally convey to English ears a pretty good imitation of the original sounds. After a time however new forms of spelling grew into fashion. Scholarship began to wage an uncertain war with popular usage; each new writer aimed at some sort of compromise between the phonetic and the scientific system; and the general result, still further complicated by the anomalous modes of spelling our own language, may be found by reference to any Indian newspaper, gazetteer, or history.

Perhaps the first attempt to popularise the scientific system was made some twenty years ago by the editor of the *Lahaur Chronicle*. A good deal of laughter among Anglo-Indians was the natural result of so bold an innovation; but the paper held its ground, and the bold example was followed however haltingly by some of the editor's contemporaries in the press and the public service. The Punjab Government itself, if we are not mistaken, went some way in the same direction, although it has since apparently retraced its steps. Anyhow

in these latter days we may note the tendency of many writers to waver between the old and the new modes of spelling. We have learned to spell Khan and Ali, Kabul and Nawab as they are spelt in India. Amritsar and Ambála crop up now and then in other pages than those of the *Lahore Chronicle*. The Punjab has lost a superfluous vowel, but is only half way as yet towards its final destination, the Panjáb. The Gaikwar of Baroda is trying hard to supersede the Guicowar, but finds a stout opponent in the Gaekwar. In some cases the change has proved even phonetically for the better, but on the whole not much has been gained in that direction. Kabul is nearer the true sound than Cabool, but the unlearned would find surer guidance in Kaubul. Ambála would roll correctly out of a Scotch or German mouth, but the average Englishman would be less likely to go wrong with Umballa. On the whole, it may be said that the new ideas about spelling have resulted mainly in illustrating the number of new faces which old proper names can be made to wear, and thus adding to a writer's perplexity as to which of several modes of spelling he ought to adopt.

These remarks are suggested by some which have lately appeared in the *Friend of India* on the best way of spelling names in the new Indian Gazetteers. The system or want of system visible in older works of this class may at once be set aside as out of harmony with modern scholarship; but the compilers of those now instituted by the Indian Government should beware of making too many sacrifices to the new demand for scientific accuracy, in a work designed for the general public no less than for scholars. It would never do to ignore the popular spelling of such words as Calcutta and Cawnpore, because science insists on knowing only *Kálicháta* and *Khánpúr*. There is no need of course for acknowledging all the different ways of spelling places named after *Sikandar* for example, or Phirozit, or beginning with *Muzáfar*; but some reference should at least be made to forms so common as Moozuffernuggur, Ferozepore and Secunderabad. How many readers would guess without special guidance that Munnipore and Puttiala should be looked for under the *alias* of Manipur and Patiala? Would any one accustomed to Kurrachee turn by instinct to its proper form, Karáchi? If the compilers adopt the scientific forms of spelling, they ought at any rate to help the unlearned in their efforts to find what they want, either by means of a prefatory table of rules, or by placing the phonetic names in their alphabetic order, followed by a reference to their scientific substitutes, or else by giving the old-fashioned forms of spelling in the index. If the second rule be adopted, the order of the English alphabet must of course be followed throughout the work. Indeed, we may fairly assume that under any circumstances that order will be observed in preference to the order of native alphabets, if the gazetteers in question are designed for the general information. Any one or two of the plans we have suggested would satisfy any reasonable stickler for philological precision, while the less learned many would gradually be taught to spell Hindustani names according to some kind of understood rule.

## Correspondence.

### THE ABORIGINES OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I perceive in your last number you have remarked on the pretensions of Mr. W. W. Hunter to be the original discoverer of the aboriginal race of India, which he claims in his preface to the work on the languages of that people in the following words:—"The long series of Indian conquerors—Aryan, Afghan, and Mogul—have in turn laboured to extirpate them; the English are now endeavouring to reclaim them. But in order to civilise, it is necessary for us to understand them; and this book, for the first time in the history of India, places

the governing race in direct communication with eighty millions of its non-Aryan subjects and neighbours."

Now in this passage there are two inaccuracies. The first, and most important, is the novel discovery of these races by the author; the other, less important, as to their number, as well as the assertion that "the Aryans, the Afghans, and Moguls have in turn laboured to extirpate them." It is admitted that the Aryans crossed the Suleimani Mountains at a very early period, and wrote the Vedantic hymns several centuries before Christ, and found a black race of people in the Punjab, whom they designated as *Dasyas*—a term which may mean inhabitants, or slaves; but it is certain the latter were subjugated, though not destroyed, but deprived of their lands and treated as *adscripti glebæ*, slaves of the soil.

It is believed that the Aryans, about the tenth century before Christ, crossed the Sutlej and the desert, and entered on the fertile plains of India proper, gradually subjugating its inhabitants to their rule, occupying their lands, and employing the original race residing in the plains as cultivators of their own lands for the profit of their conquerors. It was not until several centuries after that the Aryans (now called Hindus) occupied the upper region of India north of the Vindayan Mountains, a tract lying between Bengal and Guzerat, in the latitude of the Northern tropic. This historical fact is recorded in the *Institutes of Menu*, a work usually ascribed to the eighth century before Christ. The Hindus, after some length of time, pushed their conquests further south; but there existed a king of the older race, according to W. Wilkes, the historian of Mysore, at Talkand, a city twenty miles east of the modern capital, as late as the tenth century after Christ. Now, so far from the Aryan Hindus striving to extirpate this race, they employed those in the plain as police in every village or township in India, as civic guardians, as well as to oppose the invasion of their own race driven to the hills, who to this day claim the right of invasion into the lands from which they had been driven. Now, this is the state of things anterior to our occupation of the country, and it has endured for at least three thousand years. The discovery however is not new, as you have shown, in quoting Outram, Hall, and his successors in Mairwara, Campbell and Macpherson among the Khonds, and others. In the transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society you will find two lectures by myself on the Aboriginal Races of India, abstracts of which were read in 1847 and afterwards published in the *Transactions of the Ethnological Society*, and subsequently in those of the *British Association*. In case you may not think it worth while to refer to these authorities, I send a copy of two lectures, published in the proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1852, by which you will perceive how inaccurate are some of the statements of Mr. W. W. Hunter. That gentleman applied to me for information on the Aborigines when in England, and I sent him a copy of that which I now submit for your inspection. In his work he has casually mentioned my name, he has occasionally quoted my authorities, and, in returning his thanks for the assistance he has received from no fewer than thirty-seven authorities, my name is mentioned as "affording him some valuable suggestions." He was, therefore, fully aware that he was not the only one "who had for the first time in the history of India placed the governing race in direct communication with its non-Aryan subjects," but he was in possession of this fact as quoted by me from the words of Mr. B. Hodgson, whose labours and opportunity exceeded my own. That author quoted by me declares "his conviction that all the Aborigines of India are northmen of the Scythic race, and belong to the Thibetan branch. They are, says he, all of the Tamilian family, and now, for the most, British subjects. They are counted by millions, extending from the Snows to the Cape (Comorin). Yes, in every jungly or hilly tract there exist hundreds of thousands of human beings, not materially different from the Germans as described by Tacitus. These primitive races are the ancient heritors of the whole soil, from all the rich and open parts of which they were driven by the usurping Hindus."

JOHN BRIGGS.

Bridge Lodge, Burgess Hill, Sussex,  
November 29, 1869.

### GENERAL LIST AND STAFF CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your last week's correspondent, "S. C.," is apparently surprised that although superseded colonels and assistant sur-

geons have had their champions, no one should as yet have taken up the question of Staff Corps *versus* General List. To me the reason why seems obvious enough—namely, that between those two bodies of officers there are, or ought to be, no grounds of difference. However, as “S. C.” is evidently not of the same opinion, and has come forward on the Staff Corps side, I trust that you will kindly permit me to reply in behalf of the General List. The grievance is simply this: that a number of General List men have been promoted before certain Staff Corps officers, who were their seniors in the Service. Such is undoubtedly the case—and, may I ask, why not? “S. C.,” though complaining of the fact, leaves us to form our own conjectures as to where or why it involves any injustice to Staff Corps men. The mere fact of the General List being junior in the Service by two or three years is no argument at all. Was it ever a rule, even in the good old days which Indians are so given to regretting, that men should always retain through life the relative positions they held to each other as cadets? Were there not lucky and unlucky regiments, and were not men over and over again promoted in one Corps years and years before their seniors in another?

Now how does the question stand with regard to the General List? These officers on entering the Service were left unposted, simply because posting them to regiments, whose fate was uncertain, would only have had the effect of making confusion worse confounded; at the same time, they were told that they should each in their turn be promoted as vacancies occurred. The principle is perfectly simple and perfectly fair. For instance, if a vacancy as captain occurs in a regiment which has not any lieutenants, as there is no one else to be promoted, a General List man steps in. What other course could be followed? Not to fill up the vacancy would be most unfair, and to bring in officers from other regiments would be worse than unfair; for common sense at once points out that had General List men been posted, one or other of them would as a matter of course have gained the step. Strange, is it not, that what is thought to be a grievance now would never have been considered a grievance at all had they only been posted; the disparity might have been twenty years instead of two, yet no one would have dreamt of calling it unfair.

Again, what has the “seductive bait” of 1866 to do with the question? It certainly was a very pretty bait, and very greedily swallowed. It enabled the know-nothings (in a Hindustani point of view) to enter the staff corps on equal terms with passed men—it looked very tempting, and a perfect shoal was immediately netted. It showed clearly that “old birds” are not always proof against “chaff,” and really “S. C.” seems more than half inclined to be indignant that the young birds of the general list were prevented by a “sort of barrier” from being caught as well. Why this barrier (in the shape of an examination) was erected no one knows; perhaps some kind soul behind the scenes was watching over youth and inexperience; or, possibly, the Secretary of State, like a true sportsman, was anxious to preserve the young birds, with an eye to their affording him future sport. However, as I said before, this is outside the question, for even when a man enters the staff corps, he still leaves his name in the cadre of his old regiment, to regulate (*i.e.* in plain English, to check) promotion, and over this name the general list man is not, under any circumstances, allowed to pass. In consequence of the removal of Lieutenant-colonels, it doubtless often happens that a Staff Corps officer's name travels up the cadre of his regiment at a more rapid pace than his unfortunate owner is able to climb the Staff Corps ladder. This certainly is very galling. For a man to see only his name promoted and to feel that had he acted differently it might have been himself, is very hard lines; nor is the reflection that he alone was the author of his own misfortune calculated to soothe his feelings. It tends to make him chew the cud of bitter self-reproach; it makes him very wary in the matter of “seductive baits” for the future; and it sometimes even makes him so far unreasonable as to complain that General List men are passing over the heads of officers belonging to old cadres, while he remains perfectly oblivious to the fact that no General List man can obtain a step in any cadre until every one of the officers of that cadre have been promoted, either by name (if they belong to the Staff Corps) or in person (if Locals). I therefore most emphatically

deny that there has been any supersession. Of course, it frequently happens that a General List man obtains a higher position in one corps than his senior of the Old Service in another; but if this can be called unfair, then every officer in the Old Service, from time immemorial, who was unlucky, may equally consider himself to have been the victim of supersession. Unfortunately, General List men, from the fact of their never having been posted, are looked upon as a kind of social pariahs. They are often taunted with having signed some agreement on entering the service which is supposed to prevent their claiming rights, and they are, therefore, supposed to have none. I have, however, been given to understand, that if a bond is too sweeping or indefinite, it is sometimes apt, on that account, to become void in the eye of the law. Whether the agreement signed at the India House by unsuspecting schoolboys was of this nature or not is, perhaps, a question that the nation will, one of these days, be called upon to decide. Meanwhile, General List men cannot be too thankful that the umpires will, in any case, be their fellow-countrymen in England, and not their comrades in India. S. B.

Weymouth, Dec. 4, 1869.

### THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF “ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.”

SIR,—Now that so many complaints are made of the system of cramming which is carried on in the preparation of candidates for the above examination, it is surely but fair to examine these complaints attentively, if by doing so we can show that the grievance they mention is not nearly so serious as they wish to make us believe. Now their chief ground of complaint is that these examinations have now reached a point at which the examiners are forced to set questions quite out of the course of ordinary reading, because if they did not do so too many of the candidates would be able to answer them, and those who had really read very deeply would have no advantage over the rest. Further, they say that the questions which they do set in pursuance of this object are such that without an extraordinary amount of cramming no candidate could possibly answer them.

But though complaints are frequently made on this subject, I have never seen any examples given us of such “cram questions,” and all my own knowledge of these examinations has led me to believe that on the whole the “cram system” does not succeed; but that if a man passes, he generally, if not always, passes on subjects like classics or mathematics and English, which he has been working at for several years before he goes up. For I should certainly not call it “cram” if a man has worked two or three years on a subject, however recondite his researches may have been during that time. What I should define that somewhat vague term to mean is, the sudden and hurried getting up of a number of separate facts or ideas without any clear perception of their import or of their connection with each other.

Now, this sort of knowledge is very seldom of use in any examination, but least of all in the one I am now speaking of, for even if a man, by some sort of miracle, manages to do his papers by this “cram,” without displaying his true ignorance, yet a fiercer ordeal awaits him in the *viva voce*, in which he is certain to be detected; after which the examiner, of course, marks his papers as they really deserve. I would, therefore, say again that though I have known many candidates going up for the examination, I never knew one who got through owing to “cram;” and I should strongly advise no one who wishes to pass to rely much on what are called “tips,” for the examiners are much sharper in discovering them and in appreciating them at their real worth than the generality of people believe. The great error frequently made is in not distinguishing between real knowledge and “cram,” between (for instance) a quotation from Shakespeare aptly introduced, and another from Layamon, or some other out-of-the-way author, pulled in somehow, evidently just to show that the candidate knows it. The first pleases an examiner and appears natural, whilst the second is at once marked as “cram,” and does more harm than good to the rest of the paper. On the whole, therefore, I think that the complaints made against the present system are unfounded, and I should at least like to see more evidence adduced in their support.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE SUEZ CANAL AND INDIAN TRADE.

The *Englishman* remarks that up to the present moment ship-owners seem unable to realise the true character of the impending revolution in the mode of conducting the trade between India and China, and the busy communities of the West. No sooner was it known along the coasts of the Mediterranean that the Canal would be completed at the time fixed than the trading enterprise which of old distinguished their many cities awoke to a new life. Italy pressed with renewed vigour the claims of Brindisi as a port of departure for passengers to the East. France saw a new chance of securing that direct trade with India for which her merchants and manufacturers have so long sighed; and even Austria saw her opportunity, and set about the building of a fleet of steam vessels specially adapted for the work they will have to perform. To the old centres of trade with the East the opening of the Canal appears as a golden opportunity for disputing on fairer terms than was heretofore possible the commercial supremacy of England. But England, although less enthusiastic, less quick of apprehension than the people of the South, is not behindhand. The dockyards of her great ports resound with the note of preparation, and she will, as soon as the opening of the Canal shall have become *un fait accompli*, pour down the dreaded Red Sea such a fleet of steamers as will make her rivalry almost as formidable in those waters as it now is on the longer route by sea. This seems likely to be the first great result of the opening of the Canal. Sailing ships cannot for months together successfully navigate the Red Sea, hence steamers have become a necessity, and hence, should the Canal be the success it seems to be, the seaborne trade of India is likely to be deflected in a large measure to the Canal. The Eastern ports are likely to be thronged with steamers competing for cargo. The effect of this competition will soon be felt in reduced freights, that is, cheaper transit. Indian produce will reach the European markets in a shorter period, and orders will be completed within a few weeks of the date on which they may be given by telegraph. All these are signs of a revolution in the commerce of the East, which those concerned would do well to ponder over in time.

### AN INDIAN LOCAL ARMY.

The *Bombay Gazette* supposes that some time or other the British nation will return to a rational state on the subject of the proper military institutions for India. In due course, when the failure of the staff corps system, coupled with its tremendous expense, has been more manifestly felt and acknowledged, statesmen will begin to appreciate the double blunder which cursed the land with amalgamation, and destroyed the regimental system; for we cannot regard the present plan as a regimental system. The paucity of European officers is an evil that will tell heavily against us should we chance upon a war; and the only excuse for its adoption is the sincere belief of our rulers that a millennium of peace has dawned upon India. But the scanty supply of officers is not the only evil. Perpetual change is another of equal magnitude, for it is impossible that regiments in which the body corporate of officers, so to speak, is not maintained, can be so effective in a military point of view as one where it is maintained. Then consider the absurdity of the relation between the European and native regiments in regard to officers. The European regiments are so amply supplied that there is often, at least on paper, one officer to twenty men. It might be supposed from this proportion that it was the Europeans and not the natives who required the most leading. The theory of our present establishment would seem to be that the native is the superior soldier, best able to take care of himself in battle, most efficient on detached service, more likely, if deprived of his European officers, to bear himself with prudence and courage and address in moments of supreme difficulty. It assumes that the Briton, on the other hand, is a poor creature, needing a great many gentlemen to show him the way, to keep up his courage, to nurse him through peril. But the theory is notoriously untrue. If the British soldier—who is not the worst in the world—requires from thirty-five to forty officers, surely the native soldier, who is not the best, though good when fairly treated and fearlessly led, demands at least as many. But the truth, we take it, is, that the British army is over-officered—an evil arising partly from the purchase system, under which an officer is not paid for his services, but simply gets interest for money expended; and hence he looks for comparative indulgence and considerable periods of leave. The Prussian army—not a bad army, as times go—is nothing like so overlaid with officers as the English army. Surely it would be politic to diminish the number of officers in British, and to increase the numbers in native regiments, at the same time encouraging men to stay with corps in whose fortunes they have cast their lot. We believe it was also a great mistake to abolish the local European army. Of course there are many and powerful objections to such an institution; but, on the other hand, the advantages it conferred on the country were manifold. The European regiments were the fixed heads of the presidency armies, and gave them a tone, and spirit, and standard. They had Indian traditions—good

and bad, no doubt—but good on the whole. They included officers permanently stationed in the country and interested in the people. The ranks and the non-commissioned ranks furnished supplies of men for various occupations and uses, and as they attracted a class of men superior to the ordinary private soldier, a career was opened to men of some education, whose families had fallen into misfortune, not to be found then or now in the Royal army. And their presence here saved the Indian Exchequer great expense. They were never relieved at considerable annual cost; the sole expense of their maintenance in strength being the transport of recruits to India, and the transport of retired or discharged soldiers to England. How much we should save if we had a Local European Army, and if the Royal regiments were sent out sufficiently strong at first to stand in need of very few supplies in order to keep up their normal strength! We observe that there are some who think it possible, by the demoralising bounty system, or other plan, to detain in India a large number of men who volunteer from departing corps. It is a delusion. Many, of course, will volunteer, but at the best they are a very sham kind of local force. Moreover, they are not the same kind of men as those who formed the old Locals. If the service were restored on a sound and liberal footing, we are certain that there would be no difficulty in getting recruits of a superior class. In fact, we believe that the recruiting officers would be able to pick and choose to an extent beyond the dreams of the Royal army recruiters, and that service in India would become popular.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The *Madras Times* protests against the local management of the army, and the local government of the presidency being placed in the same category. There is no analogy between them. The army is an Imperial institution that can and ought to be governed from its Imperial head-quarters. It has no local interests, no necessity for varying treatment in the different parts of India, such as would make it necessary that expensive head-quarters should be maintained in each presidency. But with the administration of the civil government it is different. Each presidency has its own characteristics that require to be treated in a special manner. It has its own capabilities and its own requirements, that can only be understood and successfully treated on the spot. As the *Friend* reminds us, India is as large as all Europe, exclusive of Russia, and we would add that the different sections of its populations have interests and capabilities almost as various as the different nations of Europe. Yet the *Friend* evidently contemplates with pleasure the establishment of a system that will place the government of so extensive a country in the hands of one central authority with mere agents stationed in the various presidencies. We should regard such a proposal, if put seriously forward, with some alarm. We are unable to remember any instance of a Government attempting with success to exert its influence over so wide an area, although there is no difficulty in calling to mind many that have failed in the attempt. History seems to tell us that governments are like soap bubbles—they may be expanded to a certain limit, and if inflated beyond that limit they must burst. We believe that were the Government of India to undertake the work of local administration that is now, with much interference, performed by the local governments the attempt would be disastrous to the country. It seems to us that what is needed is more centralisation than at present in one direction, and less of it in another. In all that relates to the domination of Great Britain, and more especially in all relating to the management of the army and of our political relations with neighbouring powers, we cannot have too much centralisation; and in all that relates to the well-being of the people of the several parts of India we cannot have too little. A Commander-in-Chief at Calcutta or Simla having the complete control of the whole army could make of it a more perfect military machine than if it were broken up into separate chief commands; but we hold that the very reverse of this would attend any attempt of the Viceroy to govern the whole of India. The degree of centralisation that has already been attained has greatly reduced the fiscal productiveness of the country by applying unsuitable taxes, while it has greatly increased the expenditure by depriving the local governments of all incentives to economy.

A GOOD IDEA.—The Ahmedabadees have set a novel example to the rest of India. We all know what we should do when we want to show our approbation of our public officials—to testimonialise them at once. But it has hitherto been a mystery what ought to be our course when we are minded exactly the opposite, and this mystery the people of Ahmedabad have lately solved to our satisfaction. Their deputy magistrate—a Parsee, by name Cooverjee Cowasjee—had made himself obnoxious, so much so, that judging from accounts we have been receiving for the last twelve months, the man would have made a capital Legree if he had been the foreman of a gang of slaves. This deputy magistrate has been lately translated to a new post, so that while leaving Ahmedabad, his loving friends of the city showed their sense of his merits after a novel fashion. They assembled in force at the railway station on the morning of his departure with trays of sweetmeats, and distributed them amongst the crowd in token of rejoicing at having at last got rid of him. In England, perhaps, they would burn his effigy.—*Native Opinion*.



## Bengal.

### STATION TALK.

FAIZABAD, Oct. 25.—Captain Saxby's prediction as far as Faizabad was concerned does not appear to have been altogether without foundation, although the 5th, the date fixed for the atmospheric disturbance, was a calm and almost cloudless day with us. During the night dark heavy clouds made their appearance, and rain commenced falling very early the following morning (the 6th), and with slight intermissions continued the whole day. The succeeding night was the same, with the sole difference that at intervals it poured in torrents. On the 7th it rained again all day, ceased for a couple of hours in the evening, and then set in again for the night, and continued till about seven o'clock next morning (the 8th), when it also partially cleared up. At about half-past three in the afternoon dark heavy clouds again appeared, accompanied by a somewhat severe gale, which only lasted for about five minutes, but nevertheless left some tokens behind. Several trees were torn up from their roots, and some damage caused to others. The rain continued to fall till about 6 p.m., at which hour the wind, which had hitherto blown from the east, veered round to a north-westerly direction. The clouds began to disappear, and a fine starlit sky supervened. We have had more rain than was needed, and we began to hope that we should have no more, but we little expected what was in store for us. A little before 11 p.m. I was woken by a high wind blowing from a north-easterly direction, accompanied by heavy rain. The gale increased each minute, and for four full hours a perfect tempest blew. I have never experienced the like in the Upper Provinces, and we were all in mortal dread of the roofs of our dwelling-houses being blown right away. At about three in the morning (9th) the wind abated somewhat, but a gale continued blowing and kept up all the day. The rain fell in torrents all the morning, and it drizzled off and on throughout the day. On the 10th clouds were still hanging about, but by evening they had disappeared, and we have been blessed with fine weather since. The destruction to trees was immense; I may safely say they fell in hundreds; and gardens that had had years of toil devoted to them were reduced to wrecks in that short while. House property also suffered considerably, and huts in the town fell in numbers, while a still greater number were rendered untenable. At Ajudhia, owing, I suppose, to its not being so sheltered as the city, the destruction was worse. Happily accidents to human life were, figuratively speaking, *nil*. I have only heard of one death, caused by the falling of a tree, and a few persons were injured, but not seriously. The standing crops have suffered very much.

SAUGON, Nov. 3.—The fine weather which we are now enjoying at this station seems to have set numbers on the move either for business or pleasure. Detachments of troops, convalescents and invalids, have proceeded on their journey for England or the hills, and the regiment located here, H.M.'s 7th Fusiliers, are busily preparing for their transit to the Bombay Presidency. The head-quarters and seven companies march on the 3rd December next, and the remaining three companies, when relieved by the 1-19th, proceed to Nee-much. The former are destined for Aden, I believe, preparatory to their onward progress next year to England. Auctions are now plentiful, every one anxious to sell, but there are no buyers except the auctioneers themselves, "Parsees," who are purchasing at their own prices with the view of realising immense profits from the 19th Regiment. Bungalows are very highly priced in rent and a great many are empty. On the arrival of the regiment the officers would do wisely to call for committees previous to occupying them. They will find this a very dear station, as compared with the Punjab, in provisions as well as houses. The new barracks, which are half completed, are now monuments, so to remain in their unfinished state, until the great deficit in our revenues is made up, or until the G. G. or the acute financier can frame a new tax or develop the resources of the Central Provinces, which means, I suppose, raise the wind to such an extent as to enable the continuation of the works. In the meantime, executive engineers, sub-engineers, overseers, and their subordinates, are singing, like the frozen-out gardeners,—

Oh! dear! what is to become of us!

We have no work to do! &c., &c.

But the poor coolies, men, women, boys and girls, who used to throng the roads morning and evening, going to and from their daily labour, are now no longer to be seen. They have disappeared, and with them, I imagine, their daily bread, for it may be safely presumed they were dependent for their food upon the wages earned in building the new barracks. We have no amusements here now, not even a theatre or a reading-room, no races, no cricket, nothing to drive dull care away; but work, work, everlasting work, and fever very prevalent. The general and his staff have gone to Jubbulpore.

MEERUT, Nov. 6.—General Troup and family have returned to the station from Simla. Three batteries of artillery have left us. The officers of the two native regiments are selling off their equipages and household furniture. Vehicles, horses, almirahs, tables, chairs, bedsteads, &c., may be had at almost any price. The new batteries of artillery are not to be here for some time. When they come, they will have to pay for their chattels at very different rates from those

which obtain now, as dealers must have their profit on the things which they buy on speculation.—Dr. R. W. Berkeley, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, a man highly esteemed for his skill and his earnest devotion to the duties of his profession, has gone with his battery to Barrackpore. He had just been appointed Staff Surgeon to the Divisional and Brigade Staff. As he was not in robust health, the march will probably do him good; but we sincerely hope to see him back again in Meerut and it is understood that some arrangements are on foot which may lead to this result. After the pig-sticking at Ghurmuktesur, the Viceroy arrived here on the night of the 3rd, slept in his railway carriage, which contains a bedroom, and glided away quietly to Ghazecabad, en route for Allahabad, at five o'clock on the following morning. His Excellency had left before any one but the railway authorities and one or two others knew of his arrival. I have not yet heard any particulars of the sport. "Ill news travels fast," and if any of the hunters had come to grief, the fact would have been known here ere now. There have been no more cases of cholera among Europeans since the death of Davis, a soldier of the 105th Light Infantry, on Tuesday evening. It is most difficult to find out what happens in the city, which is separated from the European lines by a mile and a-half. Of course the heads of the police know, but their knowledge is not communicated to the public. Now and then the truth oozes out; but the military order is still in force which prohibits soldiers and their families from entering the city, and undoubtedly it will be withdrawn when the Brigade Major ascertains that such a course can be adopted with safety. The weather is perfect; there is not wind enough while I write to stir a rose-leaf. Temperature 55 deg. this morning at sunrise. One can enjoy a brisk walk before breakfast now.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. MORRIS.—Mr. J. H. Morris, Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, arrived in Allahabad on the 5th inst.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 8.

SIR W. AND LADY MANSFIELD.—The *Mofussilite* hears from Simla that Sir W. Mansfield has for some time had completed all his arrangements for England next March, and that Lady Mansfield leaves in a few days.

RANGOON.—From Rangoon we learn of the death of Mr. D. G. Nicolson, a well-known barrister in practice at the Rangoon Courts. Mr. Tarrant, the Officiating Recorder at Moulmein, who was lately struck down by apoplexy, was still very ill.

AN UNPLEASANT VISITOR.—Tigers must be turning over a new leaf, for one was met in Dacca at the church door. Its little game may have been quite orthodox, but we agree with the local newspaper that the tiger had no business to be there, any more than Russians have to be in Saghalien.—*Pioneer*.

A WANT SUPPLIED.—A want long felt in India is about to be supplied in an efficient as well as a cheap form. We allude to an edition of "Unrepealed Acts of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal, with Notes and Index," by James W. Furrell. The work will be published by Messrs. Newman and Co.—*Englishman*.

SIMLA.—We give the very last piece of *gup* from Simla for what it is worth. Rumour there has it that Sir Richard Temple will succeed Sir Donald McLeod as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and that Sir William Mansfield on being relieved by Lord Napier of Magdala will take his seat in the Council as Finance Minister.

HIGH COURT OF BENGAL.—It is now, we believe, almost certain that Sir Richard Couch will succeed Sir Barnes Peacock at Calcutta. Who will succeed Sir Richard? No answer to that question can be given. More than one judge in India, besides Mr. Westropp, is said to be anxious for the appointment. Let us hope that the Home Government will give us a man strong in law, and also strong in tact.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The crops in the Central Provinces still continue flourishing, and in many places where the cotton had suffered from the heavy rain it was rapidly recovering. In Wurdah the out-turn of the cotton crop was expected to be very good. We are sorry to add that the reports from the majority of the stations say that fever is very prevalent.—*Englishman*.

DANGERS BY ROAD.—Recently, whilst the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Macbean, 92nd Highlanders, was travelling at night between Jubbulpore and Nagpore, she was alarmed by the horses suddenly turning off the road, so suddenly indeed that the gharry was upset. Fortunately no one was injured. The cause of the fright of the horses was the rush of a tiger across the road under their very noses.—*Indian Army Gazette*.

REWARD OF MERIT.—The following order, issued by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, has been republished for general information:—In consideration of the liberal spirit which Mussamut Mitho Bisi and Mussamut Mandar Bisi, the wives of Rai Sah Baniwari Lal Bahadur, of Chaprah, have evinced in offering to give Rupees 10,000 each towards the construction of a gate and well in the *serai* at that place, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confer upon each the title of "Jawad-ul-Nissa, Saludab-i-Khandan," as a personal distinction.

**NEW ORPHANAGE AT MUSSOORIE.**—Government has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,000 towards the erection of an Orphanage in Mussoorie for Roman Catholic boys, on the condition that Rs. 15,000 in addition be raised by voluntary subscriptions. The Orphanage is planned to accommodate 300 boys, and a subscription in its aid has been opened here by the Roman Catholic chaplain. Indian orphanages have saved many a young Christian from a doom of horrid vagrancy, mayhap of crime, and, despite sectarian considerations, should meet with the support of all.—*Mofussilite*.

**RUNNING DRILL.**—Captain Stockwell, the Director of Military Gymnastics, reports to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India very favourably on the new institution of "running drill." It was practised regularly by almost every European regiment in India for three months of last cold season, and in no case did either the commanding or medical officers attribute any ill effects to it. The running is carried to the length of 900 or 1,000 yards. Captain Stockwell concludes that it may be considered "a valuable agent of sanitation." We are very glad (and not surprised) that the exercise is found healthy; because, valuable agent of sanitation or not, running drill would have to be learnt if English regiments are to be as efficient as French.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 10.

**MR. J. H. COHN.**—Another of the well-known old inhabitants of Calcutta has passed away in the person of Mr. J. H. Cohn, the news of whose death was telegraphed from Galle yesterday (5th). Mr. Cohn had been unwell for some time, and was ordered to sea for a change, but died on the passage between Madras and Galle. Mr. Cohn had been a resident of Calcutta for nearly thirty years, and was the pioneer and founder of the German trade, which is now annually increasing. His business talents and reputation are too well known to need comment, but many a poor family in Calcutta will have cause to regret his loss, as his hand was never closed to an application from the needy, and his assistance was given in a manner which enhanced the value of the charity. "We could better have spared a better man."—*Englishman*.

**AN ODD EXPERIMENT.**—A correspondent of a Calcutta paper makes a curious suggestion to tobacco smokers. Alluding to the alleged discovery by a Parisian chemist that watercress is a perfect antidote to nicotine, he says:—"It lately entered into my head to try how some of it dried would smoke. To my great satisfaction I found that, when put into my pipe, after a couple of days' drying in the sun, it had all the flavour of the best cavendish without the treacle, and it was even stronger than cavendish! Here, then, is a perfect substitute for tobacco without the deleterious and deadly poison so freely contained in the latter, and it is at the same time cheaper. Watercress, with its fine stalks and leaves, when dried, requires no cutting to fit it for the pipe; and whilst a pound of cut tobacco ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4, here we have an article a rupee's worth of which, when dried, would weigh more than a couple of pounds."

**NO REST FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.**—The first annual relief of general-duty field officers takes place immediately. Umballa loses two colonels and two lieutenant-colonels, and gets instead one major—fresh from leave to England. Colonel Haythorne goes to dry and salubrious Meean Meer, Colonel Gott to cool and classic Agra, Lieutenant-colonel Duffin to delectable Mooltan, and Lieutenant-colonel Wedderburn to that sheltered spot, Morar. There is no rest but the grave for—those who want a bonus! One officer (not an Umballa man) wrote to army head-quarters in a familiar friendly kind of way to know why he could not be allowed to remain where he was, where he had bought a house, set up a model farm, and altogether made himself comfortable? The answer came:—"It is out of the question. In view of your one day being required to take command of a division of the army against an internal or domestic enemy, it is essential that you should make yourself acquainted with the general strategy of the country, which you cannot do if you always remain at one station!" The recipient of this flattering communication on reading it said "he owed them one," and forthwith packed up.—*Mofussilite*, Oct. 28.

**MILITARY.**—There is at present, says the *Madras Mail*, an enormous amount of sickness at Meean Meer. The 85th Light Infantry and Artillery hospitals are crowded with fever patients, and the native troops are even worse. The 9th Bengal Cavalry has between 80 and 100, the 21st Punjab Native Infantry about 150, and the 25th Native Infantry some 160 in hospital, and as yet there appears to be no decrease in the epidemic.—Captain Williams, says the *Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 6, of the Staff Corps, and interpreter to the 92nd, put an end to his existence at Jullunder, owing, they say, to pecuniary embarrassments producing mental derangement; he cut his throat with a razor, and was found on his bed weltering in his blood. Medical aid was at hand, but it was of no avail.—From the *Delhi Gazette* we learn that the gallant 41st at Subathoo have suffered another sad and severe loss in the person of Dr. Yates. He died early on the morning of the 1st inst. from inflammation of the bowels; he had been ailing for some time, but nothing serious was apprehended until a short time before his death. This is the third officer the 41st has lost in two months, and, strange to say, in every instance, the seniors of their respective ranks in the regiment.—The C. Battery, 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery (says the *Englishman*), under the command of Major A. D. Dennis, which in course of the relief will proceed from Barrackpore to Morar, will be at Morar on the 2nd February.—Lieutenant Beatty, of the 25th

P.N.I., died of cholera at Peshawur, on the 2nd November. Mr. Beatty had been suffering from fever for some weeks, but was seized with cholera only a few hours before his death. There have also been several other cases of cholera in that death-stricken station.—H.M.'s 36th Regiment have left Peshawur for Rawul Pindee, proceeding down the banks of the Cabul river. We hear that they had one case of cholera in their camp on their journey.—The 4th Native Cavalry marched into Seetapore on the morning of the 30th October from Bareilly en route to Segowlie.—According to *Indian Public Opinion* nearly half the European detachment in the fort of Kangra is in hospital laid up with fever.—Fever at Meean Meer, says the *Pioneer*, does not seem to be abating. The troops, especially the Native Regiments, are suffering severely.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2. Str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Bombay.—3. Str. Arratoon Apar, Gardner, Hong Kong.—4. Colonel Fytche, Boyd, Moulemin; Magnificent, Thomas, Bombay.—5. Furness Abbey, Morris, London; str. Moulmain, Ewart, Akyab.—6. Str. India, Haseman, Singapore; str. Madras, Kirby, Moulmain; str. Glenartney, Bolton, Hong Kong.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Himalaya.—Messrs. C. Carter, Gregory, G. B. Gurn, P. Burton, A. Callaghan, Rev. J. Vaughan.  
Per str. Arratoon Apar.—From Hong Kong.—Mrs. Gardner.  
Per Magnificent.—Mr. J. Wheeler.  
Per str. Glenartney.—Mr. M. Emery, Mr. A. Pola, Mr. H. Hamie.  
Per str. Madras.—Mr. Galloway and four children, Mr. A. Peters, Mr. De Cruz.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3. Str. Arabia; Ganges, Marmion, Lord of the Isles, Agatha.—4. Str. Catharine Apar; Wild Rose, Star of Erin.—6. Str. Penang; Duncairn.—7. Fortune, Clive.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Adthead, Mr. G. Callaghan, For Galle.—Mr. J. B. Knowles, For Bombay.—Mr. C. Danka, For Massihill.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowie and four children, Miss Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. Barton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Komble, Mrs. C. Elliott and two children, Rev. J. Welland, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Dutt, two Misses Dutt, Mrs. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Raily and child. For Southampton.—Mrs. Fox and two children, Mrs. Stockwell and two children, Mrs. N. W. Mackenzie and three children, Mrs. Connors and infant, Mrs. Berry and infant, Lieut. and adjt. Godwin, Lieut. J. D. Bird and infant, Capt. J. Hamilton, Mr. J. Mackinley, Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Mrs. Willisford and child, Mr. J. Betts, Mrs. S. Bartlett, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Hewett and family.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 8, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 93 12 to 93 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	94 0 to 94 2
4 per Cent. ...	... Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	94 0 to 94 2
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	... Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	102 12 to 103 0
5 per Cent. ...	... Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	112 10 to 112 12
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	... Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	108 0 to 108 4

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0d.
Bills with Doots. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0½d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

	Stock.	Paid-up Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	...	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ...	...	200	150 to 155
Bank of Bengal ...	...	1000	1535 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	...	50	58 to 60
Bengal Credit Mobiler (Limited) ...	...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	...	445	540 to 545
Cachar Tea Company ...	...	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ...	...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	...	700	350 to 360
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	...	200	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ...	...	250	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	...	100	175 to 180
E. B. Indigo Company ...	...	218	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company ...	...	£20 or	244 to —
East India Tea Company ...	...	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ...	...	80	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	...	100	30 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	...	£20 or	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company ...	...	250	195½ to 195
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	...	500	Nominal
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	...	250	152½ to 155
Howrah Docking Company ...	...	500	230 to 240
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	1000	540 to 550
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	...	125	135 xd.
New Fort Gloster Company ...	...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	...	10	13½ to 14
Peoples Bank of India ...	...	100	In liquidation
Port Canning Land Company ...	...	1400	360 to —
Punjab Bank ...	...	100	82½ to 85
Screw Company (Limited) ...	...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	...	500	570 to 580
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	...	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	...	200	60 to 61½
Union Steam Tug Company ...	...	250	6 to 4dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	...	£10	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	0 10 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds ...	2 10 0 to 2 17 6	2 2 6 to 2 5 0
Jute ...	2 12 6 to 2 15 0	2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0	2 12 6 to 2 15 0

## Madras.

**ACCIDENT TO MAJOR N. CAMPBELL.**—We regret to hear that Major Napier Campbell was on Wednesday thrown from his dog-cart and had his leg fractured.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 5.

**MYSORE.**—We hear that Captain Cole, the Superintendent of Coorg, will shortly be appointed Deputy-Superintendent of the Bangalore District. Captain Thompson will probably be appointed to Coorg.—*Bangalore Herald*, Nov. 6.

**MILITARY.**—On the 27th October a detachment of her Majesty's 18th Hussars, consisting of one captain, one subaltern, one assistant-surgeon, one hundred and forty-five non commissioned officers and men, with one hundred and twenty horses, left Secundrabad for Trimulgherry.—*Bangalore Herald*.

**PENSION FRAUDS.**—Through inquiries instituted by the police Government have been informed of the existence of a number of petition writers, by whose means pensionary stipends have been fraudulently obtained. The investigations ordered by Government have resulted in the cancellation of the pensions paid to four stipendiaries.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 6.

**MILITARY FUNDS.**—We understand that the Supreme Government have informed the Madras Government that they consider it expedient that the duties of the Secretariat of the Military Funds in all the Presidencies should be vested in the Medical Examiners, and have suggested the adoption of this arrangement at Madras on the occurrence of a vacancy.—*Madras Mail*.

**RETRENCHMENT.**—The *Madras Athenæum* says:—"The very comfortable berth of Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends is, it is said, to be abolished, and its not very difficult duties are to be performed by the Collector of Madras. It is wonderful, when necessity forces us to economise, how easy it is to give up those little luxuries which, in happier times, we considered indispensable to our existence!"

**A USEFUL BOOK.**—The *Madras Athenæum* mentions an admirable little brochure, entitled "A Catechism on Act V. of 1869, the Indian Articles of War." It is written by Colonel A. C. McMaster, Deputy Judge Advocate-general of the Nagpore Force, and most of the questions now published have been put to the author, who modestly suggests that his work "may be of some use to the junior officers of the Madras Army."

**TRAMWAY EXTENSION.**—We understand that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the extension of the Tramway Company (Limited), at present running between Arcunum and Conjeveram, in the direction of Pondicherry. If this sanction be acted upon, we think it very probable that another Traction Engine Company will slide off into oblivion. We are further informed that the guarantee of three per cent. is to be raised to five.—*Bangalore Herald*.

**A DISAPPOINTMENT.**—In December, 1868, the Madras Government sanctioned as an experiment the establishment of a sanitarium at Nyoumjo, or Mount Joy, on the Arracan Hills, for the benefit of the British troops stationed at Thyetmyo. Scarcely eleven months have passed when the local authorities now direct the abandonment of the scheme of establishing a regular sanitarium at the above station. This is bad news for the troops at Burmah.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 5.

**A TIGER SHOT.**—The *Trichinopoly Chronicle* states that Mr. Hogg, the Police Inspector of Perambalur Taluq, has shot a splendid specimen of the royal tiger, in the village of Carambur. The animal is said to have committed great havoc among the cattle, and was a terror to the villagers in consequence. It measured a little more than four feet in height, and about twelve feet from the tip of the nose to the tail.

**THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.**—The *Madras Mail* mentions that his Excellency the Governor of Madras has consented to deliver a lecture at an early date in the Evangelistic Hall, on "The Fine Arts in India." "Like the other lectures in connection with the Native Christian Literary Society, his Lordship's will be chiefly intended for educated natives, but we have little doubt that many other people will endeavour to avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing such a subject treated as it is sure to be by Lord Napier."

**A SHREWD PROPOSAL.**—A writer at Madras strongly advocates the amalgamation of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, as one measure calculated to reduce expenditure and balance the Finance Minister's account without further taxation. "In years gone by," he remarks, "when the Presidency towns were practically more distant from each other than they were from London, the independent existence of each may have been necessary; but railways and electric telegraphs have changed all this. It may not be desirable that the sepy from the South of India should serve in the Punjab, but the Bengal army should be the army of the North, the united Madras and Bombay armies that of the South—one Commander-in-Chief, one staff (at Bombay of course); think of the saving, one Governor, one Council, what an increase of efficiency, what a lightening of the public funds!"

**REDUCTION OF REGIMENTS.**—A "well-informed" military correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"I see in one of your late issues that there is a report that ten more infantry regiments of the Madras army are to be broken up. I fear this is likely to prove only

too true. The time has surely come for warning the Government of the danger of their suicidal retrenchments. The infantry regiments of Madras are only now beginning to recover from the stagnation in promotion that was caused by the breaking up of native regiments some years ago, and now they are threatened to be once more swamped with supernumeraries. That the sepoys are discontented is too well known to admit of a doubt. They felt in 1862 that they could not trust a Government who rewarded their stanchness and loyalty during the trying times of the Mutiny by breaking up some of those very regiments who had gallantly fought against the mutineers in Bengal. Since that time the new organisation has been introduced; the result has been a great diminution of confidence between officers and men; European officers are so constantly changed that they have not time to know their men, and the men feel but little confidence in the officers. How long is this to last? Are the powers that be morally blind, that they cannot see what all this is leading to? And now, because there has been some blunder in the Budget, the unfortunate is to suffer again."

**A PEDESTRIAN MATCH.**—An exciting pedestrian match came off on Thursday last, Oct. 28, between Captain Rew, 2-19th, and Captain Buckle, R.A., in the shape of a walking-match of fifteen miles. The start took place about 3.50 A.M., and the distance was walked on the old Madras road, the competitors having to go twice to a point about the fourth milestone, returning each time and finishing at the R.A. Mess. Captain Rew made play during the first two miles, and obtained a slight advantage, which he was just able to maintain to the end, he having completed the whole distance in 2 hours 51 minutes, whilst Captain Buckle exceeded it by 51 seconds only, an amount of time equivalent to about 120 yards. Capt. Rew appeared exceedingly distressed at the finish, and as his last mile's time was twelve minutes, whilst his opponent was walking at the rate of a mile in eleven, it is probable that their positions would have been reversed in another mile. Both gentlemen deserve the highest credit for their wonderful endurance, as shown by the closeness of the race, whose time is probably unprecedented in the country. We understand that Mr. Daniell, R.A., was most useful in keeping the road clear of bandies, &c., and that his cheering tones materially sustained the flagging energies of his novice.—*Bangalore Herald*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1. Queen of the North, Huntley, London.—7. Str. Mongolia, Castle, Suez.]

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Wratlaw, Miss Addis, Colonel Hilliard, Rev. A. C. Bell, Mr. R. Rice, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Trend, Mrs. Jennings, Asst. surg. Murphy, Mr. S. Thatcher, Asst. surg. Buckhouse, Asst. surg. Tyrrell. From MANCHESTER.—Messrs. D. Fergusson, D. Raabotham, T. H. Rossall, W. T. A. Baldwin, Major Evans. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. Pearce. From SYDNEY.—Capt. Howell. From MANCHESTER.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Apar, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Barlow, Miss M. Gordon, Mr. T. E. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. Constant, Mr. Maxwell, Miss Showers, Mr. T. W. McKnight, Mr. T. G. McLaren, Rev. D. George, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and child, Miss Fowle, Mrs. Devernin, Miss Robertson, Miss McPherson, Mr. A. Sugar, Rev. M. Lamert, Miss Short, Mrs. Watson. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Milne, Mr. J. Skilton, Mr. W. Burton, Miss A. O'Brien, Messrs. A. Bungle, W. B. Grassby, J. Law, H. Drake, J. Bullock, Slater, W. Wright, F. Ward, G. Tumber and wife, G. Stokes, G. Pearson, J. Johnston, W. Finney, Colonel Finch, Mrs. Guise and friend, Mrs. Christopher, Miss Thompson, Miss Willis, Miss Micking, Miss E. Kellshall, Mr. G. B. Yates, Major S. B. Cox, Miss Paterson, Mr. M. Stephenson, Mrs. M. Jeffery, Mrs. W. Raye, Mr. R. C. Saunders, Mr. G. Synn, Miss Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Owen, Dr. Calthorpe, Mr. H. G. Cooke, Mr. R. B. Buckley, Mr. J. Postford, Asst. surg. Franklyn, B. Wood, and Davis, Miss Hamilton. From SYDNEY.—Mrs. L. Johnson, Asst. surg. Edis, Messrs. Peicha, Riso, Schlizze, Corvella, Mr. and Mrs. Branson. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. Crook. From SYDNEY.—Mr. Mosley, Mr. Hammond. From GALLE.—Messrs. Gregory, C. Pittar, A. Watkins, Irvine, Guise, Mair.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6. Str. Punjab, —, Rangoon; Scindian, —, Mauritius.—7. Str. Mongolia, Castle, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. G. Graham, Mrs. Graham and two infants, Mrs. and Misses (two) Beaufort, Hon. G. S. Forbes, Sir Barnes Peacocke, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pigott, Miss Short, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. Peacocke and infant, Mr. John, Mr. Martin, Mr. G. H. Simmonds.

## Commercial.

Madras, Nov. 8, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	2 0 7-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0 1
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	3 0
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	1 1 1/2

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	55 to 55 1/2
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	1856-57
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1832-33
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-55

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-8-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; In digo, £2. 15s. to £3. 17s. 6d.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

**KURRACHEE, Oct. 27.**—There is no truth in the statement that Captain M. Barton, of the 85th (Bucks Volunteers), has been permanently attached to the Kurrachee Depot. He has been detained here simply on account of so much sickness being prevalent at Kotree and other places on the banks of the Indus. He will proceed to join his corps at Meean Meer in the course of next month. Lieut. William Inglis Le Breton, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and Lieut. W. W. Hopton Scott, late Aide de Camp and Persian Interpreter to Lord Napier of Magdala, who arrived at Kurrachee from Bombay on the 21st instant, will leave for Mooltan next week, the former to join his appointment as Assistant Controller of Public Work Accounts in the Punjab, and the latter to join the 3rd Punjab Cavalry at Rajanpore. Colonel Mainwaring, Commandant 30th N. I., or Jacob's Rifles, who was here on privilege leave, returned to Jacobabad last Friday. Colonel Phayre, C.B., Political Superintendent in Upper Sind, will, it is reported, be in Kurrachee next month, and proceed hence to Bombay to prosecute his late chief clerk, John Barron, the preliminary investigation into whose case has not terminated as yet, owing to the number of witnesses summoned. Barron, I understand, has employed a pleader of Lahore—Mr. Gouldsbury, who arrived at Jacobabad on the 20th instant—to conduct his case. The "annual exodus" will soon take place. Our Commissioner is busily engaged in getting through all arrears, and has warned his subordinates to pack up their goods, gods, and chattels, and be ready for the approaching "march." On the 3rd proximo the blinds of the gubernatorial palace will be drawn down, and the dusty musty records connected with the Sind administration will be permitted to rest in peace for the next few months. The "heads" of most of the civil departments will follow their chief, about the middle of November, when clerkdom will have to bid a temporary farewell to Kurrachee and its pleasures. It is a pity that Sir William Merewether is unable to devise some measure for the improvement of the working of the Indo-European Telegraph Department at Kurrachee before he departs into the districts. Its re-organisation, it is said, has been on the *tapis* for some time past, but nothing practical towards this end has been effected as yet, and if the whispers abroad might be credited, the department has retrograded, as regards its efficiency, to a serious extent ever since the departure to England of its director, Mr. Isaac Walton. That the public are fast losing all confidence in it may be judged by the fact that its traffic receipts have actually fallen off by nearly half a lac of rupees, and unless the officer who now presides over it does something, matters will soon come to a state which it will perhaps require a Hercules to mend. There is not the slightest foundation for the reports set afloat by local alarmists that cholera is still prevailing in a virulent form at Kotree. The disease, I have the best authority for stating, has almost died out, and those who fled from the place during the panic are now gradually returning to their homes and resuming their several occupations. There is, perhaps, no public officer at Kotree who has laboured harder in restoring confidence and allaying alarm among the population than Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, the son of his Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and many a humble native has invoked blessings on the head of the father for the kindness and attention shown him while at death's door by the son. When the scourge was at its height, and was numbering its victims by dozens daily, Mr. Fitzgerald used to be in the midst of the people, personally ministering to the sick, reassuring the timorous, and dispensing medicines among those who needed them; and his kind manner and the real interest he manifested in their welfare so won the affections of the poorer classes, that latterly even those who evinced the strongest repugnance to the attendance of an English doctor, looked forward to Mr. Fitzgerald's visits with pleasure, and gladly received from his hands medicines which nothing could induce them to take before. The exertions of this gentleman have been made the subject of a special report to the collector and magistrate of the district, who will, no doubt, hand it on for the information of Sir William Merewether.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**CAPTAIN GILLESPIE.**—From the *Sind News* we learn that Captain Gillespie has been appointed collector and magistrate of Shikarpore, vice Colonel Dunsterville, transferred to Kurrachee.

**GUJARAT.**—We are glad to learn that notwithstanding the ravages made by the locusts in Gujarat, the corn crop this year will be more than what it was last year. The cotton crop has suffered nothing.—*Mitro-daga*, Nov. 7.

**THE RE-MARRIAGE QUESTION.**—We are glad to see that the people of Gujarat and other parts have followed the example of his Highness the Gackwar, in discussing the re-marriage question. It is said that a few days ago a meeting of Shastrees was held at Poona to consider the matter.

**LEGAL.**—We learn that, consequent upon the Hon. J. S. White, Advocate-general, having obtained a year's furlough on sick leave, Mr. A. R. Scoble has been appointed to act for him. Mr. Green, barrister-at-law, will act for Mr. Scoble as Legal Remembrancer.

**JAILS.**—The *Indian Daily News* believes that committees have been appointed to revise the jail establishments in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, with a view to reduce expenditure, and that a similar step will be taken in the Bengal Presidency.

**NEGRO POLICEMEN.**—We hear it stated that it is the intention of the Commissioner of Police to employ in the Bombay Police Force fit persons from among the manumitted slaves brought to Bombay. Two have been already so employed, one of whom is kept on duty at the Commissioner's own office, and having been joined in the bonds of holy matrimony to a negro woman of his choice, is for the present domiciled at the Mazagon Police office.

**COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.**—We append a statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign external ports during the month of October, 1869:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
546,728 lbs. ...	Ra. 1,74,025 ...	Ship <i>Parana</i> ...	Liverpool
178,724 ...	63,825 ...	Ship <i>Sultana</i> ...	London

725,452 lbs., ... Ra. 2,37,850

or  
1,133 candies  
and 332 lbs.

N.B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

**CIVIL.**—It is expected that Mr. Montresor, Commissioner of Burdwan, will take the place of Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac as opium agent, when the latter officer goes home on furlough. The great administrative abilities of the Hon. A. F. Bellasis, we believe, will secure for him the appointment of Revenue Commissioner Southern Division. The return of Mr. Rogers, by last mail, may cause a considerable movement in the Civil Service. It is probable that Mr. Havelock will return to Tanna, and that Mr. J. W. Robertson will not revert to Surat, but take up Colaba. Mr. R. H. Pinhey has been appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sudder Court in that province. He will, we presume, be confirmed in the appointment when Mr. Justice Melville is confirmed in his present office.

**THE COTTON CROPS.**—Mr. Melville, general manager of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, has sent in the following report, dated Bombay, Nov. 12:—"Central Provinces and the Berars.—The weather throughout these districts during the past week has been all that could have been wished. Picking has been very general since the Dewallee holidays, and small quantities of Hingunghaut may be expected to arrive about the end of the month. The samples of new Hingunghaut that have hitherto arrived are somewhat stained and are deficient in staple. The samples from Oomrawuttee and Khamgaum are fully equal to previous years. Broach.—The weather has become much colder during the week, which, with the winds from E. and N.E. now prevailing, is said to be favourable to the development of the cotton plants. The more advanced fields have begun to flower, and a large portion of the crop is now just twice the height it was at maturity last year. We look for a season remarkable alike for yield and quality. Surat and Randere.—Making allowance for damage caused by excessive rain, our agent is of opinion that we may assure ourselves of an excellent crop in these districts. It has, however, been retarded, and will not mature quite so early as in other parts. Ahmedabad.—The crop is in a very satisfactory condition."

**"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR."**—A roving correspondent, writing to the *Englishman*, speaks of his journey from Bombay to Calcutta as follows:—"The south-west monsoon made it desirable to get out of Bombay to escape the steamy sweltering heat and seek the air of the ghâts. I chose a second-class carriage as the most airy and the cheaper. I found everything very comfortable, and room in our compartment for double our number. Half of us were white men, and the remainder well-dressed Hindoos and Parsees; and these natives soon got out. My ten days in Bombay were marked by more than one refutation of the charge that Hindoo politeness goes out in words. A Hindoo member of the Royal Asiatic Society, one of several native gentlemen who had done me generous service, took me in his carriage to the station, and stayed to see me off. Steaming northwards out of the city one reads a lesson of somebody's unfaithfulness—certainly not that of natives—in a bright red line of locomotives ordered out some years ago and never set up. There they glisten in a row, half a mile long, on a side track, to the number of not less than fifty, a nearly useless waste of money. I asked an officer of the line if they were likely to come into use. He replied that during the last three years several of them had been partly used piecemeal, to mend old locomotives, but it was quite possible that new styles would come in before they would be required. What was the cost of this job? 'Not less than ten lacs of rupees. The Government guarantee stimulates us to spend all we can on the road.' It set me to musing on the hackneyed words, 'What cheats these natives are!' and again on these even more familiar, viz., 'Whosoever does the will of my Father, he is my brother.'"



**MILITARY.**—Fever is very prevalent among the men of the 21st Fusiliers—upwards of a hundred of them being laid up with it. Under the present sanitation rules the hospital can hold little more than two-thirds of this number, which has necessitated the pitching of tents to accommodate the remainder. The fever however does not appear to be of a dangerous type.—*Sindian*, Nov. 3.

**ENFIELD RIFLES.**—Under instructions received, through the Government of India, from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, all serviceable Enfield rifles of regiments about to return to England are to be retained in India, a certain proportion only of worn arms being sent home with each regiment.—*Bombay Government Gazette*.

**MILITARY.**—The G Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, which arrived here from Admednuggur on Tuesday morning, consisted of three officers and 128 men, and are located at Ghorepore. The B Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, arrived from Secunderabad yesterday, consisted of four officers and 118 men. These batteries will leave Poona for Bombay on the 15th inst., for embarkation to England on the following day in her Majesty's troop-ship *Euphrates*.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 11.—It appears to be quite fixed that H.M.'s 8th Regiment should leave Poona on the 16th inst. for Nusseerabad; we regret this decision, and cannot understand on what grounds it has been made. The prospects as far as regards the famine are a shade brighter than they were last year; still, there must be great risk incurred in marching this fine, fresh, healthy body of men through Rajpootana, where the people are so reduced in strength and numbers by famine and disease. Surely it would be better to leave Nusseerabad deserted for a season than run any risk of H.M.'s 8th Regiment suffering as the 1st Royals have done.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 8.—It is rumoured at Mhow that Colonel T. P. Grant, C.B., late of the 18th Royal Irish, and who commanded the Hyderabad (Deccan) Brigade for some time, comes out with the rank of Major-General, to take up the divisional command in succession to the late General Adams. Brigadier-General Smythe, at present commanding, returns to England with his brigade, the 14th R.A., and Colonel Raines, of the 95th Regiment, as senior officer, will command the division, until General Grant's arrival.—We understand the brigade commands at Nuggur and Deesa are to be at once done away with.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 6.—We regret to announce the death of Brigadier-General McKillop Taylor, which occurred at Deesa on the 2nd Nov.—We have been informed, says the *Poona Observer*, on good authority, that the number of divisional commands in the Bombay Presidency are to be reduced to two. One of these will be held by a Queen's officer, and the other by an officer of the Indian Army.

**SOMETHING LIKE A JOB.**—In the latter half of 1867 a correspondence was started between the Science and Art Department, South Kensington and the India-office,—the former asking whether the Indian Government would be disposed to co-operate with it in obtaining photographs, drawings, and casts of Indian art antiquities, and suggesting that a deputation of the Indian Council "should be placed in communication with Mr. Cole" and two others, in order to discuss some practical plan "for the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of the Council of Education and the Indian Board." In due course the plan was matured and sent out to Calcutta for execution, and the "fortunate young officer," as the *Pall Mall Gazette* calls him, cropped up in a very inoffensive-like little sentence occurring as it were quite innocently, and only suggesting that "if the services of Lieut. Cole, R.E., could be spared from his other duties his assistance might be asked." The uninitiated reader might—and naturally would—suppose that Lieut. Cole had for the duties to be offered him some special qualifications other than being the son of Mr. Cole of the Kensington Museum—that he was either a very talented archaeologist, giving promise of following, with honour to himself and Government, in the steps of Prinsep and Colonel Cunningham, or that at least he was a skilled artist, with special qualifications for making plans and sections of architectural remains, and thoroughly fitted to superintend the taking of casts. Nothing of the kind. Qualified men are not such as English Governments delight to honour. Lieut. Cole has gone home at the public expense to learn—at the same expense—the details of the work he got a commission to execute more than twelve months ago; and he will probably bring out—at public expense too—skilled workmen to execute the work. They could well do without his superintendence, which, however, they will enjoy—all at the public expense. Why not? If we retrench in every other direction, and lay on an extra per centage of income-tax, Lieutenant Cole and his staff may be well paid without our feeling it much. But why take so expensive a mode of executing what could be excellently done for a tithe of the money, and without sending anybody to England to learn a trade, or bringing any artisans out to make success perfectly certain under an expensively taught journeyman? There are in our presidency cities skilled *formatori* who would readily take a job like making casts of the famous remains at Sanchi, by estimate; and from the examples brought from Ambernath, there can be no doubt that under such men our native workmen can produce casts that would do credit to any skilled workmen from London or Paris, and such as we feel certain Lieut. Cole will not rival. Some such scheme, if properly worked, would be speedy, cheap, and satisfactory; and if Lieut. Cole had possessed any special qualifications, he might have been sent to mark with

chalk the pieces to be estimated for. But of course this plan would not satisfy Mr. Cole senior; it would not entitle somebody to such high pay; and it shall be done otherwise to the man whom Government delighteth to honour—even though people do call it a job.—*Times of India*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6. Alliance, Falk, Rangoon; str. Krishna, Cradock, Suez.—7. British India, Wemyss, Liverpool; Malabar, Pearce, London; The Tweed, Stuart, Persian Gulf; str. Earl Canning, Tolput, Persian Gulf.—8. Str. Bengal, Hector, Suez.—9. Str. Emeu, Babot, China; Jumna, Pickard, Suez.—10. City of Amoy, Murdoch, Clyde; Jalawar, Dofay, London.—11. Aniza, Hillman, London.—12. Zarich, Grange, Rangoon; Goldstream, Pensonby, Australia; Sydney Dacres, Gillies, Cardiff; Kon-tuckian, Freeman, Rangoon; Allum Ghire, Williams, Moulmain; Agamemnon, Genge, Moulmain; str. Euphrates, Sharp, Kurrachee.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal.—From Southampton.—Mrs. Price, Mrs. Nicol, Mr. Gold, Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, Serg. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Davison, Mr. Mandel, Col. and Mrs. Pirie, Dr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Burton, Miss Hodgkinson, Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Joynt, Miss Holton, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Little, Mr. Powell, Mr. Wiltshire, Mr. Cooke, Mrs. Friend, Mr. Monks, Col. Welsh, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Latham and four children, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Lovell, Mr. Boyle, Mr. R. Creagh, From Marseilles.—Hon. Justice Smale, Hon. Lewis Jackson, Sir R. Temple, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. T. Jackson, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. Olivant, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. and Miss Green, Surg. major and Mrs. Pemberton, Major Barma, Col. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Romaine, Mr. Hutchinson, Mrs. Marval, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Fulton, Mrs. Robinson, Messrs. Warner, Unwin, Blandford, Brundel, Rose, Wingate, Dr. Jameson, Mr. Tennant, Mr. Demster, Mr. Danks, Mr. Dussal, Capt. Baskeld, Mr. and Mrs. Payne, Mr. Grant, Mr. Ouslow, Col. Campbell, Mr. Ekker, Mr. Blay, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Burns and eight children, the Hon. Mr. Holloway, From Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Jenkinson, Mr. Bax, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Keir, Mr. Hollings, From Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs. Quintino, Mr. and Mrs. Oliviera, Per B. and B. S. N. Co.'s str. Krishna.—From Suez.—Mr. J. M. Partridge, Mr. J. S. Hamilton, Mr. Hugh, Mrs. Swan, Mr. J. Candlish, M.P., Capt. Beaumont, M.P., Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. G. J. Mudge, Lieut. W. H. Games, R.E., Lieut. W. H. Johnston, R.E., Miss Tomkyns, Dr. R. A. Alleyne, Mr. E. Ponte, Rev. T. Tracey, Rev. A. Kelst, Rev. C. W. Forman, Mrs. Forman and three children, the Misses Thompson and Morrison, Mr. J. Taylor, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Bedford and child.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6. Str. Golconda, Coleman, Aden and Suez; Altcar, Harvey, Calcutta via Tuticorin.—8. Str. Kurrachee, Cottier, Kurrachee; str. Gunga, Child, Aden and Suez; Admiral Jurien, Bandovin, Pondicherry; Turrell, Morgan, Moulmain; Thotis, Giron, Point de Galle.—9. Faize Allum, Nacoda, Singapore and Bangkok.—10. The Foundling, Varian, Liverpool.—11. Empress of India, Nannery, Cochim.—12. Str. Travancore, Eastley, China, &c.—13. Mail str. Nubia, Wilkinson, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—For Marseilles.—Mr. R. Olpherts, Mr. and Mrs. White and child, Mr. R. Jardine and child, Hon. J. and Mrs. Douglas, Miss Home, Mr. Bligh, Mr. A. P. Ambrose, Major Prescott, Mr. G. Cowper, Mr. J. Jardine, For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Lynch and four children, Col. J. Ward, Capt. MacKenzie, Mr. W. H. Longmore, Capt. R. H. Wall, For Southampton.—Mrs. A. Colville, Mrs. Fraser and child, Messrs. D. Williams, H. Harris, W. Tunnard, E. Silk, J. H. Eber, For Aden.—Brig. gen. Forster, Per B. and B. S. Co.'s str. Gunga.—For Suez.—General and Mrs. Pelly and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Pelly, Captain and Mrs. Stevens and three children, Major Boulderson, Colonel and Mrs. Langston, Mr. and Mrs. Barsley, Dr. Williams, Mrs. Walton and four children, Messrs. Loy, W. Ashburner, Elwood, W. A. Butler, H. Butler, Smith, J. Wilkinson, J. Hooke, J. Humphrey, Lieut. P. Symonds.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Nov. 12, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 15-16d.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11 15-16d. to 2s. 0d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	2s. 0 1-16d. to 2s. 0¼d. Debits.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	50 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	62½ per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	5 per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	3½ pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 30 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company	710
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1850 dis.
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 57-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Frere Land Company	1100
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	70 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	50 per cent. pm.
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	Rs. 1770 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,647)	Rs. 1450 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	650 per share
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 650 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 8,000)	1005 per share old
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	8 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicea Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 98
" " Sicea Rs. Loan 1842-33	" 98
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1845-36	" 94½
" " " " 1842-43	" 94½
" " " " 1854-55	" 104½
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	" 113½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	" 113½

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ... ..	each Rs. 10½
Spanish Dollars ... ..	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars ... ..	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces ... ..	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas ... ..	100½
Sycee Silver ... ..	per Tola. 16½
Gold Leaf 97 touch ... ..	16 9-16
Gold Bars, English ... ..	16-8
Ditto Pekin ... ..	16-8

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 17s. 6d. Seeds, 15s. to 17s. 6d.  
To London—Cotton, £2 to £2. 5s.; Seeds, £1. 5s. to £1. 10s.

**NEW POSTAL ORDER.**—On Monday an order was issued by the Postmaster general, in which it is intimated that the privilege now granted to commissioned officers of the army, navy, and Royal marines, as well as superintending or first-class army schoolmasters serving abroad, of sending abroad and receiving their letters at the reduced British postage of sixpence per half-ounce, where the postage of ordinary letters is higher than sixpence, shall be withdrawn after the 1st of January. The privileges of non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and seamen, will remain undisturbed.

**FAMINE IN RAJPOOTANA.**—A circular has been issued by the Rev Hamilton M. McGill, foreign missionary, Secretary of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he solicits subscriptions in aid of a fund for the people of Rajpootana. Five hundred orphans, he states, have been thrown on the hands of the missionaries, and the famine continues to desolate the country. The ravages of the locusts had been unprecedented, and the destruction of the crops in the fields had been terrible. He is satisfied that within three months one-sixth of the whole population of the district in which he laboured had been cut off. Contributions will be received by Mr. James Peddie, W.S., 5, Queen-street, Edinburgh.

**OFFICE TENTAGE.**—The Government of India having directed the continuance of the office tentage hitherto drawn by deputy inspectors general of hospitals when on tours of inspection, Art. 413 page 62 of 2nd Appendix to Jameson's Code is hereby cancelled.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—Lieut. R. L. Price, of the revenue survey, has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi. Oct. Mr. F. Fedden, of the geological survey of India, has passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard. Oct.

**BARRACK-MASTERS.**—In supersession of an older arrangement, it is notified that barrack-masters, when proceeding on transfer from one station to another, must claim their actual travelling expenses under the ordinary rules of the service regarding travelling, a free pass being granted them for the portion of the journey to be performed by rail, if entitled thereto. The usual allowances will still be drawn when barrack-masters travel on inspection duty within their respective circles.

**MILITARY OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE POLICE.**—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that in future all military officers employed in the police departments will vacate their appointments on attaining the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel. An officer will be eligible for re-appointment at the discretion of the Government, but such re-appointment will hold good only for a term of three years, on the expiry of which the further employment in the police department of any officer will again require the orders of Government.

**MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.**—It is ordered from head quarters, Poona, Oct. 23, that the head quarters of the 1st battalion 2nd foot, including the band and staff, shall proceed at once to Bombay, and remain there until further orders. With reference to G.O. of July 22 last, it is notified that the reliefs of the three regiments of native cavalry, and of the B and D batteries E brigade R.H.A., have been countermanded for the present season.

**THE THOMASON COLLEGE.**—The undermentioned passed military students of the Thomason College are appointed to the public works department as overseers of the first grade, and posted to the provinces specified (dated October 18):—Quartermaster sergeant F. Robinson, 1st Madras N.I., to Punjab. Private P. Fryer, H.M.'s 38th foot, to N.W. Provinces. Mr. A. Murray, overseer, 2nd grade, British Burmah, is dismissed from the public works department. Mr. E. Le Maistre, overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from British Burmah to the N.W. Provinces. The undermentioned probationary overseers in Oude are permanently appointed to the public works department from the date specified opposite their names:—Sergeant W. Moylan, overseer, 1st grade, September, 1868. Sergeant D. Gunning, overseer, 1st grade, December, 1868. Mr. J. D. Douglas, overseer, 2nd grade, June, 1868.

**CANTONMENTS.**—Serious complications arise, and much expense is frequently incurred, owing to the irregular action of local military authorities in permitting "squatting" in cantonments, outside the limits of compounds and bazaars, and in granting land and privileges beyond their competency to accord. The Commander-in-Chief, in calling the attention of commanding officers to the regulations of the Government of India on the subject, is pleased to direct that on no account whatever is the erection of huts in unauthorised localities to be permitted. H.E. further desires it may be made known that all claims for compensation will have to be met by commanding officers who have admitted, in violation of regulation, huts, &c., to be erected without due authority; neither will any concessions or grants of land made by commanding officers without sufficient authority be recognised in dealing with cases that may come before the Commander-in-Chief for decision.



## Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

## CIVIL.

- BEACHCROFT, F. P., asst. comr., Lahore, having rejoined his appt. Oct. 13, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in *Punjab Gazette* order No. 2,527, dated Aug. 19, is hereby cancelled. No. 3,173, Oct. 25.
- BENSON, T., asst. coll., Agra, is invested, as a special case, with the powers of a dep. coll. for the trial of suits. No. 1,043A, Oct. 21.
- BLAIR, C., exec. engr., 4th grade, received charge Oct. 4 of the Saharunpore division P.W., from Lieut. col. Ross; the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him Aug. 23, is cano. No. 4,450, Oct. 27.
- COTTON, W. G. L., asst. engr., to offic. as exec. engr. of the Delhi div., Western Jumna Canal, as a tempy. arrangement. Mr. Cotton received charge of the office from Capt. Swinton, Oct. 14. No. 3,855E-1.
- EVANS, C. T., engr. apprentice, Eastern Jumna Canal, is apptd. an asst. engr., 3rd grade. The appt. will have effect from the date Mr. Evans joined the department. No. 2,431i, Oct. 28.
- FRANCES.—With reference to Punjab Govt. notification No. 1,360E-1, dated May 19, Mr. J. Frances, tempy. overseer, 2nd grade, joined the special works div., Baree Doab Canal, on the forenoon of May 29. No. 3,795E-1, Oct. 21.
- HODGKINSON, G., head qrs. insp. of police, Lucknow, is apptd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Lucknow (tempy.), with effect from the date of Capt. Tweedie's departure on leave. Oct. 25.
- HORST, H., asst. supt., 2nd grade, topographical survey dept., is prom. to the 1st grade, with effect from Oct. 1. No. 377, Oct. 29.
- JONES, Capt. H. H., R.E., officg. exec. engr. Futtehgurh div., Ganges Canal, is apptd. exec. engr. of the 1st div., Agra Canal, from Nov. 1, v. Sanderson. No. 1,483i-c.
- KELLICHER, J., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Chittagong, and to exercise powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class. Oct. 25.
- KIBBLE, J., head master, Saugor High School, to offic. as an insp. of schools in the Central Provinces, on probation, during absence of Mr. J. Platts, with effect from July 5 last, on which date Mr. Platts availed himself of the leave granted to him; dated the 12th idem. No. 595, October 26.
- LARMINIE, J. S., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Knyvett. No. 658i, Oct. 26.
- LEMARCHAND, F. O., is, with the approval of the Govt. of India, apptd. an asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, on prob., with effect from Oct. 1, and posted to the Fuel plantation div. No. 4,834.
- LYNCH, M., is reapptd. to the upper sub. estab. as a sub eng., 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab. This cancels notific. No. 293, dated Oct. 9. No. 01.
- MCCALLY, Lieut. A., Madras staff corps, is apptd. a prob. asst. supt. in the Mysore revenue survey. No. 374, Oct. 27.
- MILLER, C., to offic. temp. as judge of the court for the trial of pilots in Bengal during the absence, on leave, of Ingram.
- MORGAN.—The following promotion of a clerk is made with effect from Sept. 1:—H. Morgan, 3rd class, 1st grade, to 2nd class, 3rd grade, Delhi div., P.W. No. 4,776. [19, No. 611.]
- MUIR, J. F., asst. comr., assumed charge of his duties at Wurdah on Oct. PEARSON.—With reference to Punjab Govt. notific. No. 3,715 E-1, dated Oct. 13, Lieut. A. J. Pearson, R.A., temp. asst. eng., 2nd grade, joined his appt. on Oct. 15. No. 3,790E-1. [1,398E, Oct. 2.]
- PORTER, G. E., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rungpore. No. PRATT.—The undermentioned gentleman, apptd. by the Sec. of State for India a member of her Majesty's C.S. on the Bengal estab., has reptd. his arrival in India on Oct. 13:—J. Pratt. No. 4,969.
- REYNOLDS, H. J., officg. mag. and coll., Midnapore, is authorised to make over charge of his duties on Oct. 28 to Shortt, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll. of that dist., if he is not previously relieved by Ward, who has been apptd. to succeed him.
- ROBERTS.—With reference to notific. No. 996i-c, dated Aug. 21, J. P. Roberts, exec. eng., has been employed on special duty from the 4th idem. No. 1,521i-c. [Oct. 19. No. 507.]
- RUSSELL, A. M., asst. comr., Balaghat, assumed charge of his duties on SMITH, S. F. A., asst. mag. at Cawnpore, is invested with full powers of a mag., as a special case, pending the result of the next examination of junior civil officers. No. 642A, Oct. 22.
- SMITH, Lieut. col. F. N., controller of public works accounts, Central India, is transferred to the Punjab as controller of P.W. accounts in that Province. Oct. 29.
- STOKOE, H. W., supervisor, 2nd grade, transf. from the garrison engineer's div., Fort William, to the 1st Presidency div., which he joined on July 23. No. 341. With ref. to Govt. of India notification No. 286, dated Oct. 5, supervisor 2nd grade, Mr. H. W. Stokoe is posted to the 3rd circle, N.W.P. No. 4,446.

STODDART, Lieut. col. J. F., exec. engr., 1st grade, is app. as asst. to the chief engr. and asst. secy. in the P.W. dept., irrigation branch, Bengal. No. 102, Oct. 25.

STURT, J. V., officg. asst. comnr., Jhansie, is invested with powers of an asst. comnr. of the 1st class, to try and determine suits. No. 133a, Oct. 21.

SWINTON, Capt. G., R.E., exec. engr., transf. from the Delhi div., Western Jumna Canal, to charge of surveys, Baree Doab. Capt. Swinton joined the latter appt. on the forenoon of Oct. 20. No. 3,810 E-1.

TARRANT, H. J., app. to offic. as Recorder of Moulemin, assn. charge of the duties of that office on Sept. 25. No. 1,618.

TEMPLE, Lieut. J., asst. comnr., Nagpore, to be a justice of the peace within and for the Central Provinces. No. 514, Oct. 27.

TROWARD.—The undermntd. gentleman, app. by the Secy. of State for India a member of H.M.'s civil service on the Bengal estab., has rep. his arrival in India on Oct. 9.—Mr. T. Troward. No. 4,966.

WEEKES, A., to offic. as an asst. comnr. in Darjeeling, and to exercise the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in that dist. Mr. Weekes will also offic. as judge of the Small Cause Court at Darjeeling, during abs. on tour of Major Morton. Mr. Weekes will offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade. Oct. 26.

WHITEFOORD, C., exec. engr., 4th grade, to offic. as exec. eng. of the Beropa div. No. 100, Oct. 25.

#### NEW RAILWAY BRANCH OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Oct. 29.—No. 02.—In consequence of the commencement of the surveys for the Rajpootana Railway, which work will be directed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, a separate railway branch of the Public Works Department will be constituted under that Government, and Col. Hodgson, R.E., Secretary to the Government of those Provinces in the general branch of the department, is appointed to be secretary also in the Railway Branch.

2. Capt. F. S. Stanton, R.E., deputy consulting engr. and asst. secy. to Govt. of Bengal, and officg. consulting engr. and joint secy. to the chief comr., Oude, is transf'd. to the N.W.P., and appd. deputy consulting engr. and asst. sec. to that Govt. in the P.W.D. (railway branch). Capt. Stanton will continue to officiate as consulting engr. and joint secy. in Oude.

3. With reference to the above transfer, the appt. of senior deputy consulting engr. to the Govt. of Bengal will lapse.

4. Major F. W. Peile, R.E., is apptd. superintending engr. of the Agra district of the Rajpootana Railway.

5. Mr. W. C. Furnival, M.I.C.E., is apptd. superintending engr. of the Delhi district of the Rajpootana Railway.

6. Mr. G. H. Tait is apptd. to be an exec. engr. of the 4th grade, and is posted to N.W.P. for employment on the Rajpootana Railway.

7. Mr. Furnival's and Mr. Tait's services in the P.W.D. will reckon from the dates on which they respectively entered on their duties on the Rajpootana Railway Survey.

8. Major C. Pollard, R.E., chief engr. and secy. to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is apptd. to be (temp.) an additional joint secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab in the railway branch from Sept. 28 last, for the charge of the State railways.

9. Lieut. L. C. Gordon, R.E., asst. consulting engr. and examiner of railway accounts, to be deputy consulting engr. to Govt. of the Punjab, and asst. secretary in the railway branch.

10. Lieut. col. J. McL. Innes, v.c., R.E., controller of public works accounts in the Punjab, to be superintending engr. of the Mooltan district of the Indus Valley Railway.

11. Mr. H. Hocper, exec. engr., 3rd grade, is transf'd. from the Central Provs. to the Punjab for employment on the Indus Valley Railway.

12. Mr. H. J. Wilson, exec. engr., 3rd grade, and Mr. R. F. Stein, asst. engr., 2nd grade, are transf'd. from the Central Provs. to Hyderabad for employment on the Hyderabad Railway Survey.

#### MILITARY.

BROWN, Lieut. W. H., staff corps, from 2nd wing subalt. 14th N.I., to be adjt. of 41st N.I., v. Wemyss, whose services have been placed at disposal of Govt. Dated Oct. 22.

MACKAY, Capt. A. F., to be interpreter in 92nd foot, v. Capt. Williams, late 64th N.I., dec. Dated Oct. 25.

PHILLPOTTS—GIFFORD.—Lieut. H. F. Phillpotts, to be capt. in R.H.A., from Oct. 1; Lieut. H. F. Gifford to capt. in 4th hussars, from Oct. 23.

THOMPSON, Lieut. D. H., 1st squad. subalt., to be adjt. 13th Bengal cav., v. Pennington, who vacates, on prom. to rank of capt. Dated Oct. 22.

TUTE—STREET—LANG.—Official notification has been received of the underment. officers having, on their recent prom., been posted to battalions of their regts. specified:—11th foot: Major T. B. Tute, Capt. E. L. Street, 1st battn., and Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2nd battn.

WILSON—SPOTTISWOODE.—In anticipation of the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., the names of the underment. officers are to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the depots of their regts., published in G.O.C.C. of Oct. 4:—Lieut. G. H. Wilson, 26th foot; Lieut. L. L. Spottiswoode, 107th foot.

YOUNG—HORNE—NEDHAM.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 1,048, of Oct. 13, the foll. postings of officers of the Judge Advocate gen.'s Dept. will take effect from the date of Mr. W. G. Romaine assuming charge of the office of Judge Advocate gen. in India:—Lieut. col. J. N. Young, dep. judge advocate, from the Pres. div. and eastern frontier dist., to the Lahore div.; Major J. C. Horne, dep. judge advocate, from the Lahore div., to the Pres. div. and eastern frontier dist.; Major C. Nedham, to continue to offic. as dep. judge advocate in the Pres. div. and eastern frontier dist.

#### MEDICAL.

MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. F. M., offic. house surg. of the Med. College Hospital, services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the military dept. Oct. 26.

WAGHORN, Surg. A. B., is apptd. to the med. charge of 3rd N.I. at Peshawur, and directed to join on the expiration of his present leave. Oct. 15.

DRESS OF REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.—The Commander-in-Chief desires it to be understood, that the new dress trowsers with gold and crimson lace stripes are not to be worn with the shell jacket by regimental officers on any occasion.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.—With reference to G. O. No. 251 of 1866, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify, with the sanction of Government, that Calcutta and Barrackpore will henceforth be the head quarters stations of the inspecting veterinary surgeon Lower Circle, instead of Calcutta and Darjeeling.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 4th inst.:—2nd Capt. G. F. Blackwood, royal art.; Lieuts. J. W. Ottley, J. L. Macpherson, and G. Hildebrand, royal engr.; Cornet W. Beddingfield, 7th hussars; Ensign A. K. Macpherson, 1st batt. 6th foot; Lieut. W. B. Wade, 26th foot; Ensign E. M. Dougherty, 26th foot; Lieut. F. Barnston, 55th foot; Ensign A. J. Corse-Scott, 79th foot; Capt. E. A. Illingworth, 85th foot; Lance corporal J. Smith, 85th foot; Lieut. R. F. Darvall, 92nd foot; Lieut. G. P. F. Byng, 105th foot; Lieut. A. J. Stead, general list, inf.; Asst. surgeon K. M. Downie, M.B., and Asst. surgeon F. M. Mackenzie, Indian medical service; Asst. apothecary H. Crow, sub medical department; Sergeant T. MacEwan, barrack department. Mr. W. Hosking, assistant engineer, Ramgunga Canal, passed the lower standard examination in Hindoostanee on Oct. 4. Lieut. F. V. Corbett, R.E., assistant engineer 1st grade, officiating executive engineer, Ramgunga Doab Canal, passed the D.S. examination in Hindoostanee on Sept. 30. Lieut. T. Gracey, assistant engineer 1st grade, passed, on Oct. 9, the prescribed departmental standard examination in Hindoostanee. Mr. J. R. Hallett, Bengal civil service, having obtained a degree of honour in the Bengali language, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000. The undermentioned members of the Bengal civil service, having obtained certificates of high proficiency in the languages mentioned opposite their respective names, have each been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000:—Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, in Bengali; and Mr. R. F. Rampini, in Ooryah. Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, assistant engineer 1st grade, 7th division, Grand Trunk Road, has passed the examination in Hindustani according to the departmental standard prescribed in Government of India's Circular No. 62 of July 4, 1867.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civil servants obtained furlough to Europe, on medical certificate and leave of absence, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. Hair, executive engineer, northern division, Ganges Canal, at present officiating executive engineer, 1st division, Agra Canal, to Europe for twelve months, on private affairs, and is also granted one month's preparatory leave from Nov. 1. Mr. D. A. Cameron, extra assistant commissioner, Bhundara, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, from Dec. 10, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Rev. E. J. Tandy, a junior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, has been granted an extension of leave for six months. Rev. J. Roberts, junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, has been granted preparatory leave for a period of ten months, with effect from May 4 last. Mr. G. C. Kilby, of the subordinate executive service, has been granted an extension of leave for six months. Capt. M. Tweedie, district superintendent of police, Lucknow, has one month's leave from Oct. 9, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe. Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, C.S., is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months, commencing from Feb. 17 last, the date of his departure for India, in lieu of the special leave for six months granted under orders of Jan. 27 last. The privilege leave, for one month, granted to Mr. W. Jacob, officiating conservator of forests, Central Provinces, dated Oct. 6, is cancelled at his own request. The portion of the above notification appointing Capt. Jarrett to officiate as conservator of forests during Mr. Jacob's absence on leave is also cancelled. Mr. D. Kirwan, executive engineer, Indus Canals, has privilege leave for one month, from Oct. 4. Capt. W. L. N. Knyvett, district superintendent of police, Moorshedabad, is allowed three months' leave. Mr. W. F. Macdonell, judge of Nuddea, has leave for one month.

MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. E. G. Feun, 49th foot, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Ens. A. W. M. Kyrle, 55th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. G. Gosselin, 76th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. G. J. S. Smith, 85th foot, to Bombay, from Oct. 22 to Nov. 22. Capt. G. F. Robertson, 93rd foot, to the hills north of Deyrah, from Sept. 29 to Nov. 30. Capt. H. F. Hornsby, 102nd foot, to Madras and Bombay, from Nov. 20 to Feb. 25, 1870, on private affairs. Lieut. W. A. C. Stuart-Menteth, 106th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, from Oct. 15, and thence to England. Lieutenant J. Fraser, 28th native infantry, to Murree and Huzara, from October 14 to December 13. Capt. R. Soames, 4th hussars, to remain at Simla, from Sept. 10 to Oct. 15. Cornet C. L. Reade, 7th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Ensign N. Vibart, to Bombay, for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Lieut. R. B. C. Daubeny, 36th foot, to remain at Bombay, from Oct. 1 to 31. Col. H. C. Browster, commanding 76th foot, to England, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. G. T. Beasley, 102nd foot, to Kamptec, from Nov. 10, 1869, to Feb. 10, 1870, on private affairs. Lieut. col. A. O. Wood, staff corps, to Nynce Tal, from June 2 to Oct. 15. Maj.

F. J. Stephenson (2nd in command 7th N.I.), to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to embarkation on furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Major E. P. Lloyd, to Calcutta and Assam, on private affairs, from Oct. 31 to Dec. 31, in extension. Capt. R. B. Hill, 1st Bengal cavalry, to remain at Simla, from Oct. 16 to Dec. 15. Capt. D. J. Stewart, 8th N.I., to Bombay, from Oct. 2 to 31. Major J. H. Blanshard, invalid establishment, to Bombay, for one month, from Dec. 1. In continuation of G.O.C.C. of Nov. 4, the following medical officers are detailed for duty with troops proceeding to England, via Bombay, during the cold season:—Assistant surgeon S. Fuller, 4th hussars; J. Atkinson, 1st battalion 3rd foot; and C. W. Barroll, 1st battalion 11th foot. Surgeon W. H. Price, 1st battalion 14th foot. Assistant surgeons J. Murray, 93rd foot; and T. M. Kirkwood, 102nd foot. Staff assistant surgeons S. Doak, T. G. Bolster, E. F. Boulton, W. Jay, C. Smith, W. Hillman, and R. C. C. Hickson, medical department.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BLAIR, W. T., to act as coll. and mag. of the Madras district. Nov. 2.  
BOYD, J. E., to act as asst. superint. of police, 2nd class. Nov. 2.  
BROCKMAN, J. G. B., to be probationary asst. superint. of police, 2nd class, in Bellary. Nov. 2.  
CADELL, Lieut. col. R., R.A., comsy. of ordnance, Fort St. George, resumed charge of the stationery depot on Oct. 25 from Lieut. Lockhart.  
CANNAN—BAYLY—Lieut. col. A. Cannan, comdt. 16th regt. N.I., and Major N. F. Bayly, brigade major, to be town commissioners for carrying out in the town of Bellary, in the Bellary district, the purposes of the Towns Improvement Act during the year beginning May 1 last, and ending April 30, 1870. [office on Oct. 30.]  
DALRYMPLE, H. D. E., master attendant, Madras, resumed charge of the FANE, E. G. R., acting third member of the board of revenue, to act as 2nd member during employ. of Hon. G. S. Forbes on other duty. Nov. 2.  
FARMER, H. R., asst. to coll. and mag. of the district of Coimbatore, is invested with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class. Nov. 2.  
GOODRICH, H. St. A., deputy director of revenue settlement, to be a sub coll. in the district of Salem, his jurisdiction extending only to cases connected with the survey and settlement. Nov. 2.  
IRVINE, G. D., acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, to be a town comr., for carrying out in the town of Tuticorin, in the Tinnevely dist., the purposes of the Towns' Improvement Act, during the year beginning May 1, 1869, and ending April 30, 1870.  
MASON, Capt. E. M., to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Cuddapah, during the absence of Lieut. Chrystie on leave. Nov. 2.  
MILLER, J., administrator gen., Madras, resumed charge of the office from Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, Nov. 1.  
POWELL, C., to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Nellore, during employ. of Lieut. Young on other duty. Nov. 2.  
ROBINSON, W., acting 2nd member of the board of revenue, to act as 1st member, during absence of Mr. Sim on leave. Nov. 2.  
ROSS, H. T., to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Godavery district, during absence of Lieut. Whitlock on leave. Nov. 2. [Nov. 2.]  
SULLIVAN, W. J. A., to act as asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, in Kurnool.  
THORNHILL, G., to act as 3rd member of the board of revenue, during employment of Mr. Fane on other duty. Nov. 2.  
TILLARD, Lieut. G. H., staff corps, to act as supt. of police in Trichinopoly, during absence of Blair on leave. Nov. 2.

### MILITARY.

ALEXANDER—GROVES.—The following removals are ordered:—Capt. F. M. Alexander, cadre 8th light cav., from attd. 4th light cav. to attd. 18th hussars. Lieut. (brevet capt.) H. G. DeL. Groves, cadre 7th light cav., from attd. 4th light cav. to attd. 18th hussars. Dated Oct. 18.  
BREKTON, Capt. W. T. (recent prom.), qrmr. 4th N.I., is permitted to retain his appt. as a special case. Oct. 19.  
DALRYMPLE.—The appt. in G.O.G. Oct. 12, No. 330, of Cornet R. G. E. Dalrymple to act as adjt. of the gov.'s body guard, is without prejudice to his appt. as acting A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor. [Oct. 19.]  
DAVIDSON, Lieut. W. L., is transfd. from No. 1 to B batt. 20th brig. R.A.  
FAUNCE, Capt. E., staff corps, is apptd. offg. adjt. 28th N.I. Oct. 19.  
NOTT—MACINTIRE.—Brig. gen. H. Nott, of the 2nd class, to be a brig. gen. of the 1st class. Order dated Nov. 2. Col. A. W. Macintire, c.b., of the royal (Madras) art., to be a brig. gen., 2nd class. Order dated Nov. 2. No. 361. [of commission Oct. 25.]  
PASKE, Sen. lieut. J. C., 14th regt. N.I., to be capt., v. Crewe, dec. Date  
RIACH, Lieut. col. W. A., staff corps, is apptd. to be 2nd in com. and wing officer, 31st light inf., but to continue to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 30th N.I., v. Grant, who vacates. Dated Oct. 14.  
SINGER—AUCHINLECK—DICKENSON.—H.R.H. the Field-Marshal C. in C. has approved of the undermentioned officers being posted on their recent promotion to the batts. of their regt. specified opposite their names, Oct. 19:—Lieut. G. H. Singer, 10th foot, to the 2nd batt.; Lieut. D. Auchinleck, 21st foot, to the 2nd batt.; Surg. Dickenson is removed to the 2nd light cav.  
WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. H. M., 2nd batt. 24th foot, proceeding with details to Wellington, will do duty at the convalescent depot at that station. Oct. 14.

### PROMOTIONS IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the ordnance department:—  
Sub cond. F. Clark, ord. dept., prom. to acting cond., Oct. 1, during abs. in Eur., on m.c., of Cond. Bay.

Qrmr. serg. J. McCann, body guard, prom. to acting sub cond., Oct. 1, during the abs. in Eur., on m.c., of Cond. Bay.

Cond. J. Burke, ord. dept., prom. to acting dep. asst. comy., Oct. 20, during the abs. on m.c. of Capt. T. R. Ardagh, dep. comy. of ord.

Sub cond. T. Mellor, ord. dept., prom. to acting cond., Oct. 20, during the abs. on m.c. of Capt. T. R. Ardagh, dep. comy. of ord.

Store serg. J. Glen, ord. dept., prom. to acting sub cond., Oct. 20, during abs. on m.c. of Capt. T. R. Ardagh, dep. comy. of ord.

### MEDICAL.

BOALTH, W. H., is admitted as an asst. surg. on the Madras estab., in conformity with his appt. (Madras G.O.G., Oct. 19, 1869, No. 345) by the Home Govt., with effect from Oct. 21, the date of his arrival at Madras.  
HOUSTON.—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty, by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—Surg. J. Houston, M.D., asst. civil surg. and chemical examiner to the Mysore administration; arrived at Madras Oct. 21.

RIDINGS, Surg. J. S., M.D., 8th N.I., is permitted to exchange his appt. with Asst. surg. J. McPherson, M.D., 14th N.I. Oct. 15.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The following officers have leave of absence:—Lieut. col. C. J. Bradley, staff corps, doing duty under orders of officer commanding northern district, from Oct. 9 to Feb. 9, to Madras and Bangalore, on medical certificate. Capt. J. McDougall, staff corps, for six months, on private affairs, to Madras and Neilgherries, from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as acting cantonment magistrate of Cannanore. Capt. (Brevet major) G. C. Close, 45th foot, to England, via the overland route, on medical certificate.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Capt. G. A. Phipps, master attendant, Tuticorin, for 15 months, to proceed to Europe under Section 11 and 20, Clause I. of the Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Conductor Haddock, supervisor of the 2nd grade, six months' leave on medical certificate, under the regulations of 1854. The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted on Aug. 10, to Mr. F. J. James, 1st assistant to the military secretary to Government, is cancelled at his own request. Privilege leave of absence to Capt. W. E. Lockhart, R.A., acting commissary of ordnance, third class, in the Grand Arsenal, for sixty days, from Oct. 28, or date of departure. Privilege leave of absence to Conductor J. Lyddy, attached to the Arsenal, Fort St. George, for one month, from date of departure. Forty days' privilege leave has been granted to Talook Overseer Meershemshodeen, from the date of quitting his station. Sick leave for twenty days, from Oct. 12, is granted to Mr. J. E. Prout, overseer, Hoovinudgully Talook, Hospett Range, Bellary district. Leave to Mr. H. J. Simpson, inspector of police, Vizagapatam, for six weeks, under sections 16 and 20 of the revised uncovenanted service absentee rules. Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Capt. H. W. Blair, acting superintendent of police, Trichinopoly, for three months.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

BLACK, Lieut. W. C., to be supy. asst. supt. in the Nassick revision survey. Nov. 9.  
CHATFIELD, K. M., B.A., has been app. to act as educational insp., Central div., from the date of Mr. Hughlings joining his appt. Nov. 9.  
DOWDEN, Capt. T. F., is reapp. to the P.W. dept. as an exec. engr., 3rd grade, and is app. to act as asst. consulting engr. for railways, from Oct. 18. Capt. Dowden, acting asst. consulting engr. for railways, assu. charge of his duties on Oct. 18.  
DRAPER, W., acting educational insp., Central div., has been app. educational insp. in Khandeish, Nassick, and Nuggur, as a separate charge. Nov. 9.  
GAMBLE.—FARRAN.—H. Gamble, Esq., took over charge of the office of official assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors from G. H. Farran, Esq., M.A., on Oct. 9, and the latter resu. charge of the office of head asst. in the Prothonotary's office on the same day.  
HUGHLINGS, J. P., B.A., having ret. from Europe, has been app. to act as Principal and Professor of Logic, Elphinstone College. Nov. 10.  
KNOWLES, W., conductor, to act as asst. marine storekeeper, Bombay marine, Oct. 1 inclusive, v. Dep. comy. and lieut. C. Christian, to Europe.  
LARCUM, G., is app. polit. agent for the State of Jinjeera. Nov. 10.  
LA TOUCHE, Capt. W. P., to act as dist. supt. of police in the Ahmedabad dist., upon the departure of Capt. Segrave. Nov. 9.  
LYON and HUNTER, Messrs., respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of judge and session judge of Rutnagherry, Nov. 1.  
PHILLPOTS, S. H., to act as judge and session judge of Shikarpoor, Nov. 9.  
PINHEY, R. H., to act as judicial comr. in Sind, and judge of the Sudder Court in that province, v. the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill. Nov. 6.  
ROGERS, A., revenue and police comr., Northern div., having returned to the Presy. Nov. 8, the unexpired portion of the furlough, for eighteen months, granted him from May 12, 1868, is cancelled.  
TREMENEERE, Major gen. C. W., c.b., received charge of the office of the chief engr., Presy. div., from Col. Kendall, R.E., Nov. 1.

### MILITARY.

CAMERON, R., acting conductor, to revert to the grade of sub conductor from Oct. 18, the date on which Dep. asst. comsy. W. Wild rejoined the commissariat dept. from the transport train office. No. 995.



**DE RENNICK.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 2, apptg. Cornet E. F. J. de Rennick to act as interpreter to the 3rd hussars, with effect from Aug. 29, during Cornet Berkeley's absence on leave. No. 1,004.

**FORBES.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 19, apptg. Capt. Forbes, qmr., to offic. as wing officer, 11th regt. N.I., in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Hume.

**GAYE.**—With reference to G.O.C. No. 982 of Oct. 25, Col. Gaye, R.H.A., will (temp.) relieve Col. Wallace, c.b., as member and president of the committee therein appointed. No. 1,006, Nov. 1.

**HUNT.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 1, directing Lieut. Hunt, wing subalt., to offic. as adjt. 5th N.L.I., in addition to his own duties, v. Chambers, on m.c.

**MALCOLM,** Major gen. Sir G., K.C.B., staff corps, comdg. Sind div., returned to duty, by permission of Secy. of State for India, on Oct. 23. No. 994.

**MORAY,** Capt., qmr. 28th regt. N.I., having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his regt. No. 971A. [No. 1,037, Nov. 5.]

**MORRIS,** Major G. S., cadre 15th regt. N.I., is placed on gen. duty, Poona.

**THORNTON,** Major N. B., offic. adjt. 16th N.I., performed the duties of qmr. in addition to his own, from Sept. 15 to 30 inclusive. No. 1,001.

**WOODHOUSE.**—MORSE.—Sind frontier field force order confd., dated Oct. 22, making the foll. arrangements in the 30th regt. N.I. or Jacob's Rifles, with effect from the 21st idem:—Capt. R. R. Woodhouse, offic. qmr., to offic. as wing officer, and Lieut. W. J. Morse, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as adjt., in addition to their respective duties. No. 1,024.

#### MEDICAL.

**HANNAGAN,** Asst. surg. J. H., to temp. med. charge of E battery 9th brig. R.H.A. No. 1,019, Nov. 5.

**HULSEBERG,** Staff Surg. J. W., is appd. to the med. charge of the Colaba Sanitarium. No. 1,031, Nov. 5.

**JAMES,** Surg. R. W., M.D., civil surg., to med. charge of the Lock Hospital at Aden. Nov. 5.

**OLDEN,** Staff Asst. surg. D. L., is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British troops in this presidency, from Nov. 1, the date of his arrival at Bombay. Staff Asst. surg. Olden is posted to the Presidency circle for general duty. Nov. 6.

**PLOMLEY,** Vet. surg. F., E brigade R.H.A., to proceed to Mhow on duty, and travel expeditiously by rail and dak. No. 1,012, Nov. 5.

**ROYLE,** Asst. surg. A., is appd. to med. charge of D battery 9th brigade R.A. Nov. 5.

**WILLIAMSON,** Staff Asst. surg. J., is transfd. from Poona to Mhow div. of the army, for duty at Indore, v. Staff Asst. surg. Sherlock. Asst. surg. Williamson will accompany, and do duty with, the 1st batn. 8th foot as far as Mhow. No. 1,007.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### APPOINTMENTS.—BRITISH OFFICERS.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Nov. 10.*—The following general order, by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, is published:—  
No. 299.

Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 23.

The attention of British officers holding staff appointments in this Presidency is invited to the orders indicated below.\*

2. Officers who are allowed, under the existing regulations, to continue in their appointments on the departure of their regiments to England, in order to complete their five years' tour of service on the staff, should observe the instructions contained in para. 4 of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State's despatch of Dec. 30, 1865, No. 390.†

3. Those who have to vacate their staff situations under similar circumstances must rejoin their regimental head quarters in sufficient time to embark with their corps for England.

Staff officers vacating their appointments, in consequence of their regiment being transferred to another Presidency, will rejoin it on being relieved by the officers appointed in their place.

In both instances their staff appointments will be considered to be vacant from the date their regiment leaves its station, en route to England or to another Presidency, as the case may be.

**MOVEMENT OF TROOPS, POONA HORSE.**—The Government general order No. 924, of Oct. 9, is cancelled, owing to the relief of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry having been countermanded.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES (CIVIL).**—The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State for India members of her Majesty's civil service, on the Bombay establishment, reported their arrival in Bombay on the dates specified against their names:—  
Mr. T. S. Hamilton; Nov. 6. Messrs. A. Wingate, W. Lee-Warner, E. G. H. Fulton, H. R. Cooke, C. P. B. Wiltshire; Nov. 8.

**RETURNED TO DUTY (MILITARY).**—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—Major gen. C. W. Tremenhore, c.b., royal engineers, chief engineer, Presidency division; Oct. 30. Lieut. col. H. T. Briggs, staff corps, 2nd in command 6th N.I.; Oct. 23. Surg. G. E. Seward, Bombay medical establishment; Oct. 30.

\* Queen's Regulations, para. 224.  
Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 152, dated 16th May, 1865, published in G.G.O. No. 614, dated 20th June following. (See page 129 S.O. 1865.) [a]  
Despatch from ditto, No. 390, dated 30th December, 1865, published in G.G.O. No. 247 of 12th March, 1866. (G.O. No. 73, dated 20th April, 1866.) [b]  
Despatch from ditto, No. 133, dated 30th June, 1866, published in G.G.O. No. 781 of 17th September following. (G.O. No. 225, dated 16th October, 1866.) [c]  
G.O. No. 230, dated 26th September, 1867. [d]  
G.G.O. No. 572, dated 11th June, 1868. (G.O. No. 220, dated 6th July, 1868.) [e]  
† It will rest with the officers affected by this decision to take means for ascertaining whether their remaining in India after the departure of the regiments meets with the approval of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES (MILITARY).**—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard (Nov. 9):—Lieuts. E. Lloyd and T. A. F. Leader, 108th foot; Capt. H. Farquharson, 1st battalion 8th foot; Capt. T. E. Stewart and Schoolmaster G. Holland, 1st battalion 21st foot; Lieuts. H. J. Rawle and A. B. Stopford, 14th brigade R.A.

**CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.**—The following furloughs have been granted (Nov. 8):—Mr. C. Keating, superintendent of Kurrachee telegraph station, to Europe, on medical certificate, for twelve months. Mr. A. Taylor, deputy commissioner of customs, salt, and opium, Southern division, for six months, to England, on private affairs. Lieut. J. L. Fagan, assistant superintendent, revenue survey and assessment, Southern Maratha country, for two months. Mr. G. T. Giertzon, district superintendent of police at Dharwar, for three months. The two years' furlough granted to Mr. W. H. Propert, extra 1st assistant collector, in charge of Punch Mehals, is to have effect from Nov. 20; Mr. Propert is allowed preparatory leave for eight days.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, unless otherwise specified:—  
—Capt. J. B. Strutt, 3rd regt. N.I., from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, preparatory to proceeding to Europe. Lieut. Bernard, E brigade R.H.A., from date of embarkation to England, via Egypt. Lieut. G. Craufurd, 14th brigade R.A., from date of embarkation to England, via Egypt. Lieut. McG. Skinner, 18th brigade R.A., from date of embarkation to England, via Egypt. Ridingmaster R. Stoyell, 14th brigade R.A., from date of embarkation to England via Egypt. Capt. A. Stokes, 38th foot, to proceed to England by the overland route; this officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjutant general, Horse-guards. Major E. G. Campbell, Madras staff corps, to Europe for two years.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

November 23.

**4th Hussars.**—Capt. H. Jennings has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Nov. 24.

**5th Lancers.**—Staff Asst. surg. A. Neill to be asst. surg., v. G. C. Dunn, deceased; Nov. 24.

**21st Hussars.**—Asst. surg. L. Corban, M.D., from 49th foot, to be asst. surg., v. J. Corbett, M.B., dec.; Nov. 24.

**Royal Artillery.**—Second Capt. J. R. King to be adjt., v. D. R. Cameron, who resigns the adjutancy only; Nov. 24. Second Capt. A. M. Rawlins (late Madras), to be adjt., v. H. M. Finlay, prom.; Nov. 10. Lieut. O. F. Le Mottee to be second capt., v. D. R. Cameron, seconded on appointment to the charge of one of the departments for the administration of public affairs in the North-West Territories of the dominion of Canada; Lieut. E. Downes has been permitted to resign his commission; Nov. 24.

**Royal Engineers.**—The date of the commission of Lieut. H. M. Chambers is 15th, not 16th, January, 1867, as stated in *Gazette* of 16th inst.

**5th Foot.**—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. J. C. Bartley to be lieut. col., without purchase, v. Brevet col. J. A. V. Kirkland, who retires upon full pay; Capt. A. E. Ross to be major, without purchase, v. Brevet Lieut. col. Bartley; Nov. 24.

**10th Foot.**—G. B. Paton, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Wilson, transfd. to 69th foot; Nov. 24.

**38th Foot.**—For Ensign A. R. Porter, from 100th foot, to be ensign, v. E. F. F. Cuppage, deceased, as stated in the *Gazette* of Oct. 19, read Ensign A. R. Porter, from 69th foot, to be ensign, v. E. F. F. Cuppage, whose appointment, by purchase, on June 23, has been cancelled; Oct. 20. Staff Asst. surg. J. H. Hughes, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. J. E. Clark, apptd. to the staff; Nov. 24.

**49th Foot.**—Staff Asst. surg. C. W. Watling to be asst. surg., v. L. Corban, M.D., appointed to 21st hussars; Nov. 24.

**76th Foot.**—Ensign A. W. Proudfoot, from 13th foot, to be ensign, v. Egerton, promoted; Nov. 24.

**96th Foot.**—Ensign E. R. Cooper, from 35th foot, to be ensign, v. Green, transferred to 29th foot; Nov. 24.

**103rd Foot.**—Lieut. E. C. Showers to be adjt., v. Lieut. A. A. Godwin, who resigns that appointment; Oct. 8.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Asst. surg. R. Waters, M.D., to be staff surg.; Asst. surg. J. E. Clark, from 38th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. J. H. Hughes, M.D., apptd. to 38th foot; Nov. 24.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. A. V. Kirkland, retired upon full pay, late 5th foot, to have the honorary rank of major gen.; Nov. 24.

Lieut. col. J. W. Playfair, royal (late Bombay) engineers, having served the qualifying period in his present rank, to be colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866; Oct. 24.

Lieut. col. O. E. Rothney, Bengal staff corps, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866; Oct. 28.

November 30.

**5th Lancers.**—Ensign St. J. F. Michell, from 23rd foot, to be cornet, v. Macnamara, prom.; Dec. 1.

**Royal Artillery.**—Lieut. col. and Brev. col. R. O'Connell to be col., v. H. S. Rowan, c.b., removed as a general officer; Capt. and Brevet major O. B. B. Woolsey to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. O'Connell; Second Capt. E. C. Bolton to be capt., v. Brevet major Woolsey; Nov. 15. Second Capt. O. H. A. Nicolls to be capt., v. J. S. Stirling, placed under tempo-

rary half-pay; Dec. 1. Lieut. H. W. Isacke to be second capt., v. Second Capt. and Adj. S. A. Bazalgette, dec.; Nov. 15. Lieut. P. F. Gallway to be second capt., v. E. C. Bolton; Nov. 24. Lieut. H. O. F. Ellis to be second capt., v. Nicolls; Lieut. F. H. Wheatley has been perm. to resign his commission; Dec. 1.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers to be altered as follows, viz.: Second Capt. J. P. Nolan to Sept. 25. Second Capt. O. F. Le Motte to Oct. 30. Acting Vet. Surg. J. E. Elphick to be vet. surg., v. Hanly, transfd. to 4th dragoon guards; July 14.

**Royal Engineers.**—The undermentioned lieutenant, employed in the Public Works Department in India, to be seconded, but not to be succeeded in his corps, viz.: W. F. Richardson; Sept. 10.

23rd Foot.—Ensign R. T. Webber to be lieut., by purchase, v. A. J. Hutchinson, who retires; St. J. F. Michell, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Webber; Dec. 1.

41st Foot.—Ensign J. O. C. Moller to be lieut., by purchase, v. J. W. Thackeray, who retires; J. O. Quirk, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Moller; Dec. 1.

48th Foot.—Capt. W. H. Knight to be major, by purchase, v. W. R. Williamson, who retires; Lieut. W. T. Ellis to be capt., by purchase, v. Knight; Ensign C. T. G. Trotter to be lieut., by purchase, v. Ellis; F. A. Barber, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Trotter; Dec. 1.

68th Foot.—Lieut. L. Bolden to be capt., by purchase, v. C. E. Beatty-Pownall, who retires; Ensign H. C. Molyneux to be lieut., by purchase, v. Bolden; H. J. Tollemache, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Molyneux; Dec. 1.

#### BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Nov. 14, of Major gen. J. M'Coy, R.A., viz.:—Col. H. S. Rowan, C.B., R.A., to be major gen.; E. S. Gleig, half-pay, late 14th foot, to be lieut. col.; Capt. T. N. Woodall, half-pay, late 57th foot, and staff officer of pensioners, to be major; Nov. 15.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service, with the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866: Lieut. col. W. A. M. Barnard, 96th foot; Lieut. col. E. S. F. G. Dawson, 93rd foot; Nov. 29.

Paymaster F. G. F. Moore, 107th foot, to have the honorary rank of capt.; Aug. 23.

The undermentioned deputy inspectors general of hospitals, who retire upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of inspector general of hospitals: J. W. Chambers, M.D.; J. Mure, M.D.; Dec. 1.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

ARDAGH—At Rangoon, Oct., wife of Lieut. col. R. D. Ardagh, commissioner of Pegu, daughter.

BAINBRIDGE—At Darjeeling, Oct. 31, Mrs. A. J. Bainbridge, daughter.

BAYLEY—Nov. 2, wife of W. G. Bayley, M.A., assistant controller, public works department, daughter. [E.I.R., son.]

BENLIDGE—At Cawnpore, Nov. 4, wife of Mr. G. Benlidge, station-master BROWNLOW—At Meerut, Oct. 30, wife of Lieut. col. C. St. G. Brownlow, staff corps, son.

CLARTON—At Calcutta, Nov. 5, wife of Mr. H. Clarton, daughter.

COUNSELL—At Calcutta, Nov. 7, wife of Mr. T. A. Counsell, son.

DACOSTA—At Arrah, Nov. 5, wife of S. Dacosta, Judge, Small Cause Court, and sub-judge, zillah Shahabad, son.

DAVIES—At Dunesslin, Rangoon, Oct. 18, wife of Major H. N. Davies, B.S.C., Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Rangoon, son.

DAY—At Mercara, Oct. 24, wife of W. V. Davy, prematurely, son.

DOBSON—At Alipore, Oct. 31, wife of Mr. F. H. Dobson, daughter.

EVANS—At Buxa, Bhootan, Nov. 1, wife of Capt. H. M. Evans, 41st Bengal Infantry, daughter. [son, son.]

FARQUHARSON—At Elembazar, Beerbhoom, Nov. 3, wife of W. Farquhar-Fletcher—At Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill, Nov. 6, wife of D. Fletcher, son.

FOOTE—At Nynee Tal, Nov. 2, wife of Capt. F. B. Foote, 16th (Lucknow) Regiment N.I., son. [daughter.]

FORBES—At Calcutta, Nov. 5, wife of Major H. T. Forbes, Staff Corps, son.

FLOWER—At Bombay, Nov. 6, wife of E. W. Flower, son. [son.]

FREEMAN—At Mooltan, Oct. 22, wife of W. H. Freeman, Punjab Railway, son.

HANNAGAN—At Calcutta, Nov. 6, wife of W. J. Hannagan, son.

JACKSON—At Bangalore, Nov. 3, wife of Conductor W. Jackson, sappers and miners, daughter. [partment, son.]

KELLY—At Calcutta, Oct. 22, wife of F. W. Kelly, revenue survey de-LANGMORE—At Murree, Oct. 28, wife of Lieut. col. E. G. Langmore, Bengal Staff Corps, son.

MAYNE—At Madras, Oct. 31, wife of Lieut. col. J. E. Mayne, daughter.

MOIR—At Meerut, Nov. 1, wife of Dr. Moir, civ. surg., daughter.

NEWING—At Calcutta, Oct. 20, wife of R. D. Newing, daughter.

NIELSEN—At Nynee Junction, E.I.R., Oct. 26, wife of N. C. Nielsen, stationmaster, daughter.

PAYNE—At Barrackpore, Nov. 4, wife of H. F. Payne, son.

ROBERTSON—At Hazareebaugh, Nov. 2, wife of V. S. Robertson, Bengal police, daughter.

ROCHFORD—At Monghyr, Nov. 6, wife of M. B. Rochford, son, prematurely.

SAMUEL—At Chandernagore, Nov. 2, wife of J. Samuel, E.I. Railway, Electric Telegraph Department, daughter.

SELBACH—At Alipore, Nov. 4, wife of W. Selbach, son.

SHERLOCK—At Etawah, Nov. 5, wife of T. T. Sherlock, civil surgeon, son.

SPURGEON—At Murree, Oct. 24, wife of C. P. Spurgeon, capt. 36th regt., daughter.

SYMONDS—At Madras, Nov. 3, wife of W. A. Symonds, of the Revenue Settlement Department, son. [Railway, son.]

THOMPSON—At Simla, Oct. 27, wife of Corrie Reeves Thompson, Delhi

TURNER—At Lower Colaba, Nov. 8, wife of William Turner, press supt., Public and Railway Departments, Secretariat, son.

VAN HOMRIGH—At Saugor, Central Provinces, Oct. 31, wife of Capt. P. A. Van Homrigh, Madras staff corps, son. [daughter.]

WILKINS—At Calcutta, Oct. 29, wife of Rev. W. J. Wilkins, L.M.S.,

WILSON—At Shillong, Oct. 28, wife of Capt. Wilson, R.A., son.

WRIGHT—At Trichinopoly, Nov. 3, wife of W. E. Wright, son.

#### MARRIAGES.

BAINBRIDGE—COLLINS.—At Simla, Nov. 4, Major F. T. Bainbridge, 3rd Sikh inf., to Ann, daughter of Surg. major Collins, Bengal med. serv.

BAINES—HOWARD.—At Futtebghur, Oct. 26, Lieut. J. E. Baines, 105th L.I., to Mary A. E., daughter of Col. E. W. E. Howard.

BOYD—HEALEY.—At Calcutta, Nov. 4, J. Boyd, of County Wexford, to Mary J., relict of the late D. P. Healey, of Almorah.

CLARK—TAYLOR.—At All Saints' Church, Lucknow, Oct. 14, Major E. G. Clark, Bengal S.C., to Edith E., daughter of J. Taylor, of Stockwell.

DANIEL—CANNON.—At the Kirk, Calcutta, Nov. 4, Capt. Daniel to Mary C. E., daughter of the late Captain F. W. Cannon, marine assistant commissioner of Arracan.

DRURY—CHERRY.—At St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, Nov. 4, Lieut. col. A. Drury, dep. qmr. gen. at Madras, to Adelaide K., daughter of the late J. W. Cherry, M.C.S.

ELIAS—DOWNING.—At Calcutta, Nov. 6, Michael B. Elias, notary public, Allahabad, to Eugenie M., widow of the late W. P. Downing, notary public, Calcutta.

L'ESTRANGE—STROUD.—At Calcutta, Nov. 4, E. J. L'Estrange to F. A., daughter of Lieut. Stroud, of Barrackpore.

MILBURN—FORSYTH.—At Sunawur, Oct. 14, J. Milburn, sub-conductor, ordnance dept., to Cecilia Forsyth, of the Lawrence Asylum.

PORTER—BROOKS.—At Mussorie, Oct. 16, F. W. Porter, Bengal Civil Service, to Blanche E. L., daughter of A. H. Brooks, of Calcutta.

SOUTH—BURN.—At Bandora, Nov. 18, W. South to Isabella J., daughter of the late J. F. Burn.

STEEL—DRUMMOND.—At Kidderpore, Nov. 8, E. H. Steel, lieut. R.A., to Emmeline M. E., daughter of late Major gen. H. Drummond, 3rd B.C.

WHITE—KING.—At Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Oct. 22, C. White, C.E., zillah engineer H.H. the Nizam's service, to Elizabeth G., daughter of Dr. H. W. King, asst. surg. H.H. the Nizam's service.

#### DEATHS.

BEATTY—At Peshawur, Nov. 2, Lieut. R. L. Beatty, H.M.'s 88th Regiment, wing subaltern 25th P.L.I.

BLAKE—At Negapatam, Oct. 26, Laura A., relict of the late Augustus Blake, aged 30. [Bleazby, aged 7 months.]

BLEAZBY—At Agra, Nov. 5, Lionel Bernard, infant son of George B.

BOOTH—At Rauepsett, Nov. 2, Conductor David Booth, D.P.W., range officer, Wallaja, aged 60.

BROWN—At the Planters' Club, Mozufferpore, Henry G. Brown, indigo planter, Rajkund Factory, Tirhoot, aged 57.

COATES—At Ferozepore, Oct. 20, Rosa, wife of G. H. Coates, aged 32.

COOKE—At Peshawur, Oct. 20, infant daughter of R. A. Cooke, bandmaster 104th Bengal fusiliers (birth prematurely).

CORBITT—At Muttra, Nov. 1, wife of E. Corbitt, R.M., 11th (P.A.O.) hussars.

DRACUP—At Bombay, Nov. 7, Johanna, wife of Mr. W. Dracup, aged 43.

DUBBINS—On board the steamship *Hecla*, at sea, Sept. 15, Capt. H. Dubbins, aged 50.

IRWIN—At Madras, Nov. 2, Mr. J. H. Irwin, aged 30.

JOACHIM—At Hingolee, Deccan, Nov. 4, Mr. E. F. Joachim, civil surg., Bassim, West Berar, aged 48.

KIRKPATRICK—At Calcutta, Nov. 1, the wife of Mr. W. H. Kirkpatrick.

MACNAUGHTEN—At Roopacherra Tea Factory, Cachar, Oct. 19, D. Macnaughten, manager.

McLARDY—At Howrah, Nov. 2, Mr. Wm. McLardy, aged 47.

MONRO—At Agra, Oct. 25, Mr. J. Monro, of the Customs dept., aged 66.

MORISON—At Nynee Tal, N.W.P., Oct. 21, Clara, daughter of Mr. N. Morison, aged 9.

PATERSON—At sea, between Galle and Aden, on board S.S. *Deccan*, John Paterson, Esq., H.C.S., R.N.R., late supt. P. and O. S. N. Co., Calcutta.

PEREIRA—At Cochín, Oct. 30, Alice Philippa, daughter of Mr. J. F. Pereira, aged 2 months.

POUNDE—At Lingasogoor, H.M. the Nizam's Dominions, Nov. 4, Mr. George Pounce, ord. dept., Hyderabad contingent, aged 65.

SCOTT—At Madras, Oct. 31, Gertrude Norris, infant daughter of Capt. A. De C. Scott, royal engs.

SPURGEON—At Murree, Oct. 24, Caroline Dunsmure, wife of C. P. Spurgeon, Esq., capt. 36th regt.

STARKENBURGH—At Madras, Oct. 29, W. T. Starkenburgh, Esq., aged 71.

TAYLOR—At Deesa, Nov. 2, Brig. gen. McKillop Taylor, comdg. Deesa field brigade.

TYNDALL—In camp, near Kohat, Oct. 30, Graham Henry, eldest child of Capt. H. Tyndall, comdt. 2nd regt. P.I., aged 1 year and 11 months.

## Official Papers.

#### PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET GRANT FOR 1870-71.

The following resolution of the Government of India, dated Simla, October 21, 1869, is published:—

The Governor-general in Council observes that in Public Works Department Circular No. 82 of 1869 the ordinary grant for public works for 1870-71, excluding State expenditure on guaranteed railways and ordinary outlay on State railways, was fixed at 435 lakhs of rupees, distributed as follows:—

Military	125	Lakhs.
Agricultural	60	Lakhs.
Other Services—		Lakhs.
Civil buildings	60	
Communications	100	
Miscellaneous public improvements and tools and plant	10	
Establishment	80	
	250	
	435	

This total amount, however, must be held to include fifteen lakhs of rupees on account of payments likely to be made in England for stores for the Public Works Department, which, under orders that are likely to be issued shortly, will have to be incorporated in the Indian accounts as heretofore. From this total grant, according to a resolution of the Government of India, No. 1 A—G, dated October 7, 1869, provision will have to be made for the charges on account of military and civil buildings at Bombay, together with their due proportion of charges for establishment, which have heretofore been provided for by loan under the head "Bombay Special Fund."

The grant for extraordinary irrigation works for 1870-71, with its proportion of charges for establishment and tools and plant, is fixed at 180 lakhs. In addition to this will be the charge for the construction of State railways and such other\* objects as have been specially sanctioned by the Government of India as "extraordinary," the allotments for which will be determined, as usual, on actual demands.

The total grant to be distributed in these orders amount to 615 lakhs of rupees, as follows:—

Ordinary	435 lakhs.
Extraordinary	180 "

Total... 615 "

The Governor-General in Council now proceeds to notify the distribution of the aggregate allotment among the several Governments and administrations.

#### MILITARY.

The original grant for this head of service for the current year, including charges debitable to the Bombay Special Fund, was 240 lakhs of rupees. In passing orders on the Budget estimates, the total grant was reduced to 196 lakhs of rupees, and in the orders contained in Public Works Department Circular No. 82 of 1869 the total grant was still further reduced to 166 lakhs of rupees. For next year the grant, including the military works hitherto chargeable to the Bombay Special Fund, and value of stores to be supplied from England, has been fixed at 125 lakhs of rupees, which sum is distributed as follows, as compared with the grant for the current year:—

	Original grant, 1869-70.	Reduced grant, 1869-70.	Final reduced grant, 1869-70.	Grant, 1870-71.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Madras	9½	8	8	6
Bombay	45	40½	40½	30
Bengal	20	17	17	14
North-Western Provinces	26	21½	21½	17
Punjab	36	30	30	23
Central Provinces	14	11	11	8
British Burmah	5 8-10	4 4-5	4 4-5	3½
Oudh	8½	6½	6½	5
Hyderabad	5	4	4	3
Rajpootana	7	6	6	4
Central India	19	16	16	11
Port Blair	7-10	7-10	7-10	½
Total	196	166	166	125

#### AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The demands of the several Governments and Administrations under this head for 1870-71 aggregate Rs. 295½ lakhs; but the Governor general in Council considers that this is very much more than can be profitably spent during the year, and the demand is reduced to Rs. 240 lakhs, being fifteen lakhs more than was allowed for the current year, a large part of which it is now certain will not be required. The distribution of this grant, as compared with that for 1869-70, is as follows:—

	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Total.
	Grant 1869-70.	Grant 1870-71.	Grant 1870-71.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Madras	15	23	38
Bombay	30	27	57
Bengal	43	40	83
N.W. Provinces	34	35	69
Punjab	23	24	47
Central Provinces	5	6	11
British Burmah	—	—	—
Oudh	15	16	31
Rajpootana	—	—	—
Total	165	180	345

\* Works for the improvement of the Port of Calcutta, Madras, East Coast Canal.

† Agricultural extraordinary, including share of establishment and tools and plant ... 233 lakhs.

Agricultural ordinary, excluding ditto ... 62½ "

In order to prevent misconception, it may be explained that the grant for extraordinary irrigation works, which includes the value of stores expected to be received from England, is intended to provide for all works debitable to loan under the provisions of Public Works Department Circular No. 94 of 1867, including a proper share of the cost of establishment and tools and plant employed on such works. Also, it may be added that to this grant the Government of India will be prepared to make additions during the year, should the progress of approved works justify such a course, and financial considerations admit of it.

The grant under "ordinary" provides for all agricultural works debitable to revenue, including embankments in Bengal and British Burmah, and State outlay on guaranteed irrigation works in Madras; as also for the maintenance of agricultural works generally.

Special care will be needed, in the preparation of the Budget Estimate for 1870-71, to provide a fair proportion of the charges for establishment, and tools and plant from the grant for extraordinary irrigation works, the grant for establishments under "other services" having been so considerably reduced.

	Total.		Stores from England.	Establishments.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements and Tools and Plant.	Communications.		Civil Buildings.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.		1869-70.	1870-71.		1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Madras	Rs. 38,65,000	Rs. 36,50,000	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 11,50,000	Rs. 14,54,280	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 13,61,050	Rs. 9,00,000	Rs. 9,35,840	Rs. 9,00,000
Bombay	53,25,000	47,25,000	5,00,000	14,50,000	17,75,000	2,75,000	12,67,400	15,00,000	19,77,400	15,00,000
Bengal	56,76,000	50,40,000	4,00,000	14,80,000	18,37,000	3,03,000	18,82,000	14,00,000	16,54,000	14,00,000
N.W. Provinces	31,00,000	31,00,000	2,00,000	11,75,000	14,00,500	75,000	11,20,000	8,00,000	8,50,000	8,50,000
Punjab	33,25,000	28,25,000	2,00,000	10,75,000	13,75,000	1,00,000	12,41,500	10,00,000	5,72,700	4,50,000
Central Provinces	23,75,000	18,50,000	50,000	4,86,000	7,18,800	45,000	12,68,960	11,00,000	2,27,250	2,70,000
British Burmah	11,90,000	9,00,000	—	3,20,000	4,21,000	60,000	6,86,000	6,00,000	3,03,000	2,70,000
Oudh	1,50,000	1,00,000	—	2,55,000	3,47,000	10,000	3,60,000	3,60,000	37,000	2,75,000
Hyderabad	3,70,000	3,70,000	—	60,000	78,100	10,000	20,900	20,000	37,000	20,000
Rajpootana	10,60,000	10,60,000	—	1,25,000	1,60,240	6,000	2,53,800	2,00,000	73,360	40,000
Central India	1,25,000	1,25,000	—	3,85,000	5,05,000	25,000	7,12,000	6,00,000	98,000	50,000
Coorg	1,25,000	1,25,000	—	23,000	22,300	2,000	72,180	70,000	25,520	20,000
Port Blair	1,24,000	75,000	—	20,000	26,000	—	—	—	94,500	55,000
Total	2,88,65,000	2,50,00,000	15,00,000	80,00,000	1,01,21,920	10,00,000	1,02,11,780	85,00,000	78,75,570	60,00,000

OTHER SERVICES.  
The grant under this head for next year, including charges for civil buildings and establishment, heretofore debited to the Bombay Special Fund, and fifteen lakhs on account of stores from England, has been fixed at two hundred and fifty lakhs, and is distributed as follows, as compared with the reduced grant for the current year:—

The assumption that so large a reduction can be made in the grant for establishment is necessarily an arbitrary one, and if it cannot be effected to the full extent, the further amount that may be required to bring the aggregate estimate down to the total sum now passed will have to be obtained by transfer from the ordinary grants for other heads of service,

excepting military and agricultural. The several Governments and Administrations will, however, no doubt undertake at once the needful steps for a revision of their public works establishments to bring them into proper proportion with the grants now available.

It is to be understood that the several Governments and Administrations are expected to make suitable provision from the grant for civil buildings for works connected with the postal and telegraph departments. Proper schedules of the wants of these departments during 1870-71 will be circulated in due course, but the preparation of the Budget estimate should not be delayed for these.

## SUMMARY.

The Table attached to this resolution shows the total grant assigned to each province. The Budget estimates should now be framed accordingly, the following conditions being observed as usual :—

I. That the grant assigned to each province for military works must be considered to be fixed so far that it is not available for increasing the other grants, although, if the share assigned to any province be not required in full, it may be reduced, a corresponding reduction being made in the total of the budget estimate of that province.

II.—That in like manner the grant assigned for agricultural works classed under the heading "extraordinary," as defined in paragraph 8 of this resolution, is not to be diverted from that purpose.

III.—That the grant assigned for "ordinary agricultural works," as defined in paragraph 9 of this resolution, is only available for the specific object for which it has been given, and for "extraordinary agricultural works."

IV.—That the sum assigned for "other services" will be allotted by each Government and Administration, according to the requirements under each head, to civil buildings, communications, miscellaneous public improvements, repairs to works (not military and agricultural), tools and plant, and establishment, excepting that portion chargeable to extraordinary agricultural works.

V.—That the amount assigned for each of the main divisions of the allotment includes value of stores from England, so that the Budget estimate for 1870-71, unlike that of 1869-70, should be prepared in the manner prescribed in chapter XVI., paragraphs 14 and 27, of the Public Works Code.

VI.—That the grant for State expenditure on guaranteed railways and on State railways will be in addition to the allotments now assigned, the estimate for each Government and Administration being framed as usual on the actual requirements of the year. Attention should be specially given to the various recent orders requiring that this part of the estimate may be considered carefully, and made as precise and definite as possible.

In conclusion, the Governor General in Council requests that all Governments and Administrations will submit their public works budget estimates in proper form and with complete punctuality, particular care being given to the recent orders on this point in Public Works Department Circular No. 90 of 1869. Attention should also be paid to the preparation of the estimate of public works revenue, which hardly received sufficient attention in all cases in the Budget estimates for the current year.

**INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.**—A striking comment on the present working of the Indo-European Telegraph is afforded by the telegrams we received from Reuter's agent last Monday. One is dated the 13th, one the 14th, and another the 16th October; the mail, which also arrived the same day, brought letters and papers of the 15th. Other instances quite as bad might be mentioned.—*Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 13.

**THE RETRENCHMENTS.**—The reductions recommended, or already ordered by the Government of India, amount to nearly a million and a-half a-year, and if all the military retrenchments are carried out the diminution of expenditure may be expected to amount to two millions next year. Thus :—

Civil expenditure less	£300,000
Native Army	350,000
British Cavalry and Infantry	750,000

There still remain the Royal Artillery, the Indian Commissariat, and the Studs. If the expenditure on ordinary public works be kept down to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions, as Lord Mayo has expressed his determination to do, there will be a reduction of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million on the average expenditure of the last few years under this head. Regarding the home charges, unfortunately, nothing can be said in this country. Leaving them out, the improvement likely to be effected by diminished expenditure and increased taxation, taking the revised estimates of the current year as a standard, will be as follows, if Lord Mayo's expectations are realised :—

Civil expenditure	£300,000
Military expenditure of all kinds in India	1,250,000
Public Works, ordinary	1,250,000
Income-tax, extra	340,000
Salt duties „ (say)	160,000

£3,300,000  
Estimated deficit in 1869-70 ... 1,750,000

£1,550,000

These reductions will not tell at once, and that, we believe, is the reason for increasing the rate of income-tax in the middle of the year. But making liberal allowance for this, and taking the revised estimates of the current year as the standard for the next, we ought to have a working margin, or surplus, of a million.—*Friend of India*.

## Home.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have issued their report in anticipation of the annual meeting convened for Dec. 10. Some of the principal passages are subjoined :—

**THE SUEZ CANAL.**—The company was represented by three members of the board at the recent ceremonials in Egypt in connection with this great work, and one of its steamers, the *Delta*, proceeded up the Canal as far as Ismailia. The directors are careful to keep themselves supplied with the best information on all points relating to the Canal; and the proprietors may feel assured that whenever it may be for the advantage of the company to make use of it the opportunity will not be neglected.

**THE PROPRIETORS' UNDERWRITING ACCOUNT.**—The unfortunate loss of the *Carnatic* has created a charge on this account of £90,300, and the company's contribution to the general average consequent on the grounding of the *Surat* in 1867 has turned out to be larger than was estimated when the accounts for 1868 were made up, and the sum of £9,411. 12s. 1d. has to be debited to this year's account. These charges, with a smaller contribution to a general average on the *Candia*, absorb £101,392. 17s. 10d. of the annual premium on the estimated value of a floating property of the company, namely, £120,000, and the balance, £18,607. 2s. 2d., has been carried to the general reserve fund.

**CAPITAL, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, DIVIDEND.**—The share capital of the company stands at the same amount as at the date of the last annual report, namely, £2,700,000, leaving £800,000 available, and it may be convenient to the proprietors to know that no call is likely to be made during the next twelve months. The amount borrowed on debentures is £799,000, and those which fall due from time to time are readily renewed at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The operations of the year may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. In the last annual report the proprietors were reminded that in 1867 there was a heavy loss, and that a considerable portion of the profits available for dividend in 1868 was due to the Abyssinian expedition. The balance at the credit of the profit and loss account this year is only enhanced to a trifling extent by the winding-up of the accounts for the transport service, and the available profit arises, therefore, chiefly from ordinary sources of revenue. It is gratifying to the directors to be able to state that the mail contract services, which have been entrusted to the company, continue, notwithstanding their many ramifications, and the great distance traversed, namely, 1,400,000 miles per annum, to be conducted with perfect regularity. The directors have now to recommend a dividend of 3 per cent., free of income-tax, for the six months ending 30th September last, making, with that declared in June, 6 per cent. per annum. The warrants will be issued on the 28th inst.

## Miscellaneous.

**SIND RAILWAY.**—The half-yearly meeting of the Sind Railway (Indus Steam Flotilla, Punjab, and Delhi Railways) Company will be held on the 22nd December.

**OUDEH AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.**—A call of £1. 10s. is to be paid by the 30th December on shares in the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company, on which £2. 10s. has thus far been paid.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for £387,500 in bills on India were received on the 1st inst. at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were, to Calcutta £347,300, and to Madras £40,200. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 11d. Tenders on those presidencies at 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. will receive about 17 per cent., above that price in full. The result shows a slight reduction compared with the previous drawings.

**SILK SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.**—The Silk Supply Association recently published a "Guide to Sericulture," written by its president, Mr. Dickins. It affords brief but practical information on the cultivation of the mulberry and the rearing of silkworms, and adduces evidence of the likelihood of considerably increased supplies of silk, not only from Japan and China, but from several new silk-producing countries—Australia, the Cape, Natal, Egypt, &c. Mr. Dickins insists, moreover, that even in these islands silk may become a profitable agricultural produce.

**ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—The official liquidators of the Albert Life Assurance Company have issued a circular announcing that the directors of the Mutual Life Assurance Society have consented to grant to holders of policies issued by the Albert, or any of the companies amalgamated with it, new non-profit policies at reduced rates. It is presumed that parties taking policies under this arrangement will only have claims on the Albert for the extra premium, if any, they may have to pay to the Mutual; and the effect would be, if generally adopted by those whose lives are still insurable, that the claims on the Albert would be reduced to such an amount that the assets, including the uncalled share capital that can be realised, should pay a fair dividend upon. The scheme has been approved by the representatives of various policy-holders' committees, and the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor obtained to its being placed before the policy-holders.



**CASTE.**—A lecture was delivered before a meeting of the East India Association on Friday evening last, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, by R. H. Elliot, Esq., on the "Beneficial Effects of Caste."

**EXPORTS OF BULLION.**—The exports of bullion from Southampton and Marseilles to the several Indian Presidencies by P. and O. Company's steamers during the past month have been as follows:—To Bombay, per *Syria*, Nov. 6, gold, £32,100; ditto, per *Tanjore*, Nov. 13, gold, £30,800; silver, £15,500; ditto, per *Poona*, Nov. 7 (from Marseilles), gold, £7,400; silver, £4,000; ditto, per *Pera*, Nov. 14 (from Marseilles), gold, £13,600. To Madras, per *Tanjore*: gold, £6,738. To Calcutta, per *Tanjore*, gold, £20,000; ditto, per *Poona*, silver, £10,780. To Bombay, per *Massilia*, Nov. 20, gold, £8,216; silver, £5,000; ditto, per *Ripon*, Nov. 27, gold, £670; ditto, per *Delhi* (from Marseilles), gold, £4,400; silver, £9,200. To Bombay, per *Nyanza*, Nov. 28 (from Marseilles): silver, £6,400. To Madras, per *Ripon*, gold, £3,203. To Calcutta, per *Ripon*, silver, £5,000; ditto, per *Delhi*, Nov. 21 (from Marseilles), silver, £908. The exports from Marseilles by the steamers of the Messageries Impériales are subjoined:—To Pondicherry, per *Moeria*, Oct. 30, gold, £1,425. To Madras, gold, £1,036; silver, £320. To Calcutta, silver, £908.

**THE SUEZ CANAL.**—The International Commercial Congress which has been sitting at Cairo has adopted a series of resolutions, called forth by the opening of the Suez Canal. These resolutions recommend that all merchandise passing through the Canal should be exempt from transit dues; that the neutrality of the Canal should be recognised by all the Powers; that in time of war private property at sea should be recognised as inviolable, and that blockades should be limited to fortified places; that the commercial law and usages at present prevailing in Egypt should be established upon a new and solid basis, and commerce be allowed free development; that unity of tonnage for all ships should be promptly adopted; that ships exclusively laden with coal should pass through the Canal free from tonnage dues; that modifications should be made in those tonnage dues according to the distance traversed; that a new chart of the Red Sea should be prepared, and fresh lights established; that Egypt should adopt the metrical system of weights and measures, and periodically draw up reports on the productive forces of the country.

**ENGINEERS' COMMISSIONS IN INDIA.**—The following letter on the subject of Engineers' Commissions in India has been published:—"Punjab Northern (State) Railway Office, 9, Victoria-chambers, Westminster, S.W., Nov. 27, 1869.—Sir,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your paper of the 18th inst., in which you quote from the *Calcutta Englishman* newspaper 'that a commission of 5 per cent. has been offered in writing by the manufacturer who is making the ironwork for the Lahore and Thelum Railway,' and the succeeding part of the article fixes upon the engineer at the head of the works as the party to whom the offer had been made. Mr. Lee Smith is the engineer at the head of the works in India, and went there last December, before tenders for a single contract had been invited. Since he left I have had the entire charge of the engineering department in this country (where alone the iron is manufactured), and am, therefore, in a position to know, and can with the greatest confidence assert, that no offer of any such commissions, or any commission, has been made either to Mr. Smith or myself by any manufacturer of ironwork for this railway. With the view of enabling Mr. Smith to take proceedings in India, I have written to all the manufacturers (seven in number) who have done any ironwork for this railway, calling their attention to the statement in the paper, and have received from each of them a letter explicitly denying its truth. I trust, therefore, that in justice to their characters, as well as to Mr. Smith's and my own, you will do me the favour to insert this positive denial of the statement of the *Calcutta Englishman* in an early number of your paper.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, HENRY J. WYLIE."

**THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE INDIAN COTTON TRADE.**—Messrs. Ellison and Haywood, of Liverpool, in their Circular of Dec. 2, say:—As to shipments of India cotton coming by way of the Suez Canal they have some remarks which will be read with interest. They say:—"Just now American cotton is relatively dearer than Surats, the margin between middling Upland and fair Dhollera being about 3d. per lb. Two months hence we should not be surprised to see this margin reduced to 2d. or less, either by a fall in American or a rise in Dhollera, or a combination of both movements. Early in the new year good Surats will become very scarce. The stock may be replenished via Suez, but it would be a mistake to look for much assistance in this direction, for it is obvious, from the latest advices, that some time must elapse before the Canal can be in fair working order. Our impression is that too much importance has been attached to the probable influence of the new route upon the movements of the Indian cotton crop. Supposing the most sanguine expectations of M. de Lesseps as to the engineering success of his enterprise to be realised, it does not follow that the Canal will be extensively used by shippers of Indian produce. Everything will depend upon the state of the markets. Hitherto the bulk of the Indian crop has arrived here in the autumn, when the supply of American is running down; but if shipped via Suez it would arrive here in the spring and early summer, when the supply of American is large. Is it reasonable to suppose that merchants will hurry their

cotton forward by an expensive route to meet the competition of the cream of the American crop? If the supply of American is small, and prices are thereby enhanced, no doubt the Canal will be freely used, supposing it to be in working order; but if the supply of American is large and prices are thereby depressed, the bulk of the Bombay crop will be detained in India until late in the season, or sent via the Cape, so as to arrive here when the stock of American is approaching its minimum. Buyers of Surats to arrive are ruled by the same considerations as guide the shippers; hence the bulk of the forward contracts entered into in the course of the past month have been for cotton to be shipped via the Cape. Much of the cotton sold to arrive is sold before it is shipped; and if merchants find it less easy to sell via Suez than by way of the Cape, they will sell by the latter route, and telegraph shipping instructions accordingly. Prices will fluctuate according to circumstances."

**MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.**—The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the above company was held on Nov. 30. Mr. James Thompson presided, and in moving the adoption of the report said that the portion of the year which had passed since their last meeting was that in which, from inability to carry on outdoor work vigorously, very little could be done, as, owing to the wind and rain usually occurring between the middle of June and November, it was not expedient to commence any new work that could not be completed before the working season terminated. The engineer reported that the works between Soonkasala and Cud-dapah would be completed by July, 1871. The delay that had taken place in the works had given them an opportunity of testing the capabilities for carrying 472,000 cubic feet of water per hour. Accordingly, on the 21st of June the head sluices were opened, and the water flowed from the river into the canal; and when the water had reached a depth of six feet above the normal bed level of the canal, a serious accident occurred at the thirty-third mile, where the walls of a stone culvert under the canal gave way, and the water escaped. Of course considerable damage was done to the land, but it was gratifying to know that no lives were lost. They were then obliged to stop all further proceedings, and they had not yet heard whether the damage had been repaired. The partial filling of the canal during the last two years had enabled the engineers to strengthen several points so as to guard against future accidents. The cost for making the canal, including all charges, had been about £6,600 per mile, which he considered small as compared with many of the railways; and the canal would have the advantage of a larger traffic, at one-fourth of the expense, and would also be able to irrigate the land on both sides. The surveys which were undertaken on behalf of the Government were nearly completed. The company had laboured under a disadvantage in being obliged to carry out the works under the supervision of the Government. Had they been free to carry them on with unfettered judgment, they would have made deviations, which would have tended greatly to their interests. He was, however, happy to say that they were now working on most friendly terms with the Government, who were ready to render all the assistance required from them. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., seconded the adoption of the report, and in doing so stated that he endorsed every word said by the chairman. After some discussion, the report was adopted, and the retiring directors and auditor were re-elected.

**MILITARY.**—Orders have been received at Chatham garrison for various detachments from depots there to embark for India to join the service companies in India, on the 30th December. They will be conveyed from Portsmouth in the *Crocodile*, 3, Indian troopship, Captain George W. Watson. These reinforcements are for the 2nd battalion of the 1st Regiment, the 1st battalion of the 3rd, the 1st battalion of the 8th, the 38th, the 45th, and the 109th Regiments. Orders have been issued from the War-office that in future an advance of 45 days' pay per man will be issued to troops proceeding by the overland route to and from India. This advance will be liable to a deduction for ships rations as hitherto. The additional five days' pay will enable the officer in command of any detachment which may be on board to meet any claims which may be made against the non-commissioned officers and men under his charge for the value of all damages done by the troops while on board of the troopships, and during the transit through Egypt, as well as the value of any stores, &c., lost by them on the voyage, immediate payment for which is to be made, as directed in the Queen's regulations, and in General Order 103 of 1869.—A brevet majority is to be conferred upon Captain Augustus Le Messurier, of the Royal (late Bombay) Engineers. This officer did good service in the Abyssinian campaign, and was the discoverer of the path by which the assaulting column forced its way into Magdala.—The committee appointed to consider the supersession of colonels of the British service by those of the late Indian service has prepared its report, which is now in the hands of the printer. The gist of the recommendations will be that the local Indian rank of major-general should be bestowed upon all colonels who may be superseded by the promotion of junior colonels to the rank of major-general.—By the death of Brigadier-General J. M. K. Taylor, Bombay Cavalry, on the 2nd November, Brigadier-General J. Forbes, C.B., Bombay Cavalry, succeeds to colonel's allowances and retires from his command. Thus two brigades become vacant in the Bombay Presidency. It is doubtful whether their future commanders will be appointed until the reductions which are now being discussed have been finally decided.

upon.—In consequence of the changes proposed by the Royal Commission of Military Education, it is probable that the control of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst may be entrusted to an officer of considerably lower rank than at present—in fact, to a field instead of to a general officer, and it is rumoured that Lieutenant-Colonel Chesney, R.E., may be selected for the post.

**THE EUSOFZYES.**—The Eusofzyes are divided into two great branches—Eusof and Munder; and it is necessary to remember that the Eusofzye division of the province of Peshawur is tenanted by the Munder branch, while the Eusofzyes proper occupy the valleys of Swaut and Bonair. It is needful to describe briefly the character of these valleys. To the north and east of the Eusofzye plain stretches a chain of mountains, beyond which is the Chumla Valley. To the north of this valley is the valley of the Bonair, and westward of that the country of Swaut. Swaut is divided into Upper and Lower Swaut, and consists of a long valley, which, with considerable windings, may be said to run generally in a south-westerly direction, and is watered through its whole extent by the Lundy or Swaut river. This valley is a very lovely place; the lower ranges of hills slope gently down on either side of the river, almost bare of trees, but clothed with verdure as soft and rich as velvet. Behind these rise higher ranges, towering abruptly over the valley, their summits crowned with snow, and their sides supporting huge forests of the wild olive and the pine. Through the whole extent of Upper Swaut numerous little valleys branch out into the hills at right angles from the main one, each watered by its own sparkling rivulet, and abounding in fruit-trees of every description. The valley is densely populated, and there is scarcely a square yard of tillable ground which has not been broken up. The patches of land about the lower ranges of hills, and even the spurs from the higher, have been brought into cultivation, and where the approach is inaccessible for bullocks, the work has been done by hand. The Bonair country resembles Swaut in its general features. It consists of one long valley, with a stream running down its whole length, and numberless smaller valleys, beautiful and well watered, diverging on either hand, and running up into the hills. Thus the country of the Eusofzyes consists of two parts, wholly different from each other in their general features, and is by themselves divided into the Sum (a Pushtoo word signifying plain) and the Kohistan, or hilly district, comprising the valleys of Chumla, Swaut, and Bonair. In the original partition of the country, among the various divisions of the tribe it was inevitable that some should get better lands than others, and in order to rectify this injustice the tribe agreed that from time to time there should be a general interchange of lands. This was effected by the simple plan of drawing straws of different lengths by the heads of the tribal divisions, and lands were regularly distributed at intervals of ten, twenty, and thirty years. But in the narrow valleys of Swaut and Bonair the population began to press hard upon the limits of subsistence, and this interchange of lands became the cause of incessant turmoil and agitation. A division located in some fertile spot, which allowed a rapid increase of its numbers, found itself threatened with wholesale starvation when called upon to remove in a body to some less advantageous habitation. It generally refused to abide by the drawing, declared that there had been some knavery at work, and took up arms in defence of what it chose to call its "rights." To put an end to these quarrels, about sixty years ago a new system of distribution was adopted, and is still practised in the hills beyond British jurisdiction. The people of each village draw lots for their lands and village; afterwards the people of each street or quarter; and, finally, single families. In this last case, if one house is found better than another, the difference is to be made good. If, however, the two parties find any difficulty in coming to terms, each remove the effects from his house, takes away the doors, pulls down the roof, and leaves only four bare walls standing; otherwise a feud would ensue which would compel these two families and their posterity to kill each other for an indefinite period of time.—*Westminster Review* for October.

## India Office.

Dec. 6, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. H. Muspratt, P. A. Humphery, F. S. Wigram, J. W. Tawney, and Dr. J. Davies (Uncov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. C. Keating (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. A. B. Beatson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. L. Pester, Inf.; Lieut. col. H. A. Cockburn, Inf.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. H. Dixon, Inf.; Capt. W. Stoddart, Staff Corps; Capt. J. T. McGoun, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. McCally, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. M. Tweedie, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. R. E. Egerton, 1 mo.; Mr. E. V. Boyle (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. W. O'Reilly (Uncov.), 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. W. S. Lilly, 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. M. J. M. Shaw-Stewart, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. C. F. Hicks, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major E. J. Spilsbury, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. N. L. Busk, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Vet. surg. J. M. Callimore, 6 mo.; Capt. A. C. Forth, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. H. W. Holland, c.b., Staff Corps, 4 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. T. Drysdale (Uncov.), and H. Woodrow (Uncov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. W. M. P. Coghlan, J. E. Oliphant, and A. R. Macdonald.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. G. Hartshorne, Inf.; Lieut. J. A. Little, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. D. G. Newington, Inf.; Major H. D. Battye, Staff Corps; Asst. surgeon D. J. Walsh; Capt. W. D. MacTurk, Inf.; Major W. B. Girdlestone, Inf.; Capt. C. E. Bates, Staff Corps; Major C. C. Ekins, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. F. H. Vanderzee, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. H. N. Reeves, Staff Corps; Capt. O. Bourdillon, Invalids; Asst. surg. G. A. Maconachie.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. W. Ford, c.s.i.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. G. Scott.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**ABERCROMBIE**—The wife of Mr. A. Abercrombie, B.C.S., of a daughter, at Cheltenham, Nov. 23.  
**ANSTRUTHER**—The wife of W. G. C. Anstruther, Esq., of a son, stillborn, at Greys-hill, Henley-on-Thames, Nov. 28.  
**BRETT**—The wife of Alfred C. Brett, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Park-house, Cheltenham, Nov. 28.  
**HALLIDAY**—The wife of Major G. E. Halliday, of a daughter, at Bath, Nov. 28.  
**WALLICH**—The wife of G. C. Wallich, M.D., of a son, at 11, Earl's-terrace, Kensington, Nov. 28.

### MARRIAGES.

**BARBER—WATERFIELD**—Edmund S., son of the late Edmund S. Barber, M.I.C.E., to Alice S., daughter of the late Major John Waterfield, B.N.I., at Roehampton, Nov. 30.  
**EVERETT—HUSKISSON**—Isaac E. Everett, of Shelton, Staffordshire, to Henrietta D., daughter of Major John Huskisson, R.M.L.I., at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Kent, Dec. 2.  
**FRESHFIELD—RITCHIE**—Douglas W. Freshfield, Esq., to Augusta C., daughter of the late Hon. William Ritchie, Member of the Council of the Governor general of India, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Nov. 27.  
**GOODEVE—KNOWLYS**—Louis A. Goodeve, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court at Calcutta, to Florence E., daughter of the late Thomas J. Knowlys, Esq., of Heysham Tower, Lancashire, at Christ Church, Clifton, Nov. 23.  
**HAMILTON—CONDY**—Alexander H. A. Hamilton, Esq., of Fairfield-lodge, Devon, to Flora H. M., widow of Major G. J. Condy, H.M.'s Indian Army, and daughter of Charles E. Macdonald, Esq., Madras Civil Service, at Cyst St. George, Dec. 1.  
**SMITH—MOAD**—Alexander Smith, Esq., to Gertrude, daughter of D. J. Moad, Esq., at Christ Church, Newgate-street, Nov. 30.  
**SPARROW—BRUNTON**—Conrad B. Sparrow, Esq., to Isabel, daughter of George Brunton, C.E., of Cochín, India, at Plymouth, Nov. 30.

### DEATHS.

**JAMIESON**—Quinton Jamieson, M.D., late of the Madras Horse Artillery, at 24, Belvedere, Bath, aged 73, Nov. 28.  
**JOHNSON**—Mary Eliza, second daughter of Edward Johnson, Esq., of Tweed Bank, Kelso, at Adderstone Mains, Northumberland, aged 19, Nov. 26.  
**HONNER**—Colonel Augustus C. Honner, late of the Bombay Army, at Folkestone, aged 51, Dec. 1.  
**MARTIN**—Norman McDonald, son (prematurely born) of S. N. Martin, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Nov. 3.  
**PASCOE**—Major Pascoe, R.M.L.I., at Falmouth, aged 79, Nov. 26.  
**TUCKER**—Frances A., daughter of the late H. St. G. Tucker, Esq., at Wick Hill, Bracknell, Nov. 27.  
**WRIGHTSON**—Leonard R. Wrightson, Esq., only son of the late Robert W. Wrightson, Esq., of the H.E.I.C.S., at Bertram Villa, Leamington, aged 21, Nov. 25.  
**WRIGHT**—Elizabeth A., eldest daughter of the Rev. Harry Wright, of 43, Lansdowne-crescent, Cheltenham, at Penzance, aged 25, Nov. 27.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29. Decapolis, Shanghai; Dunmail, China; Weymouth, Shanghai; C. C. Horton, Bassein; Caroline, Tuticorin; Ferryhill, Mauritius.—30. Jeannie Douglas, Bombay; City of Aberdeen, Shanghai; Abonyne, Tuticorin; Chiselhurst, Port Alfred; Caller On, China.—Dec. 2. Margaret Galbraith, Rangoon; Queen of India, Singapore.—5. Cossipore, Calcutta; Adelaide, Rangoon; Hero, Madras; Ceres, Madras; Ringleader, Manila.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29. Gance, Galle; Royal Visitor, Galle.—30. Stonehouse, Calcutta; Margaret Pugh, Bombay; Mannelita, Hong Kong.—Dec. 1. Erato, Bombay.—2. Kearsage, Calcutta; Black Watch, Yokohama.—5. Oriflamme, Bombay.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ceylon, Dec. 4.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. May, Mr. London, Capt. and Mrs. A. Laurie and infant, Mrs. Berry, Mr. R. C. Hawkins, Mr. R. C. Anderson, Mr. A. H. Anderson, Mrs. A. Strachan, Col. and Mrs. J. L. Grant, Mr. A. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Golding, Mr. J. F. Allen, Mr. Dyer, Col. Daniel, For Aden.—Mr. C. L. Mortimer, Major and Mrs. Clayhill. For Alexandria.—Mr. H. Robb. For Malta.—Mr. Bell, Mr. Hill. From Suez.—For Bombay.—Mr. W. Arbuthnot, Mr. M. T. Neale, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Falcon, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bushby, Mr. F. C. Carr, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Mylott.

Per str. Delta, Dec. 12.—From Marseilles.—For Bombay.—Capt. A. D. Parsons, Col. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Faddy, Mr. J. W. Robertson, Mr. Lawes, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Elliott, Hon. F. Bridgman, Capt. Barne, Mr. H. Elwes, Col. Macquoen, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Sargeant, Mr. W. M. Morrice, Mr. H. M. Aitken, Col. and Mrs. A. G. Davidson, Mr. F. Drysdale, Miss Fames, Mr. Stacey, Capt. and Mrs. Daubeny, Lord Lascelles, Mrs. Darrah, Mr. G. Teill, Mr. G. Tremearne, Mr. H. J. B. Hargrave. For Alexandria.—Capt. Hon. H. Corry.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## December 11.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hartshorne, Mr. C. W. Babington, Mrs. Webster, Miss Hogk, Mr. W. Scott, Mrs. Dupuis, Mrs. E. Chardon and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dewes, Miss Sexton, and Mrs. Stewart.

Marseilles to Calcutta.—Major and Mrs. C. C. Ekins, Mrs. J. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow, Mr. and Mrs. Greenstreet, Mr. E. Kranhaar, Mrs. Percival Waite, Miss A. H. Irving, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gray, and Mr. and Mrs. Henderson.

Suez to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Strange.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Kitson, Mrs. G. Warlow, two Misses Foulkes, Rev. A. W. and Mrs. Seymour, Mr. F. D. Sausmarez, Mr. J. W. Mellis, Mr. Siccana, Mr. Spalding, Mr. W. Davis, Mr. J. G. Jopp, and Capt. Baird.

Marseilles to Madras.—Mrs. Campbell, infant, and child, Mrs. Cross and infant, and Mr. Houghton.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. R. A. R. Skipsy, Miss A. M. L. Watson, Miss Briesley, Mr. R. E. Guise, Mr. Newton, and Mr. C. F. Johnston.

Marseilles to Bombay.—Mr. F. D. Melville, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Mr. R. B. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. Prestage.

Suez to Bombay.—Mr. Hy. Robb, and Major H. D. Battye.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Lord Elphinstone and Brother, and Mr. and Mrs. Staples.

Suez to Ceylon.—Col. E. Steward, and Capt. Hon. H. Corry.

SOUTHAMPTON TO PRAWANG.—Mr. and Mrs. De Morny, Miss De Morny, Mr. C. De Morny, Miss E. De Morny, and Master De Morny.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Miss J. Everest.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. J. W. Harding, Mr. H. B. Usill, Mr. F. T. P. Forster, and Mr. R. D. Adams.

Marseilles to Hong Kong.—Mr. M. D. Collier, and Mrs. S. A. Collier.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. F. F. Gibbs, and Mr. Serurier.

## December 18.

Marseilles to Bombay.—Col. H. W. Holland, c.b., Mr. H. G. Forde, Mr. Theophilus Smith, Mr. C. Winter, and Col. and Mrs. Alexander.

Suez to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Allardyce, and Mr. J. C. Campbell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Brandreth and infant.

## December 25.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. New, and Capt. J. G. Campbell.

Marseilles to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Dickie, Mr. H. J. M'Pherson, Mr. C. Dumbleton, and Mr. and Mrs. Hare and infant.

Suez to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Birch.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Davison, and Mr. Jacob.

Marseilles to Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Vanderzee and infant.

Suez to Madras.—Mr. Onslow, and Mr. F. M. Onslow.

Marseilles to Bombay.—Capt. H. M. Reeves, Mr. Sheriff, Mrs. E. Morris, Mr. J. Kewick, and Asst. surg. G. Maconochie.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. Garbutt.

Marseilles to Ceylon.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. Carter and two children, and Mr. Brown.

Marseilles to Sydney.—Capt. Hon. H. Corry.

Marseilles to Melbourne.—Mr. J. M'Nicol, and Mr. Wallace.

Marseilles to Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Shipston.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Col. and Mrs. Lukin.

## Mails to India, &amp;c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

Via Southampton, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 2, 16, and 30, November and 20, and December 4 and 18.

Via Marseilles, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 8 and 22, November 5 and 19, and December 3, 17, and 31.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA &amp; CEYLON.

## LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 3d. | each additional 1/2 oz., 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 1/2 oz., 9d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3s. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninespence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of December the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings, September 30th, October 28th, November 25th, and December 23rd, and by Supplementary Mails on the morning following.

Supplementary Mails will also be made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday morning, via France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by Italian packet to Alexandria, but should they not reach the latter place in time, the departure of the regular Mails for Suez will not be delayed. The postage of letters will be at the rate of 1s. 4d. for each half-ounce, and of newspapers 4d. for each four ounces.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	96 1/2
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	...	...	96 1/2
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	...	...	91 1/2 92
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	...	...	91 1/2 92 1/2
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	...	...	...
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	...	...	...
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	...	...	...
4th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	...	...	...
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	...	...	...
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	...	...	...
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	...	...	...
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1856-60 ...	...	...	...

## India Exchanges.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 9/16 d.	Singapore ...	4s. 5 1/2 d.	4s. 6 d.
Madras ...	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 9/16 d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 5 1/2 d.	4s. 6 d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 9/16 d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1/2 dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... 5s. 0 1/2 d.  
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 4s. 11 1/2 d.  
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... 4s. 11 1/2 d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	...	...	212
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	112 1/2
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	100 1/2
India Enforced Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	92 1/2
India 5 per cent. Enforced Paper, 1873 ...	...	...	102 1/2
India Stock, Enforced Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879 ...	...	...	110 1/2
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1859 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1863 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1864 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	...	104 1/2
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	...	100
India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	...	...
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	...	104 1/2
India 4 per cent., 1883 ...	...	...	100 1/2
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	...	104 1/2
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	...	20s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	...	25s. pm.

## RAILWAYS.

Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 1/2
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	109
Stock	East Indian ...	100	111 to 112
30	Ditto L. Extension ...	all	...
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	109
20	Ditto (new) ...	10	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
20	Ditto ...	4	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	104 1/2
Stock	Madras (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	101
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	102 to 103
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	102 to 104
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gu. 5 per cent. ...	all	104 x n.
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2 1/2	1/2 to 1 pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 1/2
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	102 1/2 to 103 1/2
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107
20	Ditto ...	2	1 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	107

## BANKS.

10	Agra (Limited) B ...	10	4
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	17 to 18
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	23
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	41 to 42

## MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	5 1/2
5	New ...	4	1/2 dis. to 1 pm.
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) 1st iss. ...	all	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	4 to 5 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	7	4 1/2 dis.
25	Indo-European Telegraph (Limited) ...	all	23 to 24
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	105 to 106 1/2
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6	1 to 1 1/2
10	North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	5 1/2	7 to 8 dis.
10	Ditto B ...	all	9 to 10 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	46
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	2 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.

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India-office, August 10, 1869.

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In this way the design soon exceeded the dimensions of a mere private collection; but Lord Canning felt that its importance was sufficient to warrant official sanction and development, and, therefore, placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Clive Bayley, his Home Secretary. Some of the more important results appear in the present work.

The photographs were produced without any definite plan, according to local and personal circumstances, by different officers; and copies of each plate were sent home to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

After a time, it appeared that a sufficient number of illustrations had been received from various parts of India, fairly to represent the different varieties of the Indian races. The negatives remained in India; but from the plates sent home it was easy to produce fresh negatives, the prints of which might be multiplied to any extent. The Secretary of State in Council sanctioned this operation, and the work was executed by Mr. W. Griggs, at the India Museum, under the superintendence of Dr. Forbes Watson.

In many cases some descriptive account of the tribes represented accompanied the photographs sent from India. These varied greatly in amplitude and value. But, on the whole, it may be said that they were sufficient to constitute the basis of the sketches contributed by Mr. John R. Melville, Colonel Meadows Taylor, Mr. Kaye, Dr. Forbes Watson, and others. These sketches do not profess to be more than mere rough notes, suggestive rather than exhaustive, and they make no claim to scientific research or philosophic investigation. But although the work does not aspire to scientific eminence, it is hoped that, in an ethnological point of view, it will not be without interest and value.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

[Vol. XXVII.—No. 896.] LONDON, DECEMBER 15, 1869.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, November 20; Agra and Calcutta, November 16; Madras, November 15.

Lord Mayo reached his cold weather capital on the 10th November. He and his Legislative Council proceeded to business on the 12th. Their first sitting was mainly devoted to a concert of eulogies on their departed colleague, Mr. Maine. The President enlarged on his varied talents and great industry. Mr. Cowie testified to his eloquence and his practical cleverness. Mr. Strachey quoted him as a rare instance of the union of sound practice with lofty theory. Sir Henry Durand bore special witness to the soundness of his advice on all questions that arose between the Government and its native feudatories, while Mr. Taylor had still a word to say of his "unhesitating honesty." A round of compliments like these might generally perhaps be regarded as a matter of form; but few public men of our day have deserved them so well as the late Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, and the regret expressed by Lord Mayo in the name of his colleagues for the departure of one so useful in many ways was evidently sincere. "His experience," said the Viceroy, would have yearly grown more valuable, both in the Executive and Legislative Councils, at a time when the country was emerging from a state of discretionary government, into one regulated by the forms and procedure of Written Law, and of Statutes based on those principles which wise men of every age, class, and creed have thought best for the good government of mankind."

In the course of his seven years' Indian service Mr. Maine had splendid opportunities of displaying a combination of qualities at once great and seldom found together. Lord Mayo's sketch of his career shows how wide and deep was the influence he wielded in all branches of government. The 209 Acts, most of which he helped not only to draw up, but to mould and modify in their rough shape, dealt with a wonderful variety

of subjects more or less important, with "questions of general and local taxation, with the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, with the organisation of the police, with the tenure and improvement of land, with our works of irrigation and inland navigation, . . . with the development of our commerce and trade, with the difficult questions of marriage and divorce, with emigration and European vagrancy." With the keenness of a pleader he seemed to Lord Mayo to combine the impartiality of the judge and the eloquence of a speaker at once clear-headed, flowing, and direct. In the Executive Council of the Empire he was "always found a wise councillor, an impartial adviser, and a minister of originality, sagacity, and resource." He was always "ready to labour on any subject or in any matter outside his own department, in which his aid was required." As Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, his addresses on education "will long be remembered by the youth of Bengal." Mr. Maine seems also to have won the goodwill of all his colleagues from his geniality, tact, and modesty in the discussion of "difficult and important matters."

In offering his own tribute to "the wise and accomplished statesman who, for the last seven years, has been the most brilliant ornament of the Indian Legislature," Mr. Strachey dwelt on the practical side of his friend's intellect, as completely refuting the belief that a great jurist, well versed in the theory of law, could not also be a shrewd and successful statesman. Quoting Mr. Maine's own rough definition of law as common sense embodied, he declared that such words "accurately described the character of recent Indian legislation." Mr. Strachey too bore witness to the amount of hard work which Mr. Maine had got through as a member of the Executive Council, of work which the public could not fully appreciate, because, unluckily, no member of "that somewhat mysterious body, the Governor-general in Council," has any "definite or separate official responsibility."

At the same sitting of the Council two Bills bearing on the destined increase of the salt-dues in Southern India were introduced. The next meeting, on the 19th November, would be devoted to Sir R. Temple's exposition of Indian finance. People were speculating on the manner in which he would get through the unpleasant task of acknowledging his own mistakes. He may well be trusted however to make light of his own share in the accumulated fruits of former blundering. It will be easy for him to shift the blame to other shoulders, and to make a diversion in his favour by enlarging for instance on the sums yearly wasted in the Public Works Department, and on the new barracks, which almost at the eleventh hour are found to be practically no better than the old. They are far too big for actual needs, and the second storey is virtually thrown away, the men naturally gravitating between meals to the hot upper storey where their cots are. The advantage of the second floor we never could see, except as a means of doubling the cost of the barrack. In Upper India it is certainly needless, so long as the barrack-floor is raised a few feet off the ground. Officers there live in one-storeyed bungalows; why not the men? The barracks built in Lord Dalhousie's time gave ample breathing-room to the soldier, and were not on the whole less healthy than the new ones. It is a mistake to have one style of building for all India.

BOMBAY and Madras have both been kicking somewhat against the retrenchments ordered from Simlah. The former

tried hard to save some of its estimates from the knife. The Madras Government have for the moment disobeyed the order to abolish the assistant superintendents of police, an order which might never have been issued if the Bengal magnates had only been aware that the Madras districts are twice the size of those in Bengal. But this comes of the mischievous system which treats the great provinces of British India as if they were so many parishes in one county.

AMONG the many questions to which Lord Mayo has lately been directing his active mind, was the water-supply of Simlah. That picturesque and much-frequented station suffers, like so many other places in the Himalayas, from a chronic scarcity of drinking water. A few small springs and the Jakko Tunnel are all the resources at present available in that respect, and the water in the tunnel seems to be liquid filth. Lord Mayo having a natural distaste for sewage water, has constructed a tank at Peterhoff, to begin with, for his own use. He has also been stirring up the Simlah Municipality to a sense of the duty it has hitherto neglected, by inviting them to consider certain schemes for drawing fresh water from a reservoir some way down the *khud*. After putting their heads together, the householders accepted his proposal, backed as it had been by an offer to advance Rs. 60,000 at 5 per cent., repayable by yearly instalments.

THE very decided terms in which the *Bombay Gazette* spoke of the reductions "ordered" in the Bombay Army naturally led us to reproduce its statements without further inquiry. We have since learned that those statements were without foundation. The question of the reductions in the Native Army has not yet passed out of the deliberative stage. It is still in fact "under consideration" at the India Office. We have a shrewd suspicion that the work of retrenchment will come far short of the limits marked out in India. At any rate we believe that some of the highest authorities in this country are not at all inclined to carry out the Simlah programme to its full extent.

THE Duke of Edinburgh was expected to reach Calcutta about the 20th December.

AFTER many weeks of angry bickering the Grand Turk and his most powerful vassal, the Pasha of Egypt, have been brought to terms by the pressure put on one or both of them from without. The struggle which at one time seemed momentarily impending has been postponed by the Viceroy's submission, offered with manifest reluctance, to the Sultan's demands. He has agreed to levy his taxes in the name of his nominal master, to raise no new imposts without absolute necessity, and to bid for no more foreign loans without special leave from Constantinople. Such concessions may be good for the peace of Europe, which is always, poor thing, on the verge of disruption; and they may relieve the minds of those whose political or commercial credit is staked on the maintenance of things as they are in both countries. A war between Turkey and Egypt might also have proved a sorry accompaniment to the first days of the Suez Canal. But the Viceroy's subjects will not reap much benefit from the Sultan's interference on their behalf. Their burdens will not be lightened because Ismail Pasha must henceforth bleed them in his master's name instead of his own. When he wants to raise another loan, he will merely have to lay out larger sums than before in bribing the Turkish Government. If the European Powers would only stand aside for a little, his present vassalage would soon be turned into the complete independence which Mohammed Ali very nearly won in 1844. But European diplomacy insists on shirking the Eastern Question, like the coward it is; and Ismail Pasha has to swallow his leek with the knowledge that sooner or later his turn for triumph must come.

THE movement in favour of education for the ladies of India has always found its steadiest supporters among the Parsees of Bombay. One of these, named Dr. Burzorjee, who has been living in England with his family for the last ten years, is about to return to his native city; and the ladies of his household, a mother and two daughters, propose to start in Bombay a new school where girls of ten and upwards may receive a finished education on the Western pattern, without shocking the social and religious prejudices of the East. The Doctor

and his family will do the teaching gratuitously, but ask for subscriptions to aid the school; donors of £250 being allowed to nominate each a free boarder, and donors of £100 a free day scholar. School fees at a low rate will be taken from ordinary pupils. The founding of scholarships and prize funds forms part of the scheme, which includes a teachership fund for qualifying native ladies to teach in girls' schools. Government looks with favour on the scheme. Subscriptions received by the Bank of England, or Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co., will be duly forwarded to Bombay; and the money so raised will be laid out accordingly under the supervision of the Director of Public Instruction, aided by a Bombay Committee.

THE authorities at the India Office have now decided that an examination for the Indian Medical Service shall be holden in February, 1870. There will be ten appointments open to competition.

If Englishmen have small cause for self-elation at the triumph achieved by M. Lesseps over the difficulties, real and imaginary, that seemed to forbid the marriage of the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, some crumbs of comfort may still lurk at the bottom of their cup. It is another nation's turn to laugh now; but we also may be of good countenance, remembering that after all it was an Englishman who laid the foundation of M. Lesseps' successful scheme. That gentleman himself called last summer on General and Mrs. Chesney, who were then in Paris, and assured the latter that her husband was "undoubtedly the father of the Suez Canal, for he first recognised that the difference in level between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, said to exist by the French savans whom Napoleon took to Egypt, was a mistake." He was the first—added M. Lesseps—"to prove this mistake, and in all my writings and speeches I have invariably acknowledged what we owe to him." At a subsequent meeting of his shareholders, the Frenchman introduced General Chesney as "the man who had first demonstrated the practicability of the Canal." Such is the testimony borne in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* by Captain Charlewood, R.N., who served under General—then Captain—Chesney, in the Euphrates Expedition of 1830, undertaken partly for the purpose of finding out the best road to India. What Captain Chesney then thought of a canal through the Isthmus appears in a letter he wrote on September 2, 1830, from Jaffa to the British Ambassador at Constantinople: "Any of these routes however which may be adopted, will probably only pave the way to the realisation of the grand idea so long indulged in England and other parts of Europe, of connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. A little time will probably remove the ill-founded apprehension of increasing the height of the former by the influx of the latter." General Chesney has lived to see the "grand idea" realised, while his own particular scheme of a railway along the Euphrates Valley remains still a vision of the future, in spite of all that Mr. W. P. Andrew has wrought and written in its favour.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Asst. surg. R. F. Munnell, attached to H.M.'s 104th Bengal Fusiliers, at Cherat, Nov. 8; Rev. T. Y. Mitchinson, M.A., late Chaplain H.M.'s Indian Army, at 95, Ludbrook-road, Bayswater, aged 44, Dec. 5.  
MADRAS.—Col. C. W. Young, C.B., Retired List, Palaveram, Nov. 4; Capt. W. H. Newcome, 2nd battery 5th brigade R.A., at Thomas' Mount, Madras, Nov. 6; Lieut. F. W. Pace, of H.M.'s 45th regt. (Sherwood Foresters), Madras, Nov. 7; St. John Adam, Esq., Retired Surgeon, Madras Army, at Boulogne-sur-mer, Dec. 3.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per str. Tanjore, Dec. 11.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Capt. Outridge, Rev. G. Weatherhead, Mr. and Mrs. Havi and infant, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. Probert, Capt. Seagrave, Major and Mrs. Bartion and four children, Lady Mansfield and child, Miss Elliott. From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Donovan and infant, Mr., Mrs., and two Misses Dutt, Mrs. Elliott and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. A. McKenzie and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Reilly and child, Rev. and Mrs. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Keuble, Mrs. Hind and two children, Rev. J. Willard, Lieut. Healey. From MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Bradley, Major McGrath, Mr. Spencer. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. Drysdale, Mr. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and two children. From BATAVIA.—Mrs. Wolfe and child. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Buckman, Miss Mohun, Major Tomshy. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Wanters, Mr. Alvin, Mr. Morrelot, Mr. Drivot, Mr. Karrer, Mr. Gursan, Capt. Knox, Madame Friej and son, Mr. Geneve, Mr. Corkling, Mr. Dudgeon, Col. Doria, Mr. Heuty, Mr. Bannadier, Capt. Townshend, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Tod. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Elymore, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Dapissou, Mr. F. Thomas, Signor Gutoroni. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Taylor, Mr. Jackson, Sir H. and Lady Kennell and two children, Mr. Deacon, Mr. Scholfield, Mr. Tomshy, Mr. Dean, Mr. Husham.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Nyanza.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Walter, Mrs. Boldero and three children, Mrs. Radcliffe and three children, Mrs. Wheeler and infant, Mr. E. W. Garrard. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowie, Mrs. Stockwell and two infants, Lieut. A. Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. Hewett and three children, Dr. Redmond, Mr. H. Reynolds, Mrs. Davis and four children. From HONG KONG.—Mr. P. Harris, Mr. W. B. Risk, R.N., Lieut. Garnier, Commander Gurdon. From SUZ.—Mr. C. Row.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, December 15, 1869.

## A SCHEME FOR SETTLING THE NEW ZEALAND DIFFICULTY.

A CURIOUS document, dated from the India-office, and bearing the signature of an Indian Councillor, has been made public during the past week. Coming from such a quarter, and attested by a name so eminent as Sir Bartle Frere's, this new scheme for accommodating New Zealand in the interests of British India demands some notice, even if we regard it as purely unofficial. Sir Bartle's busy brain has brought forth a programme which aims at something like a feasible solution of a twofold problem—how to relieve India of her surplus troops in view of the reductions he deems inevitable, and how to help New Zealand in re-establishing peace and order among the recalcitrant Maories. India on the one hand wants, for economy's sake, to dispense with the services of a good many officers and men of both colours, while on the other the safety of New Zealand is now imperilled "for want of a few thousand men who will serve as soldiers for a few years" in that colony. The very sort of men and officers needed for such service abound in the Indian Army, among those who have been "specially trained in frontier service against semi-barbarous and active enemies in a very difficult country." By means of a triple agreement between the Indian, English, and New Zealand Governments, a sufficient number of these men might be induced to serve in New Zealand for a certain period, with the ultimate option of settling there on lands granted them for nothing or next to nothing.

The force thus raised would serve under "a military dictator" invested with full powers, civil and military, to bring the Maories into proper relations with their white neighbours and the British Crown. Without some such arrangement for the time being, peace and good government, says Sir Bartle, are impossible for the Northern Island; white and black will continue to fight and massacre each other until none of the latter hue remains alive. But where shall we look for such a dictator? Sir Bartle apparently cannot find one along the Punjab Frontier. At any rate, he objects to take one from among "men who rely habitually on an Algerine policy of reprisals and village-burning—of setting tribe against tribe, and of driving out the devil of war by the Beelzebub of bribery and bad faith." It would be rash to say for certain that this pretty sarcasm is aimed against the policy which has hitherto found most favour on the Punjab frontier; but it does hit off the main features of that policy as it would show itself in the eyes

of a warm opponent. Perhaps however the taunt was really intended for the colonists themselves and their successive rulers. Still it occurs to us that south of the Punjab extends the Sindh Frontier, where the policy of village-burning and bribery has not been generally pursued. Could Sir B. Frere, as an erstwhile Commissioner of Sindh, have meant to say a good word for General Jacob or Sir H. Green, when he referred to the "many accomplished officers who have served in India and China, and there learned the art of civilising barbarous races in place of destroying them"?

To be serious, however—this scheme for supplying the wants of New Zealand from India's abundance would be well worth considering, if the colonists were only disposed to accept their share of it. But there, we imagine, lies the rub. Is it quite certain that the colonists as a body really want that aid from abroad for which some of them have lately been clamouring? Are the affairs of the Northern Island in that critical condition in which some of the colonists represent and many English journalists believe them to be? Apparently the worst of the Maori outbreak was the beginning; its strength consisting not in numbers, but in its suddenness, and the secrecy of its conception. Its origin has openly been ascribed to the intrigues of speculators eager to make profit out of their countrymen's misfortunes. Be that as it may, and supposing the colonists wish for a supply of troops from abroad, are they likely to accept the conditions which the Home Government might claim to enforce, in return for a loan granted to New Zealand in the shape of payment for the troops supplied from India? Then there is the question of a military dictator, on which the colonists may be inclined to differ widely from Sir Bartle Frere.

## WOODS AND FORESTS.

THE duty of preserving and developing the forest tracts of India has forced itself more and more urgently on the Indian Government, since the day when Lord Dalhousie penned his famous minute about planting trees in the Punjab. It became a question of the first importance as soon as the growth of the railway system involved an immense consumption of timber, both for constructive purposes and for fuel in districts where English coal was too costly a substitute for the dearth of native coal. In India also, as in all countries where coal is scarce, timber of some kind is necessarily used for household purposes by all classes that are able to afford something better than dried dung. The influence of trees on soil and climate, their usefulness in feeding the springs and modifying the rainfall, and the mischief caused by their disappearance in many regions, are matters about which most men have nearly ceased to dispute. For all these reasons the Indian Government has lately bestirred itself like a wise landlord to look after the due maintenance of its woods and forests, with an eye less to its own immediate profits than to the good of the country at large. A well-considered system of forest conservancy, administered by able and active officers, has already begun to bear fruit in every province of British India.

In its care for the general good the Government has not confined its attention to one class of timber alone. The larger trees have their obvious uses, and forests of teak and sal wood under right conditions ought to yield a handsome return for the cost of looking after them. But the claims of smaller timber are not to be overlooked. In its remarks on the last report of the Forest Administration in Mysore, the Government reminds its officers that "bamboos, small wood for agricultural and domestic purposes, firewood, and a variety of other forest produce, are necessities of great importance, the consumption of which must go on increasing with the growth of agriculture, industry, and trade in the country." When we consider how much of the manure that ought to enrich the soil is used up in India for fuel, the need of encouraging within limits the growth of small jungle in the neighbourhood of every town and village appears undeniable. In many parts of Mysore,

for instance, the patches of small timber are wholly inadequate to the wants of the inhabitants, and a lamentable waste of such fuel is yearly caused by firing the jungle at the foot of the hills, in order to improve the ground for grazing. The Government therefore enjoins the propriety of putting a stop, except under certain conditions, to a practice on the whole so mischievous. It is to be hoped that the forest officers, both in Mysore and elsewhere, will take the injunction and the advice alike to heart, and that "a properly considered scheme" for cultivating small jungle will soon be put in force. With regard to the prevalent practice of firing jungles, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh admits its wastefulness, but sees or assumes political and other reasons for its partial continuance. Even if Government would gain by abandoning all profits from grazing and minor forest dues, and from the land-revenue paid by certain villages, still those considerations might, he argues, "outweigh these advantages; and it may even be found that, if fires in connection with the grazing interests be entirely stopped, the dense vegetation will so choke up the forests that they will become fitted only for wild animals, and inaccessible to the Forest Department." That last consideration cannot of course be overlooked in a country where at certain seasons the vegetation grows almost visibly. But if fires are the only way of checking Nature's excessive fruitfulness, they ought at any rate to be so regulated as to do the least possible harm to the forest trees. One way of protecting these latter, by digging wide ditches round the places where they grow, has been suggested, and some such plan will no doubt be tried, wherever the firing of jungle may still be tolerated in part.

In the Central Provinces, which are yet nearer the tropics than Oudh, the same practice has in some instances been successfully put down, while in others it is tolerated for reasons more purely political. In forests bordering on the open country it has been so far repressed that not one fire was reported during the last year, and one forest has now been free from fires for four years; a fact which certainly makes against one of the excuses assigned for such fires in Oudh. Further away in the jungle, amidst the haunts of the aboriginal Gonds and Bygahs, the practice still continues unchecked, it being deemed neither wise nor practicable to interfere too rudely with the habits of the ruder races in Central India. "It is even a question"—remarks Mr. Morris—"whether the Dhya cultivator"—that is, the man who cultivates by means of fire and the axe—"is not the natural pioneer of the more regular husbandman in vast and distant tracts of uncleared scrub jungle." That question apart however, the treatment of these wild people, who, like the Irish, have never forgotten that the land was all their own some centuries back, craves wary walking. Let them only keep their hands from harming the large timber and the preserves of fire wood needed by the towns, and Mr. Morris would be loth to turn them, by too strict an enforcement of modern rules, from occasional destroyers of wood into resolute foes of established order. The lesson they have to learn must be taught them carefully by slow degrees, after long intercourse between them and the outside world, if the Government would avoid unpleasant quarrels with subjects so unruly.

The forest administration of Central India seems marked by unusual energy and ability. The marking out of reserved forests is being accomplished "thoroughly, efficiently, and cheaply." In the northern and central divisions the work is nearly completed, the sal forests only remaining to be surveyed and marked out. On the success of the protective measures we have already commented. The attempts at new plantations have partially failed, owing to the want of sufficient water. In spite of the short quantity of timber felled for sale, the forest revenue for the year increased about 40 per cent., yielding a net profit of more than a lakh and a half. In future years the revenue ought to be largely increased by better arrangements with the Public Works officers, and still more by the late discovery of new forests, one of them seven miles long. In the southern division a teak forest has been discovered fifteen miles

square. Strange as it may sound, the discovery appears to be a literal fact, and may, for all we know, have been repeated in the present year. Most of the forests discovered last year belong to the outlying district of Konkair, between Raipore and Bustar, in the Eastern Division. Konkair was found to be a thriving district, well wooded, full of villages, whose inhabitants possess large herds, farm skillfully, and have more settled habits than their Goud neighbours.

At first sight one would think that a growing demand for timber for railway use would lead the occupiers of land to grow it for their own advantage. But here either the law or the popular reading of it too often stands in the way. According to some recent decisions of the Civil Courts in the North-West Provinces a tenant farmer claiming certain rights of occupancy can neither build masonry wells, nor plant trees, much less cut down timber, without special leave from his landlord, on pain of summary eviction. The reason assigned is that such proceedings may involve a claim of joint ownership on the tenant's part. Even the digging of a *kacha* or unbricked well seems to be regarded as illegal. Both tenants and landlords have thus been led to believe that the planting of timber-trees has some necessary connection with the rights of ownership; and hence a heavy blow has been dealt at an important branch of agricultural enterprise, by a series of decisions as absurd in outward seeming as they are contrary to the whole spirit of Hindu tradition.

## Correspondence.

### STAFF CORPS AND GENERAL LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your correspondent "S. B." looks at the matter from his point of view, but he does not upset what I stated; "to supersede" is "to set above," and on that point "S. B." will hardly disagree. He says it is all by luck the General List have got on so well; so it is, "more by gude luck than gude guiding." As regards the statement that had the General List been posted it would have been the same, "S. B." will pardon me if I think that nearly the whole of them would have been in the Staff Corps just the same as others, and so all would have been in one boat. If the General List signed something different from those who had gone before, there might be some reason in their being separated from the "old birds;" but I am inclined to coincide with "S. B." that *had* there been anything different (and I hardly think there was) it is "void in the eye of the law," and all should have been classed together. The seductive bait certainly enabled the know-nothings in Hindustani to enter the Staff Corps, but I do not suppose there were many of them, and they were chiefly old officers who could talk the "lingo" splendidly, and would not take the trouble to pass, but the young ones have nearly to a man passed—there may be exceptions certainly. As Government never I suppose intended to lay a bait, it evidently was meant to show that they wished men to go into the Staff Corps, and when nearly every one had done as they wished they might have laid down a twelve years' service for a captaincy for all, as well as twenty years' for a majority, when the Staff Corps man will resume his position over the General List. It will be the turn of the General List to growl then I suppose, after having been senior for perhaps ten years, to lose his place again. If it is right for those who win to laugh, surely they will not deny the pleasure of grumbling to those who lose. S. C.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### INDIAN FINANCE.

The *Times of India* remarks that there really never has been a single sound argument advanced in support of making the present generation bear the whole burden of the cost of works that are for the benefit of many generations, and which, as far as we can see, will for the most part be completed within a limited number of years. The verbal quibble that these works are not reproductive does not tell in the least against the diffusion of the expense of construction

over a long space of time: it only proves that the adoption of a sinking fund for repayments is advisable. In a certain sense, however, they are reproductive, as all improvements which tend to increase the security of life, and to promote the physical, and consequently the moral well-being of considerable classes of the community are reproductive. And it may be said of much of the expenditure on civil buildings that it is reproductive in a stricter sense, as it is clear that it is an economical proceeding to pay four or five per cent. by way of rent on the value of the buildings owned by the Government, instead of twelve or fifteen per cent. for worse accommodation, as is generally the case when those buildings are rented from others. But we will allow that as a whole the works are not reproductive in the same sense in which irrigation and railway works are reproductive. It follows, therefore, that hospitals and jails, and barracks and official buildings must be paid for within a certain time, so that no charge on them should remain. But why limit this time to the year of their construction? The Government have very rightly come to regard these works as a certain necessary burden to be undertaken with reference rather to absolute wants than to miscalculated surpluses; why should they stop short in their theory and avoid the only logical conclusion that if the accident of surpluses should not affect the carrying out of the works neither should the works affect the surpluses? There has been lately in some quarters a call made for the shipment of an experienced financier from England who would be able to devise better schemes for ensuring financial prosperity than have been recently hatched by our India-bred administrators. The one great advantage of such an appointment would be that the selected financier would be sure to possess the full confidence of the Home Government, and it might be a further gain that he would very possibly come, entirely unprejudiced in favour of the peculiar system which has made its way into fashion here under Sir Stafford Northcote's direction. To a man of this sort we cannot but suppose that the whole glaring folly of depending upon present resources for the construction of permanent works would at once stand revealed, and the necessity become apparent of totally subverting the present mode of proceeding. The struggle to make both ends meet by cutting down stationery supplies and stopping necessary works would appear equally absurd as the attempt to raise the necessary funds by increased taxation would appear impolitic, and the establishment of a loan to be repaid within a specific period would show itself to be at once the most statesmanlike and the most truly provident plan. What that period should be we will not at present attempt to define; but consideration should be paid to the very substantial nature of the majority of the works, whose probable duration is to be estimated by centuries rather than by decades. Of course, account must be taken of the errors of judgment, in choice of site or in construction, that may be committed, and of the fact that the requirements of one generation are not always precisely those of another. In fifty years' time philanthropic administrators may possibly insist that all business should be transacted at the hill stations, that no European soldier can be expected to live in India unless he has a proportion of 5,000 cubic feet of air to himself in his dormitory, and that the moral education of criminals is very incomplete without a tennis court attached to every jail. Still, making every allowance for mistakes and the progress of civilisation, we reckon that we should be doing no wrong to the grandchildren of this generation if we should leave to them the burden of completing the payment for works now in progress.

#### WANT OF ROADS IN BENGAL.

The *Friend of India* holds that the work to be done in Bengal is startlingly great. It is the fashion to suppose that the Lower Provinces do not require roads because of their water communications. This is true only of a portion of the Eastern Districts. Over nine-tenths of Bengal the heavy rains and inundations of rivers only add to the difficulty of communication. What in Hindustan would be a dry tract fit for carts, is in Bengal a hopeless puddle which prevents transit for months. To take the most recent instances, look at Orissa and Assam. To the want of roads alone was the intensity of the famine due in the former, and the labour difficulty in the latter. It seems incredible to all who do not live in the interior of Bengal, that over an area as large as France and Switzerland there are less than seventeen thousand miles of road. Of these only 1,869 miles deserve the name, for they alone are metalled, though in many cases not bridged. Two-thirds of these miles are "imperial," that is, they exist only because they form a highway to other provinces. The "local roads" are officially described as "mere tracks passable in the dry season only." Only 498 miles are metalled, and nearly one-half of these are unbridged. "There is," continues the report published by the Bengal Government on 13th May, 1868, "one mile of road to thirteen square miles of country, but of the whole only about one-tenth of the roads are metalled and nearly one half are unbridged." During the too brief period when Mr. Leonard introduced some life into the Public Works office of Bengal, he reported that it would require 29,000 miles of new road to give the rest of the country the advantage which the Patna division possesses, or one mile of some kind to each six square miles. Yet Patna owes this advantage not to Government, but to indigo planters and the necessities of the opium monopoly. There is only

one parallel to this state of things, the frightful amount of educational destitution which makes a school cess even more immediately necessary than one for roads.

#### CENTRALISATION OVERDONE.

The *Madras Times* thinks the fact that the work of economising is being overdone is not the only complaint that we "provincials" have to make. The work of economising is being conducted in the blundering manner that must always characterise measures affecting the whole of India that are concocted in a corner of India that no more represents Southern and Central India than Sweden represents France and Germany. All the economies of the Government of India are modelled on a Bengal pattern, and it is not wonderful that some of them do not suit countries that are in every respect unlike Bengal. There is, for instance, the imperative order of the Supreme Government reducing the number of officers in the police force. The straitened financiers at Simla in their desperate efforts at retrenchment seemed to have overhauled the police estimates; and some one who knows something of the Bengal police force appears to have told them that assistant-superintendents could be done without well enough. If they had thereupon abolished the office of assistant-superintendent in Bengal they would have acted sensibly enough, but although they have only the means of knowing about Bengal affairs their business is to govern all India, and so the Government ordered the abolition of the office of assistant-superintendent of police throughout India. Now, what was the position of the Madras Government in this very matter? Simply this, that they could not get men enough for this very office to keep up the force in bare efficiency. The Madras police force, instead of being over-officered, is in truth under-officered; and if the supreme authority finally determines to reduce the present establishment of officers in the face of the opinion of those who know about it much better than themselves, it will undertake a serious responsibility for the lives and property of the people of Southern India. Proper men cannot be got to fill the office of inspector, and the assistant-superintendents are the links between the heads of districts and their men that prevents the whole system from falling to pieces. Here, then, is the position. The Madras Government, as we understand, considers it highly necessary to maintain the present number of assistant-superintendents, while the Supreme Government absolutely orders it to abolish the whole of them. It seems odd that so wide a divergence of opinion should exist, but it is easily explained by a reference to the circumstances under which the different opinions are formed. As we have said, the measure of the Supreme Government is founded upon a knowledge of the police requirements of Bengal. Bengal could do, it was urged, without assistant-superintendents, and therefore the Government of India ordered the office of assistant-superintendent to be abolished throughout India, overlooking the little fact that the Madras police districts are double, treble, and quadruple the size of Bengal districts. The Madras Government, seeing this, knew that to abolish assistant-superintendents will simply be to necessitate the appointment of a large number of additional superintendents at a greater cost to the country than the present system. We are, therefore, not surprised to observe that the last *Fort St. George Gazette* contains the usual police appointments, the order of the Supreme Government notwithstanding. This is another instance added to many of the evils of centralisation. Here is a Government in Bengal honestly trying to serve the State, but so impeded by its own natural ignorance of the requirements of distant parts of the country as to be absolutely ordering that which can only be done at the expense of ruin to a most necessary department of the public service. The only satisfactory point about such a centralised system as now prevails in India is that it is sure to produce its own *reductio ad absurdum*. We think that this result has been very nearly reached when the Central Government of this enormous Empire takes to fixing the numbers of the police officers in distant presidencies over which Governors in Council have been appointed to rule. Indeed, if the present tightening of the reins should continue it would be difficult to say what are the gubernatorial duties of governors, and it will certainly be impossible to find men of capacity to become the lay figures to the condition of which all the governors of presidencies are being reduced. It will be observed that the system of centralisation is being carried over the vast empire of India to a degree that is not attempted in countries of very moderate dimensions. The town and parish authorities of England would stare if the Government fixed exactly their police establishments, or cut down the estimate for a new cocked hat for the beadle. Yet this is very much what the Government of India is doing for the great divisions of India, each of which is as extensive and populous as the whole of Great Britain. All this, of course, results from the pernicious system of a common budget; and as long as the revenues of India are gathered into the Calcutta so long must the Governments of India be governed by the less shrewd, and so long must these presidencies be governed by the less shrewd, and so long must they be unsuited to their real requirements.

#### TWO QUESTIONABLE BILLS.

The *Englishman* points out that Lord Mayo has to deal with two Bills passed by the local Legislatures of Bengal and Bombay, which are now awaiting his sanction. These Bills have been passed by the

local Legislatures contrary to the expressed wishes and recorded petitions of the parties whose interests will be affected; they are at variance with the soundest principles of political economy, and amount to a most injurious and uncalled-for interference with the operations of free trade; we allude to the Tea Labour Bill, passed by the Bengal Legislative Council, and the Cotton Frauds Bill, passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay. The Tea Bill was passed in the most hasty manner, and no time was given for the planters to express their opinions upon it. Since it has been passed many remonstrances have been made by the planters against it, and numerous letters have appeared in our columns pointing out the injurious consequences of passing such a Bill, and the absence of any necessity, or any good reason for its enactment. The new Bill enacts that time-expired labourers are to be placed in the same category as newly-imported labourers, as far as certain clauses are concerned regarding sanitary arrangements and hutting. The Bill and its supporters entirely ignore the fact that time-expired labourers are thoroughly acquainted with the country, and have elected to remain in it because they make more money, and are in every respect more cared for and more comfortable than they would be in their own villages. They are also so independent that if the planter did not house them well, or failed to take the necessary measures to secure their comfort and health, they would immediately leave him. They do not wish to be under the tutelage of Government, and the planters object to Government interference as being unnecessary and vexatious. It also entails upon them a great amount of work, which curtails the time required to look after their plantations. They have to keep books and make lengthy periodical returns of the number of men and women that have been sent to hospital and the particular diseases they were afflicted with. The planter admits the value of Government interference where newly-imported labourers are concerned. These labourers are new to the country, its climate, and manner of living; it is perhaps proper then that Government should take care that they are properly housed, and that the necessary sanitary arrangements should be made. But after a residence of three years the labourer can take care of himself. How long are the planters and labourers to be subjected to the interference and tutelage of the Bengal Government? We trust that Lord Mayo will see to this at once, and compel the Bengal Council to limit its interference to the newly-imported labourer, who alone requires any protection. The Cotton Frauds' Bill, passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay, is also another instance of the uncalled-for and unnecessary interference of Government with the operations of trade. If a Bill that strikes directly at the principles of free trade was ever passed in the present day, it should only be passed under the strongest necessity, and with the unanimous approval of all parties concerned in the trade. But this is not the case with the Cotton Frauds' Bill. A strong majority of cotton merchants, both European and Native, have protested against it, and a petition is at this moment before his Excellency the Viceroy, earnestly requesting him to withhold his sanction from the proposed measure, and declaring emphatically that "special legislation on the subject of cotton frauds is unnecessary and injurious to the general interests of the cotton trade." The petition also states "that such a measure is opposed to the commercial policy which has now for many years been adopted in England, and that its probable consequences will be to interfere with and discourage rather than promote the cotton trade of Western India at every stage of its progress from the fields to the European market." Surely such strongly-expressed opinions of the parties whom the Bill is intended to protect ought not to be disregarded. Both of the Bills under notice violate a great principle of trade, and are declared by the parties interested to be uncalled for and unnecessary. Can the Viceroy hesitate for a moment in his decision on the subject? We believe, and at least hope not.

**INDIAN COLONELS.**—"We understand," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "on the best authority, that the suspension of the promotion from colonel to major-general has been withdrawn; and that the Duke of Argyll has requested the Duke of Cambridge to take the requisite steps for the immediate promotion of the six senior colonels to the rank of major-generals. This is good news, and we have some reason to believe that the next mail will bring the welcome facts in the *London Gazette*."

**RECALL OF MAHOMED AKHOOND ALI.**—We (*Pioneer*) hear that Mahomed Akhoond Ali, the accredited agent from the Governor of Yarkand province, who is now at the Palumpore Fair, has had letters recalling him to Yarkand, and it is probable that he will soon return via Cashmere, and, adopting the winter route, reach his native State by the commencement of the ensuing spring. It certainly seems a pity that his visit to India should be so curtailed; but if he is as well treated until he leaves our territory as he has been, he will have nothing to sorrow since he set foot in Hindoostan. A news writer describes him as a quiet, pleasant-looking, middle-aged man, exercising a distinct influence over the traders at the Fair, and always evincing a desire to converse with any English gentleman who may visit him. We trust that he is but the forerunner of some plenipotentiary invested with full powers to treat with the British Government.

## Bengal.

### THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

There was a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council at Calcutta on Nov. 12, at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"The Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, entertaining a high sense of the conspicuous ability displayed by the Hon. H. S. Maine during the time that he held the office of Legal Member of this Council, hereby expresses to him its cordial thanks for his long, faithful and laborious services, and its deep regret at his departure, and hearty wishes for his future welfare and happiness." In the course of his remarks Lord Mayo spoke of the increase of legislation, and of the system of discretionary government from which, to use his own words, we have almost emerged. "Far be it from me," said his Excellency, "to deny that discretionary government and rule by personal influence has not performed a great mission in this country. It has great advantages, and I would go further and say that even still in some districts in India the retention of it may for some period be a necessity; but no one can deny that all government in civilised countries to be strong, uniform, and just must be administered according to those published statutes and well-known laws which in every country are considered by the wisest and best of men to be indispensable to freedom of action and of thought, and to the security of property and life." Mr. Strachey believed no one could deny the general excellences of Indian legislation. It was excellent in substance, excellent in form, and he felt confident it would retain the character under Mr. Maine's successor. It would soon be said of India that there was no country in the world which possessed such a complete code of laws. In one of his addresses to the Calcutta University Mr. Maine said that if he were asked to give a rough definition of law, he would say that it was common sense. Mr. Strachey thought that this remark of Mr. Maine's very accurately described the character of recent Indian legislation. Referring to the hard-working part Mr. Maine had taken in the general administration of the country, Mr. Strachey said, "There is perhaps something unfortunate in the constitution of the Government in that a member of the Executive Council has no definite or separate official responsibility. He may originate or he may obstruct measures that closely affect the interests of millions, but the public know him only as a member of that somewhat mysterious body, the Governor General in Council." Further on Mr. Strachey said—"The present seems the very time for a statesman like Mr. Maine to turn to good account his practical India knowledge, for England is now entering on the consideration of many matters affecting closely the condition of the people; the rights of landlords and tenants, and all those difficult questions connected with private and national rights in land. With this subject Indian Statesmen have laboured for the last three quarters of a century, and there is no man that can speak with greater knowledge and authority on it than Mr. Maine."

Before the Council meeting broke up Mr. Strachey obtained leave to introduce a Bill to enhance the price of salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the duty on salt in the Presidency of Bombay; and to introduce a Bill to provide a rate for the manufacture, storing and sale of alimentary salt in the North-Western Provinces, in the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces.

### STATION TALK.

**DELHI, Nov. 14.**—Major-Gen. Colin Troup, C.B., arrived on Friday to make his half-yearly inspection of the 70th Highlanders, which he did during the day, and left yesterday morning for Agra, Muttra, &c., &c. The General does not lose much time in getting over his duties. The 21st Hussars marched in on Friday morning; they played the station at cricket on Saturday in the Queen's Gardens, and left this morning en route to Lucknow. The man charged with forging the Government stamp paper has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; I am told that the neat manner in which the fraud was effected is highly creditable to the forger, and that it fully bears out the high character the painters of Delhi have always possessed as artists; but, at the same time, I heard that the actual forger, who was seized in the act, is not the only one concerned in the nefarious transaction; perhaps some who have hitherto been little suspected may turn out to be aiders, abettors, or receivers to no inconsiderable extent. My letters from Meerut mention that the station is anything but healthy. There was a funeral on Thursday evening, when a promising young officer of the 24th Hussars was carried to his last resting-place, followed by the whole regiment; I believe typhoid fever was the immediate cause of death. The weather here is very pleasant—nights and mornings very cold—picnics, croquet, cricket, and shooting all in full swing. The new croquet-ground in the once ugly "Koodseah Garden" was opened last week by some picnics given there by our Commissioner, and I hear of some more parties likely to come off soon. The wing of the 79th Highlanders will march early next month, I hear, but I do not know whether the date has yet been fixed.



**MOULMEIN, Oct. 30.**—The Buddhist boat-race festival has just come to a close. We had some fine races on the river, and enjoyed ourselves pretty well, seeing them for three days. An account of how they are conducted may not be without interest to your readers, that is, if they ever read my wretchedly dry letters, so I send you one. Every year about this time, say October, the Burmese have a festival called the *Yathabin*; this festival extends over ten or twelve days, and during it they have boat races. I should be more correct in calling them canoe races, for the boats are nothing else but canoes, and are propelled through the water by paddles. Each boat contains about twenty-eight persons; it is long and very narrow, with seats throughout its length. One of the twenty-eight steers, three or four bale water, and the rest paddle. Their paddles are of the ordinary paddle size and shape, only nicely coloured and well finished. The race-course is about a mile in length, and marked off by a line of "small boats bearing small white flags;" at one end of this line of boats is the goal-boat, having a long bamboo athwart its bows. This bamboo is hollowed out completely, and a string running through it keeps two bunches of palm-leaves attached to either end of the bamboo. The prow of the goal-boat is turned to the starting point. Two canoes at a time compete. The canoes leaving the starting place are steered one on each side of the line of boats marking the racecourse, and they race with each other without there being any chance of one fouling another. Both make for the goal-boat with its palm-bearing bamboo, and whichever crew obtains the palm leaves first is declared winner; and in the event of a dead heat they try over again. A great deal of betting and gambling goes on amongst the lookers on, but every thing is generally kept orderly and quiet; at one time they used to be permitted to discharge a gun at the conclusion of each race. This year the races were very ordinary and quiet, because the authorities did not as in former years interfere to forward them. The other night a fire broke out in the jail work-yard and destroyed, I am informed, a great deal of cotton that had been cleaned and baled. The sepays of the 37th Grenadiers under their officers rendered effectual assistance in putting it out with their engine. Of course the police were not present; they never are present where and when required. The jail people too seem to have taken it rather easy; they have a beautiful engine, and might have easily turned it into the yard, but of course they would not take the trouble; so a lot of cotton belonging to one of our merchants has been destroyed and one of the work-sheds lately raised burnt to the ground. Who pays for all this? Prison affairs sadly require looking after. Ever since the departure of Dr. Planck prison affairs have been on the decline. Dr. Planck was our first Inspector General of Prisons, and the only one who rendered work for the pay he drew. In the conscientious discharge of his duties he was brought to clash against other officers, and as his interest was not so great as theirs they frequently obstructed him. Had he been allowed his way in all things how different a tale our prison report would tell. He went away, and the reform he effected has not been supplemented in any way by his successors. We do not know what Lord Mayo's Government is going to do with Burmah. Now, if you wish to know the true state of the country's trade, don't read the trade report. I will tell you how we have been getting on with reference to trade in my next. Here we are with ruin staring us in the face, beaten out of the rice markets of this world by a heavy export duty on grain, our timber prospects nil, no reproductive public works being carried on to open out the country and promote agriculture, and the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner coolly says in the last report, "it is a question if the national prosperity has been diminished." The secretary's office has a happy way of snubbing people under it, and of talking clap-trap, but it cannot controvert what is well known and severely felt, the decline of the trade of British Burmah. That office and the one over which our Accountant-General presides always tell the public things with a bad grace and never in a straightforward manner. The other day the latter office published a statement that professed to tell people how much the British Burmah administration derived as revenue and how much it spent. The gods alone know what object it had for the manner in which it put its figures together, but it put it beyond the intelligence of any one man to understand its statement. After a deal of summing up, subtracting, multiplying, and taking ratios, one finds out we are living beyond our means—spending 90 lacs within five months, earning 83½ lacs at the same time. The establishment of a huckster's stall would not publish such statements as our highly paid Financial Department does. Now we have Mr. Rule from Bombay, and it is to be earnestly hoped that he will introduce a method of careful calculation in the office under his rule. I have hardly time to carry this to any great length, but in my next will tell you something about our D.P.W. We learn here that six Madras regiments, and not ten, are to be disbanded, the 37th Grenadiers at present in our station amongst them. Archdeacon Pratt came out by to-day's steamer, the *Ara*, and is to preach at St. Matthew's to-morrow. After the sermon a collection is to be made on behalf of the Additional Clergy Society. We have never seen one of the cloth here.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

**DR. CAYLEY.**—Letters from Cashmere inform the *Pioneer* that Dr. Cayley was expected in Siceenuggur on the 3d inst., on his return from Leh.

## Miscellaneous.

**ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.**—Two munificent donations to the future Allahabad University have been made—one from the Nawab of Rampore of Rs. 14,800, and the other from the Maharajah of Benares of Rs. 5,000.

**POLICE.**—There is a chance of the Deputy Inspectors-General of the N. W. Provinces, at least, escaping the shears which the Government of India is about to apply to the Police Department. We believe Lord Mayo has promised to re-consider his order regarding them.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**CHANDA COAL.**—Messrs. Oldham, Blanford, Medlicott, and Hughes, of the Government Geological Survey, intend visiting Chanda very soon, to ascertain from personal observation the state and progress of the coal explorations now being carried on, and report on the nature and prospective yield of the coal in the several pits.

**ECCLESIASTICAL.**—The Rev. Mr. Toussaint, Chaplain of Kussowlie, has been obliged to take leave for three months, from severe ill-health. A few days ago the reverend gentleman's recovery was despaired of, but he has rallied somewhat lately. The Rev. Mr. Laing, of Jullunder, will officiate for Mr. Toussaint at Kussowlie during his absence.—*Indian Army Gazette*, Nov. 9.

**THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.**—The people of Agra, deprived by circumstances of their Grand Durbar, will be gratified by learning that they are, nevertheless, to have the Duke of Edinburgh among them. His Royal Highness will be there on the 17th of January. He will be a guest of Sir William Muir's in camp, and will be entertained by him for four days. There will be a comparatively small gathering on the occasion.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**PIG-STICKING.**—"The pig-sticking at Ghurmuktesur, in which his Excellency the Governor General took part, did not," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "pass off without accidents. Major F. W. Dunbar, District Superintendent of Police at Meerut, broke his collar bone; and Captain the Honorable A. Stewart, Adjutant of the A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and of the Royal Artillery, was thrown from his horse and severely shaken. The Viceroy also received a kick in the leg from one of the horses, but no serious injury."

**ORIENTAL MSS.**—"Among the Delhi, Arabic, and Persian manuscripts, the cataloguing of which has been entrusted to me by the Governors of India, I have discovered two autographs of a gigantic The-saurus of the Persian language, compiled at Delhi by a Hindu of the name of Jainān Dās, son of Lālah Mangal Sen. The work is entitled *Miftāh al Khazāin*, and was composed during A. H. 1220 to 1240. Unfortunately, it only goes up to the end of the letter *Sin*. The first two letters, *Alif*, *B*, alone extend over 732 leaves quarto, closely written. We owe the best Persian dictionaries to Indians, and some of them, as the *Bihār i 'Ajām*, the *Mutalāhāt i Shū'arā*, &c., to Hindus; but this compilation is so extensively planned, and so well executed, that no dictionary should be compiled by scholars at home without the use of this work."—*Extract from a Letter by Dr. Blochmann, Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

**CIVIL.**—We understand that Mr. Andrew Ross, C.S., Judge of Myspoorie, who has just returned from leave to Mussorie, intends to go home in March, after a service in India of thirty-one years. Mr. Ross, who is a son of Sir John Ross, the Arctic navigator, entered the navy as a midshipman at nine years of age, and showed his indomitable pluck at Glazepore during the Mutiny in 1857.—*Delhi Gazette.*—On the return of Mr. V. H. Schalech to Calcutta—he is expected in a day or two—he will, we understand, resume charge of the office of Senior Member of the Board of Revenue. Mr. H. C. Campbell will in this case revert to his own appointment as Commissioner of the Presidency Division; his absence from the Board is not however likely to be of long duration. Mr. A. Money, C.M., we hear, contemplates taking furlough to England, and in this case Mr. Campbell would resume his officiating seat at the Board.—*Englishman*, Nov. 10.

**BURMAH.**—The Burmah papers are anxiously awaiting the result of the memorial against the rice duty from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce. The Chief Commissioner, General Fyche, is fully alive to the immense importance of the subject, and, from what he has written in his last annual report, there can be no doubt of the support he would lend the memorial. Entrusted with the administration of a rich and fertile province, which year by year, since it came under British rule, has advanced in prosperity with a swiftness which the most forward of colonies only can equal, General Fyche has the wisdom to perceive that any blow sent home against the chief of its staples must have the most pernicious effect on its future. He has therefore wisely drawn attention to the state of the rice trade, and made the cause of the Government in the province that of merchants and peasantry. It only remains for the Supreme Government to deal boldly and wisely with this question: wisely in making a concession in time to be of real service, and boldly in breaking loose from the trammels of precedent and red tape. The Treaty Courts are working well at Mandalay, where the King has shown a marked partiality for Captain Storer just as he did for Major Slaten, and just as he will for Major MacMahon. The steamer *Colonel Fyche*, it is said, will take up the regular duty of keeping open the commu-

communications between Mandalay and Bhamo. The King is now represented as being greatly influenced by his Conservator of Forests, Dr. Martels, and to be sincerely anxious to carry out the treaty. There is, however, a very grave screw loose as matters at present stand, owing to the peculiar advantages which Burmese law affords the debtor. The Government of India has extended to Burmah the rule obtaining in the case of Native States, that decrees of English Courts are only to be executed through the Courts of the States concerned. This rule carried out in Burmah will amount to giving debtors, against whom the mixed Courts may pronounce decrees, a practical exemption from the claims of their creditors. The Burmese law will not permit the seizure of a debtor's property, and it will permit him to be imprisoned by deputy. The question here involved is a strange as well as a delicate one, and, meanwhile, in order to secure the advantages of the Burmese law, many foreign residents of Mandalay have removed their names from the list of registered British subjects.—*Englishman*, Nov. 15.

**MILITARY.**—Sickness is very prevalent at Meean Meer. The hospitals are filled with fever patients from the European and Native troops. The 9th Bengal Cavalry, and the 21st and 25th Native Infantry seem to be the greatest sufferers. There is much fever also in Lahore generally; at Anark illee several cases have occurred amongst both Europeans and Natives.—*Indian Army Gazette*, Nov. 9.—Fever continues very bad in Jullundur, especially in H.M.'s 92nd Gordon Highlanders, 150 of whom are, we believe, in hospital, besides a number of out-patients.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 11.—Lieut. Beatty, of the 25th P.N.I., died of cholera at Peshawur, on the 2nd inst. Mr. Beatty, says the *Delhi Gazette*, had been suffering from fever for some weeks, but was seized with cholera only a few hours before his death. There have also been several other cases of cholera in that death-stricken station.—By alterations which the Government of India have ordered in the dates of the march of corps to and from the Presidency in course of relief, the following force will be collected at Calcutta during the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh:—A and C Batteries, 16th Brigade Field Artillery; 3rd Battery, 22nd Brigade Garrison Artillery; 11th Bengal Lancers; 2nd Battalion 19th, and the 26th and 96th Foot; the 2nd, 8th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 14th and 22nd Native Infantry.—We are glad to state, says the *Indian Public Opinion*, that the news from Bunnoo and the frontier is reassuring; the strict quarantine which was established by the commanding officer is still kept up, but as regards cholera there has been a marked decrease. Fever, however, still rages along the whole valley, as indeed it does throughout the whole Punjab. We are half-afraid to say that it is of a typhoid character, but certainly this opinion is held by a good many medical men. We understand that about a week ago more than eighty men of the 92nd Highlanders at Jullundur were in hospital from this disease, and that three or four deaths had occurred within a few days.—Captain Stewart, who is a younger son of the Earl of Galloway, has, says the *Delhi Gazette*, been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lord Mayo during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh. This is the third Governor-General of India to whom he has acted as aide-de-camp, an office for which he is well known to possess the special qualifications of a handsome person, refined manners, extensive reading, large knowledge of the world, and, of course, familiarity with the usages of the best society. Captain Stewart served in the expedition to China in 1860, and was present at Sihbo, Tangku, the actions near Tangchow, and the surrender of Peking, for which he received the medal and clasp.—H.M.'s 36th N.I. left by rail on the evening of Nov. 10, under command of Lieut. col. P. G. Scot, en route for Peshawur. The regiment will leave the rail at Loodiana, and march the remainder of the distance.—Cornet A. E. Gambier, of the 4th (Queen's Own) hussars, died of remittent fever on Nov. 11, and was to be buried that evening at half-past four; Mr. Gambier had very recently arrived in India, and he appeared to be one of the healthiest and most robust men in the regiment. A correspondent speaks of him as "an uncommonly fine young fellow, prepossessing in person and character." All the officers at the station off duty were requested by a brigade order to attend the funeral.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12. Sparkhene, Butler, Singapore.—13. Str. Mongolia, Castle, Suez; Rance, Wilkie, Liverpool; Calcutta Merchant, Mahomed, Zanzibar; Lord Clyde, Murphy, Liverpool; Annie Henderson, Henderson, Rangoon.—16. Str. Asia, Paterson, Bombay; Trevelyan, Greeves, London; Daphne, Cross, Liverpool; Newcastle, Trevols, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Annie Henderson.—Mrs. Henderson and three children.  
Per str. Asia.—Mr. and Mrs. Marindin and child, Col. Turnbull, Major Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Hickie and three children, Rev. J. Long, Mr. Lander, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. Tugay.  
Per Newcastle.—Lieut. and Mrs. Moules, Mrs. Wyatt, Misses Wyatt (three), Mr. F. W. Wyatt, Miss Younghusband, Miss Macfarlan, Misses Brooks (two), Captain Gwyne, Lieut. Henderson, Cornet Hutchison, Cornet Monteith, Ensign Beauclerk, Rev. J. Cain, Mr. C. Carr, Mr. A. Carr, Mr. W. Macgregor, Mr. E. M. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. Norris and seven children, Mrs. Gosland and daughter, Mrs. Kemp, Mr. J. Sparenburg, Mr. W. Rogerson, Mr. C. W. O'Donnoghue.  
Per P. and O. S. S. str. Mongolia.—From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Barlow, Miss M. Gordon, Mr. T. E. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. Constant, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Showers, Mr. T. W. McKnight, Mr. T. G. McLarin, Rev. D. George, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Fowler and child, Mrs. Deverine, Miss Robertson, Miss McPherson, Mr. A. Singer, Sir W. F. Folkes, Mr. T. Michel, Rev. Lamert, Miss Short, Mrs. Walton, From Southampton.—Hon. Mrs. McPherson, Miss A. O'Brien, Messrs. W. Milne, J. Skirton, W. Barton, A. Burgo, W. B. Grassby, J. Law, H. Drake, J. Bullock,

Hatter, Wright, F. Ward, G. Stokes, G. Pearson, J. Johnston, W. Finney, Mr. and Mrs. Jumber, Colonel Finch, Mrs. Guise and friend, Miss Christopher, Miss Thomson, Miss Willes, Miss McMicking, Miss Kellall, Mr. G. B. Yates, Major J. B. Cox, Mr. G. G. Lynn, Miss Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Owen, Dr. Colthorpe, Mr. H. T. Cooke, Miss Paterson, Mr. H. Stephenson, Mrs. W. Jeffery, Mrs. W. Raye, Mr. R. C. Sanders, Mr. R. B. Buckley, Mr. J. Posford, Asst. surg. Franklyn, Asst. surg. B. Wood, Asst. surg. Davis, Miss Hamilton, From Suez.—Mrs. L. Johnson, Asst. surg. Eddis, Mr. Psicka, Mr. Rizzi, Mr. Schilizzi, Mr. Corwallis, Mr. and Mrs. Branson.  
Per Malabar.—Capt. J. G. Truange and wife, Capt. T. A. S. Mannock, Capt. C. D. St. Croix, Lieut. J. Dunbar and wife and child, Ensign A. G. Bridge and wife, Ensigns W. J. Brown, H. M. Stapleton, J. S. Collins, G. S. Eyre, Capt. A. T. Morrison, Cornet R. H. Hicks, Cornet G. E. Rogers, Major J. Cassidy and wife and family, Capt. G. E. Elliot and wife and family, Mrs. and Misses Chapman (two), Mr. T. H. London, Mr. A. H. L. Rogers, Mr. W. B. McBean, Surg. C. Ross and wife and child, Mrs. Hollis and child, Mr. Bunting, Mr. Heak, Mr. Emmet.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9. Bennington.—10. Strs. Sattara and Surat; Indian Merchant, Fathe Shah Allum, Ocean, Hougmont, Francis Thorpe.—11. Timour, Riverdale, Serampore, Hooghly.—12. Aluwick Castle, Aleppo.—13. Str. Moulmein; British Envoy, Abergoldie.—14. Str. Cashmere; Corlic.—15. John Clark, Condit.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 15, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ....	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 93 10 to 93 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock ....	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	93 14 to 94 0
4 per Cent. ....	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	93 14 to 94 0
5 per Cent. P.W. ....	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	103 0 to 103 4
5½ per Cent. ....	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	112 10 to 112 12
5 per Cent., 68-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	108 0 to 108 4

### EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
... ..	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 15-16d.
Bills with Docts. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0 1-16d. to 2s. 0½d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	150 to 155
Bank of Bengal ... ..	1000 ...	1635 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ... ..	50 ...	58 to 60
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ... ..	445 ...	540 to 545
Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ... ..	700 ...	300 to 320
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ... ..	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. E. B. Indigo Company ... ..	250 ...	175 to 180
E. B. Indigo Company ... ..	100 ...	35 to 38
East India Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218 ...	242 to 244
East India Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	25 to 28
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	80 ...	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	30 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218 ...	235 to 238
Equitable Coal Company ... ..	250 ...	192½ to 195
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ... ..	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ... ..	250 ...	152½ to 155
Howrah Docking Company ... ..	500 ...	230 to 240
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	540 to 550
National Bank of India (Limited) ... ..	125 ...	135 rd.
New Fort Gloster Company ... ..	900 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ... ..	10 ...	13½ to 14
Peoples Bank of India ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ... ..	1400 ...	350 to 355
Punjab Bank ... ..	100 ...	82½ to 85
Screwling Company (Limited) ... ..	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ... ..	500 ...	580 to 585
Strand Crossing Company (Limited) ... ..	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ... ..	200 ...	61½ to 63
Union Steam Tug Company ... ..	250 ...	6 to 4dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ... ..	£10 ...	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ... ..	0 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 10 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ... ..	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ... ..	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds ... ..	2 12 6 to 3 0 0 ...	2 7 6 to 2 12 6
Jute ... ..	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ... ..	3 2 6 to 3 5 0 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**REVISION OF SALARIES.**—We hear that Mr. R. H. Hollingberry, Assistant-Secretary to the Government of India, is shortly expected at Madras to revise the civil salaries and establishments in this presidency. This gentleman is to correspond direct with the Supreme Government regarding the reductions he may propose.—*Madras Mail*.

**JAILS.**—It is announced that committees have been appointed to revise the jail establishments in the presidencies of Bombay and Madras with a view to reduce expenditure. A similar step will be taken in Bengal. This is a bad lookout for some of our model jails and jailors.

**THE COMING DUKE.**—It is expected, says a Madras contemporary, that Lord and Lady Napier will leave Madras for Calcutta, to meet the Duke of Edinburgh, about the 18th of December, returning early in January. The Supreme Government offered to provide a special steamer for the conveyance of their Excellencies, but Lord Napier, probably thinking both of the deficit and of his own comfort, has determined to travel by P. and O. steamer. There is a probability that his Royal Highness may visit Madras in February.

**MERITORIOUS SERVICE.**—Having in consideration the long and meritorious services of Captain T. R. Ardagh and Lieut. J. Craig, both of the Ordnance Department, the Commander-in-Chief has recommended them for such special reward, either by an increase of pay or pension as may be deemed most desirable. Concurring in this recommendation, the local Government has submitted the question to the Government of India.—*Madras Times*.

**MORE REDUCTIONS.**—The office establishments of the Collector of Madras and the Collector of Sea Customs it is said are to be amalgamated, under one head—whereby a certain saving monthly of Rs. 2,333 5-4 will be effected, and probably more, as it is hoped that in combining the establishment a certain number of the clerks might be dismissed and the salaries of others reduced.—*Madras Times*.

**A RAJAH KNIGHTED.**—The Rajah of Cochin has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and Mr. Ballard has been requested to arrange for the presentation of the insignia to his Highness, with befitting dignity and ceremony. Mr. Ballard has also to explain to his Highness the Rajah the purport of the several documents, particularly the one which provides for the return of the insignia, in the event of the promotion or decease of a member.—*Madras Mail*.

**CIVIL.**—Mr. T. Weir, a junior Civilian, has been awarded a donation of 1,000 rupees, to which he is entitled under the new rules, for passing the test for high proficiency in the Tamil language. Mr. Weir only arrived in India last year. It is highly creditable to him that he should have obtained Tamil honours so soon.—The Hon. Mr. Bellasis, who was to have been appointed Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, has, on second thoughts, reverted to his own appointment of Commissioner of Customs; it is not likely, however, that he will hold it long, as it is understood that he will retire in a few months, when, we presume, Mr. Reid will return to a post he fills so well. On the probable early retirement of Mr. Hadow, the Revenue Commissionership, Southern Division, we believe, will fall to Mr. Havelock.—*On dit*, says the *Madras Athenæum*, that the collectorate of North Arcot is to be sacrificed to the deficit, and that the district is to be divided between those of Salem and Madras.

**MILITARY.**—Captain W. H. Newcome, of the 2nd Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, died at St. Thomas's Mount on the 6th Nov.—Lieut. F. W. Pace, of H.M.'s 45th Regiment (Sherwood Foresters), died in the fort at Madras on the evening of the 7th. This officer had been sent in sick from Palaveram some time ago, but was rapidly recovering, and every hope was confidently entertained of his entire restoration to health; in fact, he was just going out for a drive with Dr. Frazer, of his regiment, when he was suddenly taken ill, and, after some convulsions, died in about a quarter of an hour. He is spoken of as a promising and popular young officer, and his death has cast a gloom over the regiment to which he belonged.—The third officer who has died was on the Retired List. We refer to Colonel Charles Wallace Young, C.B.; he died at Palaveram on Nov. 4.—According to the *Madras Times* nothing is yet settled about who shall succeed the late Colonel Robertson as Adjutant-General; but it is understood that the claims of Colonel Roe, of the 60th Rifles, are under the favourable consideration of the Government. Colonel Fordyce would no doubt have been a formidable rival to Colonel Roe had he possessed the necessary qualification of five years' service in India; but he has only three years' service, and the qualification is said to be indispensable.

**A MARE'S NEST.**—In their mania for retrenchment the economists of Calcutta have done some queer things, and perhaps the incident we are about to relate is not the least funny of them. There is an officer in Madras who is at once a lieutenant-colonel in the Staff Corps, Government Agent at Chepauk, Paymaster of Carnatic Stipendiaries, and Translator of Persian and Hindostanee to the Madras Government. The eyes of the Bengal abolitionists lit upon the name of this fat pluralist and glistened. Forthwith was despatched to the Madras Government an inquiry whether it would not be possible to abolish the offices of Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipendiaries, and to have the duties performed by the Board of Revenue. The inquiry was handed over to the occupant of these offices, with a request that he would report on his own abolition. That officer received the bowstring in the most philosophic manner, and performed the "happy despatch" with a grim smile upon his countenance. He reported emphatically in favour of his own abolition as Government Agent and Paymaster. This was pleasant reading for the abolitionists; but, unfortunately, there was a kind of postscript attached that must have made them take a different view of the matter. The officer in question thought it his duty to remark that if his offices of Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends were abolished, Government would have to pay him three hundred a month more for performing his diminished duties. It so happens that all these offices are held upon a consolidated pay which is some rupee or two less than the military pay of the occupant would be if employed with a regiment, and which is less by three hundred rupees than the pay of his rank plus that of translator to Government. We need hardly remark that the too conscientious reporter is not likely to have his offices abolished on those terms, but that he is still to have the pleasure of performing his multifarious duties on rather less than his military pay.—*Madras Times*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 10. Str. Arabia, Sanders, Calcutta.—12. Peri, Westwater, Nagore; P. and O. str. Surat, Greaves, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Arabia.—For Madras.—Miss O'Brien, Mr. Langford, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. D'Costa.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Adshew, Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Bevan. For Galle.—Mr. Knowles. For Bombay.—Mr. C. Danker. For Singapore.—Capt. S. A. Ward. For Suez.—Mr. Pessina. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Donovan and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Dutt, two Misses Dutt, Lieut. Col. Hunkins, Mrs. Hunkins, Mrs. Elliott and two infants, Rev. J. Welland, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. G. A. Mackenzie and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Reilly and child, Mrs. Hinde and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Cowie and four children, Lieut. Bird, Rev. J. Barton, Mrs. Barton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kemble. For Southampton.—Mrs. Fox and two children, Capt. Hamilton, Mrs. Stockwell and two infants, Lieut. Goldwin, Mrs. Bury and child, Mrs. Connors and infant, Mrs. Willisford and child, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Hewett and three children, Dr. Robinson, Messrs. J. Bott, I. McKinley, Faithful, H. Reynolds, Mrs. Davies and four children.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 8. Cote D'or, —, Marseilles, via Coconada; P. and O. str. Mongolia, Calcutta.—9. Str. Asia, Paterson, Calcutta.—13. Str. Surat, Greaves, Galle; Clyde, —, Marseilles.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For str. Asia.—For Gopaulpore.—Mr. D. Hume. For Bimlipatam.—Mr. O'Hearn. For Calcutta.—Mr. J. Lauder.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From Madras.—For Marseilles.—Major Magrath, Mr. J. Speuce, Col. and Mrs. Bradley.

## Bombay.

### DR. LIVINGSTONE'S LETTER.

The following letter has been published in the Bombay papers. It is addressed to the English Consul at Zanzibar:—

"Ujiji, 30th May, 1869.

"My dear Doctor Kirk,—This note goes by Musa Kamaals, who was employed by Koarji to drive the buffaloes hither, but, by over-driving them unmercifully in the sun, and tying them up to save trouble in herding, they all died before he got to Unyanyembe. He witnessed the plundering of my goods and got a share of them, and I have given him beads and cloth sufficient to buy provisions for himself in the way back to Zanzibar. He has done nothing here. He neither went near the goods here nor tried to prevent their being stolen in the way. I suppose that pay for four months in coming, other four of rest, and four in going back would be ample, but I leave this to your decision. I could not employ him to carry my mail back, nor can I say anything to him for he at once goes to the Ujijians and gives his own version of all he hears. He is untutored and ill-conditioned, and would hand off the mail to anyone who wished to destroy it. The people here are like the Kilwa traders, haters of the English. Those Zanzibar men whom I met between this and Nyassa were gentlemen and traded with honour. Here, as in the haunts of the Kilwa hordes, slaving is a series of forays, and they dread exposure by my letters. No one will take charge of them. I have got Thani bin Suellim to take a mail privately for transmission to Unyanyembe. It contains a cheque on Ritchie, Stuart, and Co., of Bombay, for Rs. 2,000 and some forty letters written during my slow recovery. I fear it may never reach you. A party was sent to the coast two months ago. One man volunteered to take a letter secretly but his master warned them all not to do so, because I might write something he did not like. He went out with the party and gave orders to the headman to destroy any letter he might detect on the way. Thus, though I am good friends outwardly with them all, I can get no assistance in procuring carriers, and as you will see, if the mail comes to hand, I sent to Zanzibar for fifteen good boatmen to act as carriers if required, eighty pieces of meritano, forty ditto of kinitra, twelve farasalas of the beds called junsain shoes, &c., and I have written to Syed Majid begging two of his guards to see to the safety of the goods here into Thani bin Suellim's hands or into those of Mahommed bin Sahib.

"As to the work to be done by me it is only to connect the sources which I have discovered, from 500 to 700 miles south of Speke and Baker's, with the Nile. The volume of water which flows north from latitude 120 south is so large, I suspect that I have been working at the sources of the Congo as well as those of the Nile. I have to go down the eastern line of drainage to Baker's turning point. Tanganyika, Nyige Chowambe (Baker's?) are one water, and the head of it is 300 miles south of this. The western and central lines of drainage converge into an unvisited lake west or south-west of this. The outflow of this, whether to Congo or Nile, I have to ascertain. The people of this, called Manyema, are cannibals, if Arabs speak truly. I may have to go there first, and down Tanganyika, if I come out un eaten, and find my new squal from Zanzibar. I earnestly hope you will do what you can to help me with the goods and men. £400 to be sent by Mr. Young must surely have come to you through Fleming and Co.—I am, &c.,

"DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

"A long box, paid for to Nijiji, was left at Unyanyembe, and so with other boxes."

## LAYING OF THE PERSIAN GULF CABLE.—REMARKABLE STORMS.

During the operations of laying the second Persian Gulf Cable the cable vessels encountered two severe storms, or squalls, of a peculiar character, which are thus described by Mr. Latimer Clark, the engineer to the expedition:—

"The first gale occurred on the 1st November, about nine o'clock at night, when about 130 miles from Bushire. The weather had for many days been settled and fine, with a high barometer and strong morning breezes, dying off in the afternoon to a dead calm. Distant lightning and dark heavy clouds were occasionally seen in the N.W. On the night in question the sun had set, as usual on a calm sea, and the cable was being paid out steadily from a large sailing vessel, the *Calcutta*, towed by a very powerful steamer, the *Dacca*, when suddenly, and without the smallest warning, both vessels were struck by a hurricane or blast of cold air, mixed with scattered rain, which brought them up standing as effectually as if they had run against a stone wall. For a few minutes a scene of great confusion followed, it was impossible to stand without holding on to some fixed object; awnings and wind sails were carried away, or had to be cut adrift, and loose articles of every kind were overthrown and hurled along the deck; the roar of the tempest was so loud that commands were inaudible. The steamer became unmanageable, being encumbered by a steam barge which she had in tow, and had to cut adrift, and as both she and the *Calcutta* were presenting broad-sides to the wind, they were carried bodily to leeward. After struggling ineffectually against the storm for an hour and a quarter, and losing a good deal of cable, which was paid out in a backward direction, it was thought best to cut and buoy the cable, and the *Dacca* having got up more steam towed her consort in under the land for shelter. In the meantime the thermometer had fallen nearly thirty degrees, and a tempest of thunder and lightning burst over the vessels on a scale of great grandeur and beauty, which, as the vessel's mast and rigging were all of iron, could be enjoyed without any apprehension; the flashes averaged thirty or forty per minute, and the roll of thunder was incessant. Many of the flashes appeared to drop into the ocean perpendicularly as a single stream of fire, which enlarged at the point where it struck the water. From the distance and apparent height many of these flashes were estimated to have fallen 1000 feet. They were followed by rapid interchanges of electricity among the clouds above, as if the disturbed equilibrium were readjusting itself. Other flashes appeared to originate like the sources of a river, in a thousand separate streams, which, uniting together, joined into one parent trunk and fell into the sea, presenting the appearance of what is called a genealogical tree. One flash in particular extended its branches out horizontally to a wider extent than the eye could take in, so that for an instant the whole visible heavens were filled with innumerable streams of fire, converging into a common trunk, and descending into the water. All the flashes appeared to be double, and some were repeated three or four times, but at such rapid intervals that they could not be counted, but appeared, as it were, to flicker. Some flashes struck the *Calcutta*, and although only visible to those on board as a dazzling and blinding light, as viewed from the sister ship the whole upper part of her masts and rigging were seen to be clothed with fire. Some few flashes were seen distinctly to rise out of the ocean, and, striking straight upwards, to disperse themselves among the clouds. The lightning only lasted half an hour in its greatest intensity, and then appeared to drift away with the storm to S.E. The hurricane, after lasting two hours, changed into a gale from the E. and S.E., which by morning had subsided into a calm.

"The next day the cable was spliced up, and paying out had scarcely commenced with a strong S.E. wind, when notice was received that another violent storm from the N.W. had passed Bushire, and was on its way down the Gulf. Full steam was accordingly got up, awnings taken in, and every preparation was made for its reception. At three o'clock black clouds were seen rising, and at 3.52 the storm burst forth with the same suddenness and fury that characterised the previous one; being daylight, many phenomena were observed which were missed the previous night. As the clouds approached they gathered into a peculiar form, resembling the cap of a large mushroom, extending entirely across the heavens from one horizon to the other. The lower edge of the mushroom had a rounded and wrinkled margin, but was very sharply defined; the surface was composed of innumerable similar strata, as if melted pitch had been poured out and allowed to solidify in numerous cakes each smaller than the one below. Underneath all was a dark chaos, which soon enveloped the vessels, the wind still blowing aft; suddenly there came a profound calm, and a few hundred yards ahead the squall was seen approaching. The sea elsewhere was covered with full-sized waves, but under the influence of the hurricane it became one dead level of creamy foam, the top of every wave being swept off into spray as soon as it rose. Numerous small whirlwinds swept along the surface, carrying up waterspouts towards the clouds, and for a few moments the darkness and the breathless calm contrasting with the threatening turmoil of the approaching squall, and the lurid light of the sky still gleaming behind, formed a very impressive scene, which was heightened by the incessant roll of distant thunder. In another moment the squall struck the vessels

with the same fury as on the former occasion, and the thermometer fell at once from 81 to 53 deg.; torrents of rain swept the decks, accompanied with continuous peals of thunder and lightning, and all the appearances of the previous night. The vessels however steamed ahead with full power, and were enabled to maintain their way successfully, losing however about four miles of cable. After about two hours the sky grew bright, and the wind changed into a gale from the S. E. followed by a calm.

"One or two phenomena were noticed out of the ordinary course; the barometer remained on both occasions unaffected up to the last moment, but as soon as the storm arrived it rose about two-tenths of an inch and fell again as it passed over, thus showing that the propelling power was a pressure from behind, produced by the weight of the falling rain, or some other cause, and not a vacuum in front as in ordinary storms. It was noticed that the thunder caused by those flashes of lightning which struck the vessels did not follow the flash instantaneously, but after a very perceptible interval of time, showing that from some cause the lightning travelled the last four or five hundred feet in silence. Another circumstance of a technical character still more unexpected was that the electrical instruments connected with the cable were not in any way affected during the storm, although they were of the most sensitive construction, and were arranged in a manner well suited to show any defects if they had existed. The vessel and rigging were of iron, and the cable was coiled in iron tanks, riveted to the sides of the vessel, yet even when the discharges were sufficient to burn pieces of canvas on the rigging, none of the electricity appeared inclined to enter the cable, but the whole escaped silently into the sea, without causing even a quiver of the galvanic needle; thus recalling to recollection Faraday's celebrated observation that the whole quantity of electricity in a flash of lightning is not greater than that caused by the decomposition of a single drop of water."

## STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE, Nov. 6.—The half-yearly inspection of the 1st Battalion 21st Royal North British Fusiliers was completed by Major-General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., last Wednesday. The marching past in open and quarter-distance column was excellent, and the remarkable steadiness of the men was the theme of general remark. The manual and platoon exercises were gone through in a very creditable manner, and showed that the corps had an excellent adjutant and staff to teach it. The bayonet exercise was well done, and Sir George was much pleased with the series of field movements which the regiment afterwards executed. There is not the slightest doubt that in point of efficiency and discipline the 21st Fusiliers is second to none in this Presidency, and it is matter of regret that so fine a corps will have to leave Kurrachee next March. Its officers have been conspicuous for their continuous efforts in promoting sociability and amusement ever since their arrival among us, while the behaviour of the men has been, with but few exceptions, orderly and commendable. It will shortly lose one of its most popular officers, Lieut.-Col. William Pole Collingwood, who has been directed by Major-General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., under instructions received from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to proceed next week to Bombay, and thence to Madras, and report himself to the Adjutant General of that presidency for orders. It is not known for certain why this officer has been ordered to Madras, but it is believed that he has been selected to fill an important staff appointment in recognition of his past services. It is stated that Mr. Sextus Howard Puillipots, of the Bombay Civil Service, is likely to be appointed Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpoor; that Mr. Foxton, B.A., will succeed Major Dunsterville as Collector of Shikarpoor; and that Major Wallace, at present acting Collector of Hyderabad, will revert to the settlement on the return of Captain Phillips from England. Mr. R. H. Pinhey was expected to arrive here by the last mail to take up the Judicial Commissionership of Sind, but as he has not put in his appearance, there is a report afloat that he has changed his mind about accepting the appointment.

Nov. 11.—Some strange reports are in circulation here just now. It is said that the predatory tribes near the Sind frontier have not been very peaceably disposed lately; that the State of Khelat is in a state of disaffection through the intrigues of the different chiefs who, it is alleged, have entered into a conspiracy against the life of the Khan; that our Political Agent (Captain C. H. Harrison) and Assistant-Surgeon Robert Bowman have been obliged to retire to our side of the Bolan Pass; and that a squadron of Sind Horse, under the command of Captain Stevenson, has been despatched by Colonel Phayre to Captain Harrison's assistance. It is to be hoped matters will soon be remedied and settled in a satisfactory manner.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

AN ENTERPRISING PARSEE.—A native contemporary praises a Parsee tradesman for his enterprise in going to Suez to be present on the occasion of the opening of the canal with some articles of merchandise of Bombay manufacture. The merchandise consists of ivory and other work.



**THE COTTON MANIA OF 1862-4**—**Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac**, the Cotton Commissioner, thus describes the effects of cotton profits and speculation on the natives of India:—"All sorts of absurdities were committed. Silver ploughshares, and tires of solid silver for cart-wheels, made their appearance here and there. Fancy prices were paid for bullocks of a favourite colour, or possessing some peculiarity of tail. Enormous sums were squandered on marriage ceremonies, and we may rest assured that the Brahmins did not omit to profit by the occasion. All these extravagances tempted many to defer the settling-day with their creditors—a day which the 'mahajun,' or village banker, who regarded the peasant as a valuable milch-cow, was not in the least unwilling to see postponed. And there is, unfortunately, a grim truth in what has more than once been said of the native cultivator—that he is seldom so self-satisfied as when he has a heavy balance at his banker's on the wrong side of the account. The amount of his debt to the village 'mahajun' is, indeed, the gauge of the cultivator's respectability. . . . Still, after having looked at the worst side of the picture, a very large balance of substantial benefit remains. The cultivators who, rendered enthusiastic by rich harvests, thought to gratify the bountiful mother earth by scratching her back with a plough of silver were the exception, and many had the good sense to feel that the cooling shade of mango groves and other trees, planted in hundreds throughout the country, and newly-dug wells, with a plentiful supply of water to refresh the soil during the hot months, would be more highly appreciated by the parched and over-worked earth than any arrangement which gratitude for plentiful harvests and high prices could suggest. Thus the number of trees planted greatly increased, the irrigated area was extended, and much land lying waste was brought under cultivation. The people indulged in better food and richer cloths, and the demand for the rich 'dhoties' and 'sarees' of Nagpore (the loin-cloths and plaids, the chief costume of the men and women respectively) increased, and, as an old Conservative Deshpandia, when dilating to me on the objectionable turn matters had taken, expressed it—'Every coolie (or labourer) took to dressing himself like a Brahmin!' Earthen vessels disappeared before pots and pans of brass and copper, or of even richer metal, sturdy plough cattle were imported in considerable quantities from all parts of India, the dwelling-houses of the people were improved, and in many cases mud and thatch gave way before substantial buildings of brick and stone."

## ARRIVALS

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**

## DEPARTURES

**PASSENGERS DEPARTED.**

## Commercial.

**Bombay, Nov. 19 1869.**

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 15-16d.
6 ditto ditto...	...	...	1s. 11 15-16d. to 2s. 0d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto...	...	...	2s. 0 1-16d. to 2s. 0½d. Docts.

**BANK AND OTHER SHARES.**

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.	
Bombay Bank (Rs. —) .....	50 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000) .....	6200 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) .....	6 per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250) .....	30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500) .....	Rs. 30 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500) .....	710
Muzagon Reclamation Company .....	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400) .....	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up .....	Rs. 1,400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) .....	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) .....	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) .....	Rs. 1,000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) .....	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New 250 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4) .....	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) .....	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) .....	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) .....	70 per cent. p.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250) .....	50 per cent. m
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) .....	Rs. 1770 per sh.
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700) .....	Rs. 15,500 per sh.
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667) .....	640 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) .....	Rs. 2,800 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) .....	Rs. 500 pm.
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) .....	Rs. 3,200 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) .....	
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) .....	Rs. 650 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) .....	1005 per share c.m.
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000) .....	par
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£250 paid up) .....	8 pm.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.					
Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	....	....	....	....	Rs. 98
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	....	....	....	....	" 98
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1845-56	....	....	....	....	" 94
" " " " 1842-43	....	....	....	....	" 94
" " " " 1854-55	....	....	....	....	" 94
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	....	....	....	....	" 108
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	....	....	....	....	" 103

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

PRICE OF SILVER, &c.			
Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 10½
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	per 100 pieces 215
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	106½
Sreee Silver	...	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	...	per Tola. 16½
Gold Bars, English	...	...	16½-16
Do. Pekin	...	...	16-16

## FREIGHTS.

**FREIGHTS.**  
To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 17s. 6d. Seeds, 15s. to 17s. 6d.  
To London—Cotton, £2 to £2. 6s.; Seeds, £1. 5s. to £1. 10s.



# Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

### CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, J. W., asst. sec. to the Govt. of India, P.W.D., officd. as asst. professor of civil engineering in the Presidency College, in addition to his own duties, from June 24 to Sept. 16.

APJOHN, A. H., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to Central Cuttack div., which he joined on Oct. 21. No. 361.

BEACHCROFT, F. P., asst. comr., to officiate as dep. comr. of Lahore, v. J. W. Smyth. No. 3,269, Nov. 6.

BISS, T. W., received charge of the office of dep. acct. gen., Central Provs., from Dr. G. W. Clime on Oct. 4. The unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to Mr. Biss on Sept. 10 is cancelled. No. 2,292, Nov. 5.

BLACK, W. G., dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Mudehpoorah, is apptd. to be a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieut. governor of Bengal's control. Nov. 5. [at Bhaugulpore. Nov. 5.]

BRETT, A. C., to be secretary to the local committee of public instruction

BROWN, C. J., to officiate as dep. coll. of customs, Calcutta, during abs., on leave, of Mr. J. D. Maclean. No. 1,546R, June 30.

BROWNE, H. G., to officiate as registrar of cargo boats, Calcutta, during leave of Mr. W. Davis. Nov. 3.

BUTTHRESS, G. R., asst. surveyor, from the 2nd to the 1st grade, with effect from Oct. 31. No. 12.

CARTER, J. H., asst. mag. and coll. of Bustee, held charge of the office of mag. and coll. of that district from Aug. 31 to Sept. 17 last. No. 900.

CHARLES, J. G., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of the 24-pergunnahs, but to continue to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade. The orders of Oct. 19, appg. Mr. Charles to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Cuttack, are cancelled. Nov. 8.

CHATTERTON, Lieut. F. W., officg. asst. comr., 3rd class, at Jaloun, is apptd. to offic. as extra asst. comr., 1st class, in Jhansio div., from date on which he vacates his present officg. appt. No. 875, Nov. 6.

CLARKE.—In supersession of the notification from this dept., No. 323A, dated Aug. 12 last, Capt. H. M. S. Clarke is apptd. to offic. as asst. insp. gen., railway police, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the office. No. 80, dated Nov. 5.

COLVIN, R. P., dep. conservator of forests, N.W.P., received over charge of the Dhoon survey dept., from Morrow, on Sept. 21 last. No. 259.

COMBER, Lieut. col. A. K., to be dep. comr. of Nowgong, but to continue to offic. as dep. comr. of Kamroop. Nov. 8.

DRIBERG, J. J. S., extra asst. comr. of Mungledye, to be an extra asst. comr. of the 2nd grade. Nov. 3.

EDGAR, J. W., officg. dep. comr. of Cachar, to be dep. comr. of Cachar, and to be a dep. comr. of 4th grade. Mr. Edgar will continue to offic. in the 3rd grade of dep. comrs. Nov. 3.

FERNIE, W., asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Northern Cuttack, transfd. to Tributary Mehals div., which he joined on Oct. 20. No. 363, Nov. 5.

GARBETT, Lieut. C. H., to be a member of the committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Purulcah. Nov. 8.

GREGORY, Capt. J., officg. dep. comr. of Luckimpore, to be a dep. comr. of the 3rd grade. Nov. 6.

GREGG, G., offic. asst. conservator, Gurhwal Forests, is app. an asst. conservator 3rd grade, with effect from Aug. 13 last, and posted to Kumaon division, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his app. by Mr. J. Thompson, asst. conservator 2nd grade. Dated Allahabad, Nov. 3, No. 265F.

HALL, Lieut. J. G., R.E., asst. engr. 1st grade, irrigation branch, P.W. dept., N.W.P., is prom. to exec. engr. 4th grade, v. Robinson, dec., with effect from Oct. 10. Nynee Tal, No. 2,197A.

HUGGINS, J. J., dist. superint. of police, having reported his return from leave to Europe, is posted to the Dumoh district. No. 524, Nov. 6.

IVENS, T., asst. engr., Delhi div., Western Jumna Canal, rejoined from the leave granted him in Punjab Government notification No. 3,215E-1, dated Aug. 23 last, on Oct. 16. No. 3,925E-1.

JACKSON, E. J., asst. superint. of revenue survey 2nd grade, from 2nd div., Central Provinces (doing duty in hd. qrs. office, Calcutta, from May 26 last), to 5th div., Lower Provinces, with effect from Nov. 1. No. 10.

JACOB, Lieut. S. L., R.E., is apptd. a probationary asst. surveyor of 2nd grade in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. No. 383, Oct. 30.

KIBBLE, J., M.A., apptd. to offic. as inspector of schools, Eastern circle, assumed charge of his duties on Oct. 25. No. 521.

KIRKWOOD, T. M., revenue supt. of canals in Orissa, is vested with powers of a mag. and coll. in the districts of Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, Midnapore, Hooghly, and Burdwan. Nov. 9.

LAVE, A., probationary surveyor, 4th grade, is transfd. from 1st div., Oude, to 5th div., Lower Provs., with effect from Nov. 1. No. 7.

LAWRELL, Capt. H., supt. of the customs preventive service, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment. Nov. 6.

LEUPOLT, C. B., asst. engr., 1st grade, Hill Roads div., is transfd. to the forest branch for special employment. Mr. Leupolt is prom. to exec. engr., 4th grade, from date on which he joins the forest branch. No. 4,911, Nov. 6.

LISTON, Capt. J., officg. dep. comr. at Lullutpore, is apptd. to offic. as asst. comr. at Nynee Tal, v. Ross, transfd. to the Dhoon. No. 874, Nov. 3.

LOWIS, Lieut. N., asst. comr., Hazareebaugh, to be asst. comr. of 2nd grade. Nov. 8.

LUGARD, Capt., asst. comr. and officg. cantonment mag. at Jubbulpore, is apptd. to offic. as dep. comr. at Nursingpore (temp.), and is directed to relieve Capt. Ward without delay.

MACNAGHTEN, F., C.S., is posted to Allygurh. No. 892, Nov. 5.

MCWILLIAM, O. G. R., asst. comr., Cachar, to be an asst. comr. of 1st grade. Nov. 8.

MAYNE, Capt. A. G., officg. cantonment mag. of Morar, received charge of Gwalior political agency on Oct. 9 from Major gen. C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., who has proceeded to join the Maharaja Scindia on special duty.

MURRAY, G. J., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Maldah, and to exercise the powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd class. Nov. 8.

NELSON, J. F., supervisor, 2nd grade, is posted to 1st Presidency div. No. 362, Nov. 9.

NOLAN, Lieut. G. (unattached), exec. engr., 3rd grade, transfd. from the irrigation branch by notification No. 113, is apptd. to offic. as exec. engr. of Rajshahye div. No. 370, Nov. 9.

NOLAN—STONE.—The notifications transferring Lieut. G. Nolan, exec. engr., 3rd grade, from the Nasreegunge div. to the Gunduck div., and Mr. T. B. Stoney, exec. engr., 4th grade, from the Gunduck div. to the Nasreegunge div., are hereby cancelled. No. 112, Nov. 9.

OLDFIELD, R. C., officg. civil and sessions judge of Azimgurh, is apptd. an additional judge at Allygurh, as a temp. arrangement. No. 119A, Nov. 6.

OLIPHANT, H. L., dep. comr. of Lohardugga, to be a dep. comr. of the 2nd grade. Nov. 6.

RAMSAY, A., is apptd. a 3rd class engr. in the Punjab Government steam flotilla, on prob., to fill an existing vacancy. No. 249, Oct. 28.

ROSS, Lieut. W. G., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is prom. to exec. engr., 4th grade, with effect from Oct. 18, the date on which Mr. Exec. engr. T. Moss left the N.W.P. for Burmah. No. 4,548, dated Allahabad, Nov. 4.

SCOTT.—The transfer of Mr. G. B. Scott, asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd grade, from N.W. Frontier to Bhawalpore survey, dated Sept. 10 last, is cancelled. No. 11, Calcutta, Nov. 1.

SHERER, J. W., C.S.I., officg. civil and sessions judge of Allahabad, is apptd. to offic. in the same capacity at Azimgurh, from the date on which he was relieved of his present duties by Mr. Ricketts, C.B. No. 118A, dated Nov. 6.

SIMON, H. B., to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Monghyr. Nov. 8.

SMYTH, J. W., officg. dep. comr. Lahore, to offic. as comr. and supt., Lahore div., v. Cracroft. No. 3,268, Nov. 2.

STAPLES, Major T., dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from Sirsa to the Seal-kote district. No. 2,981, Nov. 1.

TWEEDIE — HAMILTON — SPEEDY — ANDERSON. — Capt. M. Tweedie, dist. superint. 2nd grade in Oude police, is app. to officiate as dist. superint. 1st grade. Mr. B. Hamilton, dist. superint. 3rd grade, to officiate as dist. superint. 2nd grade. Mr. T. C. Speedy, offic. dist. superint. 4th grade, to officiate as dist. superint. 3rd grade. Mr. J. W. Anderson, asst. dist. superint., to officiate as dist. superint. 4th grade. No. 799.

VALLANCE, Capt. J. D., dist. superint. of police, is transferred from the Dumoh to the Upper Godavery district. Nov. 6.

WAKEFIELD, Capt., judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, to assume charge of the office of cantonment mag., Jubbulpore, in addition to his own duties, *pro tem.* Nov.

WARDEN, W., to officiate as asst. collector of customs, Calcutta, during absence on deputation of Brown. Nov. 6.

WOOD, Major, dep. comr., is transf. from Sangor to Mundla. Nov.

### BENGAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, Oct. 30.—No. 797.—Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Major O. L. Smith, district supt. of police in Oude, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following temporary promotions with effect from Aug. 20:—

Capt. C. F. Sharpe, district supt. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. as district supt. of police, 1st grade.

Capt. F. Maynard, district supt. of police, 3rd grade, to offic. as district supt. of police, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. E. Burton, district supt. of police, 4th grade, to offic. as district supt., 3rd grade.

Mr. T. C. Speedy, district supt. of police, 5th grade, to offic. as district supt., 4th grade.

Mr. D. Cargill, officg. district supt. of police, 5th grade, to offic. as district supt., 4th grade, from date of taking charge of Pertabghur.

### MILITARY.

ABBOTT.—With reference to G.G.O. Nos. 1,177 and 1,178 of 1867, Colonel (major gen.) J. Abbott, royal (Bengal) art., is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Sept. 14, v. Major gen. R. Horsford, dec. No. 1,067.

STEWART—JACKSON.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. has been pleased to make the following appts. on H.E.'s personal staff as a temp. arrangement, with effect from Nov. 1:—To be extra Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy: Capt. the Hon. A. Stewart, royal horse art., and Capt. G. O. Jackson, 12th Bengal cav. No. 1,066.

### ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

No. 1,072.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 247, dated Sept. 11 last, are published:—

4. The following candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Assistant surgeons on the Bengal establishment, their commissions as such bearing date April 1 last, viz. :—

C. W. Calthrop; A. Wood, M.B.; R. C. Sanders, M.B.; E. Sanders; B. Franklin; F. P. Edis, M.D.; R. T. Wright, M.D.; G. McB. Davis, M.B.; K. Gupta, M.B.; and H. J. Linton.

5. They have received instructions to proceed to Calcutta within two months from Aug. 7 last.

6. They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley from April 1 to Aug. 7 last, inclusive.

#### PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK. (From the Gazette of India of Nov. 13.)

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

##### Promotions.

Lieut. F. A. Darley, staff corps, gen. list, inf., to be capt., from Aug. 17, v. Capt. F. Van Hagen Sperling, staff corps, cadre of late 5th Eur. regt., dec.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. Milne, inf., to be col., from Aug. 25 last, agreeable to clause 2, para. 61, of Secy. of State's despatch, published in G.G.O. No. 808, of 1866.

From Aug. 25, v. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. Milne, prom. :—

Major (capt. in staff corps) S. A. T. Judge, inf., to be lieut. col.

Capt. A. B. Melville, staff corps, cadre of late 67th N.I., to be major.

Lieut. T. H. T. Drake, gen. list, inf., to be capt.

From Aug. 25, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) S. A. T. Judge, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols. :—

Major J. B. Cox (staff corps), inf., to be lieut. col.

Capt. (major in staff corps) H. B. Urnston, cadre of late 62nd N.I., to be major.

Lieut. H. E. Eliot, gen. list, inf., to be capt.

From Aug. 25, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. B. Cox, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols. :—

Major C. F. Packe, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.

Capt. W. C. Mitchell, staff corps, cadre of late 4th N.I., to be major.

Lieut. F. H. Williams, gen. list, inf., to be capt.

From Aug. 25, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) C. F. Packe, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. :—

Major J. H. Jenkins, capt. in staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.

Capt. A. H. Bramley, staff corps, cadre of late 44th N.I., to be major.

Lieut. A. R. Wilkinson, gen. list, inf., to be capt.

From Aug. 25, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) J. H. Jenkins, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. :—

Major C. Irvine, lieut. col. in staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.

Capt. G. Hamilton, major in staff corps, cadre of late 51st N.I., to be major.

Lieut. C. E. Macaulay, staff corps, cadre of late 51st N.I., to be capt.

From Aug. 25, v. Lieut. col. C. Irvine, staff corps, removed from list of regimental lieut. colonels :—

Major A. Ellis, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.

Capt. F. A. Dickens (major in staff corps), cadre late 31st N.I., to be major.

Lieut. F. H. Thomas, general list, infantry, to be capt.

From Aug. 25, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. Ellis, removed from list of regimental lieut. colonels :—

Major P. S. Yorke, inf., to be lieut. col.

Capt. W. A. Franks, cadre late 12th N.I., to be major.

Lieut. C. O. W. Apperley, gen. list, inf., to be capt.

Lieut. H. B. Hanna, staff corps, gen. list, inf., to be capt. from Oct. 2 last, v. Capt. A. B. Chalmers, deceased.

Lieut. E. P. Ommanney, staff corps, cadre late 45th N.I., to be capt., from Oct. 14 last, v. Capt. W. F. Edwards, staff corps, placed on the retired list.

Lieut. G. D. Reid, gen. list, inf., to be capt., from Oct. 16, 1869, v. Capt. H. W. Williams, cadre of late 64th N.I., deceased.

From Oct. 22, v. Lieut. col. E. Thomas, deceased :—

Major W. B. Peile, inf., to be lieut. col.

Capt. R. B. Dundas, cadre of late 38th N.I., to be major.

Lieut. G. B. Stevens, staff corps, cadre of late 38th N.I., to be capt.

##### Alterations of Rank.

Capt. E. G. Wace, staff corps, cadre of late 33rd N.I., to rank from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) G. B. Malleon, prom.

Capt. W. B. Aislabie, gen. list, inf., to rank from June 29, 1869, v. Capt. (major in staff corps) C. M. Longmore, late 33rd N.I., prom.

Capt. A. J. Welchman, gen. list, inf., to rank from July 5, 1869, v. Capt. W. B. Aislabie, gen. list, inf., whose rank has been altered.

Capt. W. F. Tucker, gen. list, inf., to rank from July 16, 1869, v. Capt. J. T. Welchman, gen. list, inf., whose rank has been altered.

Capt. W. Hopkinson, gen. list, inf., to rank from Aug. 13, 1869, v. Capt. W. F. Tucker, whose rank has been altered.

Ens. J. D. Hallett, of the 101st foot, qmr. 40th (the Shahjehanpore) regt. of N.I., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from July 28, 1868. Ens. Hallett will rank as lieut.

Cornet H. S. Williamson, of the 5th lancers, 2nd squad. snb., 5th Bengal cav., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from Sept. 21, 1868. Cornet Williamson will rank as lieut.

Capt. J. W. McQueen, staff corps, cadre of late 27th N.I., to rank from Oct. 27, 1868, v. Capt. (major in staff corps) E. Hyndman, deceased.

Vice Major N. E. Boileau, staff corps, prom. :—

Major E. K. O. Gilbert, staff corps, cadre of late 27th N.I., to rank from Nov. 1, 1868.

Capt. J. Miller, staff corps, cadre of late 27th N.I., to rank from Nov. 1, 1868.

#### MEDICAL.

BAILLIE, Surg. N. B., offic. civil surg. of Bhaugulpore, to be civil surg. of that district, with effect from the date on which the services of Wright were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the military dept. No. 706J, Nov. 3.

HOMAN, Surg. major S. A., offic. civil surg. of Jhansie, services are placed at disposal of military dept. No. 2,272, dated Nov. 6.

LIDDERDALE, Asst. surg. R., M.D., in medical charge 32nd (Punjab) regt. N.I. (pioneers), services are placed at disposal of the Government of Bengal. No. 1,073.

LOWDELL.—The undermentioned officer of the medical dept. having completed 20 years' service is prom. to the rank of surg. major from the date specified :—Surg. C. Lowdell. No. 1,069, Oct. 20.

SANDERS—WRIGHT, &c.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be asst. surgs. in H.M.'s Indian military forces, at the presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service :—Mr. E. Sanders, Mr. R. T. Wright, M.D., and Mr. K. P. Gupta, M.B.; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 26. No. 1,078.

#### COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. R. W. W. GREENLAW, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ATTACHED TO THE 18TH REGIMENT BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY.

Head Quarters, Simla, Nov. 6.—At a general court martial, assembled at Ahmedabad, on Tuesday, the 28th day of September, 1869, Lieut. R. W. W. Greenlaw, of H.M.'s Bombay staff corps, attached to the 18th regt. Bombay N.I., was arraigned on the following charges :—

##### Charges.

First Charge.—For behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :—

First Instance.—In having, at Burda Chowkee, when in command of a detachment of the 25th regiment N.I., between the 22nd April and the 2nd June, 1869, misappropriated to his own use public money amounting to 266 rupees 12 annas, delivered over to his charge in the treasure chest by Subadar Ittajee Row Chowan, thereby creating discontent in the above-named detachment, by causing the issue of pay for the month of April to be delayed from or about the 6th to the 21st June, 1869.

Second Instance.—In having, at Burda Chowkee, on the 5th July, 1869, ordered Colour Havildar and Acting Havildar Major Abajee Sindh to advance to Suntoo Culloo Muccadam the sum of 60 rupees for the payment of expenses on account of Government mules, he (Lieut. Greenlaw) having in reality given this order to enable the said Suntoo Culloo to lend him a part thereof for his own private use.

Second Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at the place and time mentioned in the second instance of the first charge, borrowed the sum of 59 rupees from Suntoo Culloo Muccadam, of commissariat muleteers, a person serving under his (Lieut. Greenlaw's) orders; the above being in breach of the Articles of War.

##### Finding.

The Court finds that the prisoner, Lieut. Robert William Welsh Greenlaw, is—

Guilty of the first charge in the first instance.

Guilty of the first charge in the second instance.

Guilty of the second charge.

##### Sentence.

The Court sentences the prisoner Lieut. R. W. W. Greenlaw to be cashiered.

(Signed)

A. C. HAWKINS, Lieut. Colonel R.A. and Colonel, President.

Ahmedabad, Oct. 5, 1869.

It appears to the Commander-in-Chief in India that the facts of the first instance of the first charge are sufficiently proved; but, according to a late ruling of the Right Hon. the Judge Advocate-General in a similar case, the omission of any averment that the misappropriation was dishonest or fraudulent causes the first instance to be an insufficient charge of scandalous conduct.

His Excellency is advised that the finding of the Court on the second instance of the charge is borne out by the evidence, and, further, that this instance alleges a false pretence, and discloses dishonest conduct. This being so, it must be held that the charge of scandalous conduct is sustained in this instance.

The second charge is proved.

Accordingly, the finding on the first instance of the first charge is not confirmed.

The finding on the second instance of the first charge is confirmed.

The finding on the second charge is confirmed.

The sentence is confirmed. (Signed)

W. R. MANSFIELD, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Head Quarters, Simla, Nov. 2, 1869.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, Oct. 30.—No. 2,269A.—The gov. gen. in Council has under consideration a revision of the present rules regarding acting allowances of officers in civil employ. As the revised rules will have to be considered in each department of the Government of India, a little delay will necessarily take place in their promulgation. Meanwhile, H.E. in Council has determined that wherever under present rules acting allowances are calculated at the rate of 30 per cent. on Rs. 2,000 of the salary of the office and 20 per cent. on the remainder, or, as in the case of the majority of uncovenanted officers, at 20 per cent. on Rs. 2,000 and 10 per cent. on the remainder, a uniform rate of 20 per cent. shall be substituted in the case of all acting appointments made on or after the 1st November, 1869.

In other respects the rules for acting allowances will remain unaltered until further orders.

## SCRIPTURE READING ROOMS.

No. 768.—The following rules with regard to Scripture Reading Rooms in military cantonments, which have been approved by the Government of India, are published for general information:—

1. The rooms shall be available to soldiers of all denominations of the Christian religion, wholly apart from any sectarian bias or character.

2. They shall be placed under the immediate charge of the commanding officer of the regiment in whose lines the rooms are situated, subject to the control of the officer commanding the station, more especially in cases where more corps than one attend the rooms in question.

3. The chaplain of the station and the other ministers of religion in religious charge of, or associated with, the troops shall be freely consulted by officers in all matters connected with the good order, opening, attendance, &c., &c., in these rooms.

4. The rooms shall be made available, according to the desire of the soldiers, for the delivery of lectures and addresses by persons of the various denominations of the Christian religion, and for special meetings, the hours being fixed by the commanding officer.

5. Facilities shall be afforded to the soldiers of the different persuasions to meet specially for the purposes of prayer, and during such meetings arrangements shall be made to ensure to them the exclusive possession of the rooms.

6. Excepting when the rooms are thus appropriated to any special class, it is desirable that they shall be available to all well-disposed soldiers for the purposes of reading and of prayer. At such times it will probably be found expedient to prescribe that a strict silence shall be maintained; but in this and other minor matters it will be proper to consult the wishes of the men themselves.

7. If it is found that unanimity and good will do not prevail consequent on opening the rooms to all, without distinction of denomination, separate hours must be apportioned to the different persuasions.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The following officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. F. S. Stanton, R.E., deputy consulting engineer, railway department, Bengal, and officiating consulting engineer and joint secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oude, for one year, embarking at Bombay. Second Capt. C. S. Thomason, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, irrigation branch department, public works, N.W.P., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. J. Dundas, v.c., R.E., executive engineer, third grade, public works department, assistant to the chief engineer, and assistant secretary to the Government of Bengal, for one year. Lieutenant A. Harden, of the general list, infantry, 1st wing subaltern, 22nd (Punjab) regiment N.I., for two years, on medical certificate. Capt. D. J. Stewart, of the general list, infantry, for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS, &c.**—The following have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (November):—Conductor W. H. Manners, executive engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Bhaugulpore division, has preparatory leave from the date of his relief from duty in that division to the date of the departure of the second English mail steamer of this month. Conductor W. H. Manners, of the public works department, for two years (under G.G.O. No. 531 of 1854). Mr. F. S. Wigram, magistrate and collector of Buxteh, was a passenger on board the steamer *Bengal*, which was left by the pilot at sea on Oct. 2. Mr. H. C. Richardson, reported his departure, per *Deccan*, on Oct. 11. Mr. H. Muspratt reported his departure, per *Deccan*, on Oct. 11. Lieut. col. J. E. Cracroft, commissioner and superintendent, Derajat division, and officiating commissioner, Lahore, for thirty days, from Nov. 1, with a view to obtaining furlough to Europe. Capt. M. Ramsay, officiating cantonment magistrate, Ambala, for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, with a view to obtaining furlough to Europe. Capt. R. S. Armstrong, assistant commissioner, Ferozepore, for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, with a view to obtaining furlough to Europe. Mr. J. B. Lyall, settlement officer, Kangra, to Europe for two years, from Nov. 1, together with one month's subsidiary leave on full pay. *Punjab Gazette* order, No. 32, dated Jan. 2 last, is cancelled. Mr. J. Nasmyth, commissioner and superintendent, Hissar division, to Europe for two years, with effect from April 10, 1870, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave. Lt. col. E. Thompson, Bengal S.C., to Europe for 18 months. The leave granted to Mr. H. Downman, asst. rev. surveyor 2nd grade in Scinde, from Sept. 16, is to have effect from Oct. 2. Mr. J. D. Maclean, officiating deputy collector of customs, Calcutta, has leave for three months. Mr. R. F. Halaban, executive engineer 2nd division, Agra Canal, availed himself on the 4th, and reported his return on the 23rd Oct., from the one month's privilege leave granted him in notification No. 1,319-1-c, dated Oct. 28; the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled. Mr. H. Dewes, executive engineer 2nd grade, Bengal, has six months' extension of leave. Mr. J. Masters, officiating district superintendent of police, Kamroop, has leave for one month. Mr. A. Fenner, executive engineer 4th grade, Peshawar division, has one month's privilege leave from the date he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. G. Jones, clerk 1st class 1st grade, office of the chief engineer and secretary to Government, Punjab, public works department, has privilege leave for three months from Nov. 15. Mr. B. W. Thomas, assistant commissioner, having reported his return from leave to Europe on Oct. 17, is allowed the usual leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment. Mr. H. L. Monk, assistant engineer 2nd grade, Dalhousie division, has three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it. Sub conductor J. Mole, sub engineer 3rd grade, Delhi division, has privilege leave for two months from Nov. 1. The leave granted to Mr. P. Richardson, assistant engineer, Bundelkund irrigation survey, in notification No. 7081-c, dated July 13 last, is cancelled from Aug. 8, on which date he returned to duty. Mr. E. Hickie, collector, Sutlej customs line, has three months' privilege leave from Nov. 20.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. J. E. Butler, 91st foot, aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 1. Capt. C. R. Mathews, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Jhansie; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 1. Major C. N. McMullin, Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 9. Capt. C. W. Fletcher, Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 9. Major A. E. Osborn, Bengal staff corps, second examiner, pay department; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 12. Lieut. col. W. D. Bishop, infantry; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 26. Lieut. J. M. Haywood, royal engineers; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 26. Surg. W. H. Adley, medical department; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 12. Mr. A. W. Brind, executive engineer, Meerut division, Ganges Canal, reported his return from the privilege leave granted him, dated July 21, and resumed charge of the division on Oct. 13 last.

## Madras.

## CIVIL.

**BARROW, C. M.**, to be head master of the Rajahmundry Provincial School, to have effect from Nov. 1.  
**DAVIES, J. A.**, asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.  
**IRVINE, G. D.**, acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Fort St. George.  
**JOHNSON, E. C.**, asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Vizagapatam, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Fort St. George. Nov. 9.  
**MOORE, L.**, is admitted as a member of the Madras civil service from Nov. 7, the date of his arrival at Madras per steamer *Mongolia*.  
**RICE, R.**, Madras civil service, reported his return to the Presidency, per steamer *Mongolia*, on Nov. 7. Mr. Rice to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Bellary dist. Nov. 9.  
**RICHARDSON, Capt. H.**, to act as master attendant at Tuticorin, during absence of Capt. Phipps on leave. Nov. 9.  
**THORNHILL, G.**, assumed his seat as acting 3rd member of the board of revenue on Nov. 8.  
**TREND, Rev. J. B.**, is admitted as a junior chaplain on the Madras estab. from Nov. 7, the date of his arr. at Madras, per steamer *Mongolia*.

## MILITARY.

**EVANS—BALDWIN.**—The underment officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—Major E. L. M. Evans, staff corps, to do gen. duty at Cannanore; Major A. T. Baldwin, staff corps, offic. wing officer 14th regt. N.I.—arrived at Madras Nov. 7.  
**LONGCROFT, Lieut. col. T. C.**, of the staff corps, offic. dep. adjt. gen., to be offic. adjt. gen., with effect from Nov. 7, v. Robertson, dec.

## THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and appointments are made in the commissariat department, during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Major B. H. Magrath, acting assistant commissary general, 1st class, or until further orders:—

Lieut. col. A. J. P. Ewart, of the staff corps, acting asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, to act as asst. comsy. gen., 1st class.  
Lieut. col. J. Elphinstone, of the staff corps, acting dep. asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, to act as asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class.  
Major R. Q. Mainwaring, of the staff corps, acting dep. asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, to act as dep. asst. comsy. gen., 1st class.  
Capt. E. S. Berkeley, of the staff corps, acting sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, to act as dep. asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class.  
Lieut. M. A. Rowlandson, of the staff corps, acting sub asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, to act as sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class.  
Capt. J. A. Richmond, of the staff corps, to act as sub asst. comsy. general, 2nd class.  
Lieut. A. C. Kennedy, H.M.'s 2nd batn. 21st fusiliers, a probationer for the staff corps, to act as sub asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Major B. F. Heysham, acting dep. asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, or until orders.

## MEDICAL.

**WALTER, Surgeon G. W.**, having completed 20 years' service, to be surgeon major.  
**WRIGHT, Asst. surg. W. E.**, to act as zillah surg. of Guntoor during the absence of Asst. surg. Miller, on leave, with effect from Oct. 22.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following leaves, medical certificate, have been granted (in November), under rules of 1868:—Mr. A. Tagg, assistant collector of Tanjore, has three months' leave from Nov. 9. Mr. E. S. Atkinson, deputy collector of sea customs, Madras, 2 months', from Oct. 5. Lieut. C. J. B. Harris, assistant superintendent of police, Salem district, two months'. Capt. H. W. Wood, R.E., executive engineer 3rd grade, one month's privilege leave. Lieut. J. Pennycuik, R.E., executive engineer 3rd grade, two months' privilege leave from date of departure from the Madura district.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The following furloughs to Europe on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, were granted in November:—With reference to G.O.G. No. 340, dated Oct. 19, granting two years' furlough to Europe to Major R. H. W. Magrath, acting assistant commissary general, 1st class, that officer is allowed the usual preparatory leave to



**Madras, with effect from Nov. 1.** The furlough to Europe granted in G.O., July 20, No. 253, to Major C. S. B. Walton, of the staff corps, district superintendent of police, Central Provinces, is cancelled at that officer's request. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Lieut. col. C. J. Brad'ey, of the staff corps, on furlough for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

**MUNICIPAL.**—Under the provisions of section 6, Act X. of 1865 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. Charles Arthur Galton, Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, to be a Town Commissioner, for carrying out in the town of Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry Hills, the purposes of the said Act, during the year beginning May 1, 1869, and ending April 30, 1870. Assistant surgeon William Ewart Wright to be a Town Commissioner, for carrying out in the town of Guntur, in the Kistna district, the purposes of the said Act, during the year beginning May 1, 1869, and ending 30th April, 1870. Mr. William Ebenezer Gay and Nellisheeri Seevarama Aiyen to be Town Commissioners, for carrying out in the town of Palghat, in the Malabar district, the purposes of the said Act, during the year beginning May 1, 1869, and ending April 30, 1870.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

**GIBBONS, F.**, is apptd. city mag. of Kurrachee, with effect from June 15 last.

**HUGHLINGS, J. P.**, B.A., resumed charge of his duties as professor of English literature in the Elphinstone College on Oct. 25 last.

**KENDALL—SELLON—GOODFELLOW.**—In consequence of Gen. Tremenhore's return to duty, the following arrangements are ordered:—Col. W. Kendall, R.E., to act as supg. eng., Southern div.; Nov. 11. Capt. E. S. Sellon, R.E., to revert to his substantive appt., exec. eng., Poona dists. Major C. A. Goodfellow, R.E., v.c., to act as exec. eng., Dharwar; Nov. 11.

**PERCIVAL, E. H.**, to act as under sec. to Govt. in the judicial, political, and educational depts., and sec. to the council of the Gov. of Bombay for making laws and regulations. Mr. Percival received charge of the above offices from Jardine on Nov. 13.

**RAVADE, M. G.**, M.A., LL.B., assumed charge of his duties as asst. professor of English literature in the Elphinstone College on Oct. 25 last.

**WILLIAMS, Lieut. F. J.**, is confd. in the appt. of exec. eng., Deesa and Aboo. Nov. 17.

### ARRIVAL OF CIVIL SERVANTS FROM ENGLAND.

**Bombay Castle, Nov. 16.**—The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State for India members of her Majesty's civil service on the Bombay establishment, reported their arrival in Bombay on Nov. 13:—Messrs. J. E. Murphy, F. L. Charles, J. M. Campbell, J. H. Todd, T. H. Leach, T. H. Davies.

The undermentioned gentleman, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of her Majesty's civil service on the Bombay establishment, reported his arrival in Bombay on Nov. 8:—Mr. A. H. Unwin.

### MILITARY.

**BLACK, Lieut. W. C.**, R.A., has been apptd. supernumerary asst. superint. in the Nasick revision survey. No. 762, Nov. 17.

**BRIGGS—ELDER.**—Lieut. col. Briggs, 2nd in command 6th regt. N.I., to office, as comdt., and Major Elder, officg. wing officer, to office, as 2nd in command, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Colonel Richards, on medical certificate to Europe. No. 1,912.

**CORNWALL, Major F. T.**, staff corps, is transf'd. from general duty, Poona, to general duty Ahmedabad. No. 1,061, Nov. 16.

**GWYN.**—Official notification has been received of Capt. Gwyn, 2nd foot, having on his recent promotion been posted to the 1st battalion of the regiment. No. 1,030, Nov. 16.

**LUCAS—LUCAS.**—The following officers, having applied for admission to the staff corps, under the provisions of para. 5 of G.O.G.I. No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, are apptd. to the Bombay staff corps, from the date specified opposite to their names, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India:—Cornet H. F. E. Lucas, 2nd dragoon guards, squad. subalt. 2nd regt. Sind horse, from Nov. 11, 1868. Cornet C. A. de N. Lucas, 2nd dragoon guards, squad. subalt. 1st regt. Sind horse, from Nov. 11, 1868. Cornets H. F. E. Lucas and C. A. de N. Lucas to have the rank of lieut. from Nov. 11, 1868, in accordance with amalgamation order.

**LYNCH, Col. E. P.**, K.L.S., Bombay inf., is apptd. a brigadier gen. on the estab., in succession to Brigadier gen. Taylor, dec. No. 758, Nov. 15.

**LYNCH, Ensign**, was apptd. 2nd wing subalt. 11th regt. N.I., on probation, instead of attached, as stated in G.O. of May 12 last. No. 1,059.

**MOYLE—MONTRIOU.**—Lieut. col. Moyle is transf. (at his own request) to general duty, Ahmedabad, and Lieut. col. Montriou will proceed to Kurrachee. No. 1,012, Nov. 17.

**RAINES, Col. J. A. R.**, c.b., 95th foot, is apptd. to act on the divl. staff with the tempo. rank of brigadier gen., in succession to Brigadier gen. Smythe, R.A., to England. No. 763. [No. 1,041, Nov. 16.]

**RICK, Lieut. col. W.**, staff corps, is placed on general duty, Dharwar. **SAWYER—MARTYN.**—Lieut. G. W. Sawyer and Ensign W. F. Martyn, H.M.'s 1st batt. 8th King's regt., are admitted to staff corps on probn.

### RETURN HOME OF OFFICERS ON DUTY.

No. 1,031.—In continuation of G.O.C. No. 851, of Sept. 20 last, the following officers have been detailed for duty with their regimental depots, their services being available for duty with troops during the voyage to England:—

2nd Battalion 1st Foot.—Lieut. L. E. Miller.

1st Battalion 2nd Foot.—Capt. E. H. Helyar, Lieut. G. A. Scott.

1st Battalion 8th Foot.—Lieut. M. Stourton, Lieut. W. S. Sinkins.

1st Battalion 21st Foot.—Lieut. J. Croker.

108th Foot.—Capt. W. F. Worster, Lieut. T. W. Graham, Lt. E. Lloyd.

### RETURNED TO DUTY.

**Adj't. General's Office, Poona, Nov. 13.**—No. 1,049.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officers returned to duty on the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. W. C. Anderson, staff corps, survey and settlement comar., S.D., Nov. 8.

Lieut. col. W. Pirie, staff corps, supt. of police, Hyderabad, Nov. 8.

Major C. P. Barras, staff corps, supt. of police B. B. and C. I. Railway, Nov. 8.

Surg. C. G. H. Ross, Bombay med. estab., Nov. 6.

Asst. surg. R. A. Alleyne, Bombay med. estab., Nov. 6.

Conductor W. Forrestell, ordnance dept., Nov. 9.

### PROMOTIONS IN CADRES, &c.

**Bombay Castle, Nov. 12.**—No. 756.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**Infantry.**—Majors P. Dods, staff corps, cadre 9th regt. N.I.; W. H. Beynon, staff corps, cadre 30th regt. N.I.; M. R. Haig, staff corps, cadre 5th regt. N.L.I.; W. C. Lester, staff corps, cadre 2nd gren. regt. N.I.; and F. Roome, staff corps, cadre 10th regt. N.I.; Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. G. Robison, cadre 3rd Eur. regt.; Major J. Miles, staff corps, cadre 16th regt. N.I.; Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) A. Becher, cadre 8th regt. N.I.; Major R. D. Hassard, staff corps, cadre 2nd Eur. regt.; and Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. A. M. Macdonald, cadre 3rd Eur. regt., to have the position of lieut. col., and Major G. S. Morris, cadre 15th regt. N.I., to be lieut. col., from Oct. 31, in succ. to Langston, retired.

**Cadre 9th Regt. N.I.**—Capt. (major in staff corps) F. G. Steuart to have the position of major, and Lieut. H. L. Walter, staff corps, to have the position of capt. from Oct. 31, in succ. to Dods, prom. and removed.

**Cadre 30th Regt. N.I.**—Capt. (major in staff corps) R. F. Williams to have the position of major from Oct. 31, v. Beynon, prom. and removed.

**Cadre 5th Regt. N.L.I.**—Capt. (major in staff corps) G. B. Tyrwhitt to have the position of major, and Lieut. and brevet capt. R. A. C. Hunt to be capt. from Oct. 31, in succ. to Haig, prom. and removed.

**Cadre 2nd Grenadier Regt. N.I.**—Capt. (major in staff corps) R. R. Wallace to have the position of major, from Oct. 31, v. Lester, prom. and removed.

**Cadre 10th Regt. N.I.**—Capt. (major in staff corps) T. W. W. Piros to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) C. P. Newport to have the position of capt., from Oct. 31, in succession to Roome, prom. and removed.

**Cadre 3rd Eur. Regt.**—Capt. (maj. in staff corps) J. Miles to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. 109th foot) C. P. Forbes to have the position of capt., from Oct. 31, in succession to Robinson, prom. and removed.

**Cadre 16th Regt. N.I.**—Capt. (major in staff corps) G. W. Macauley to have the position of major, and Lieut. E. R. Goode, staff corps, to have the position of capt., from Oct. 31, in succession to Miles, prom. and removed.

**Cadre 8th Regt. N.I.**—Capt. (major in staff corps) H. Beville, c.b., to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) R. M. Lloyd to have the position of capt., from Oct. 31, in succession to Becher, prom. and removed.

**Cadre 2nd Eur. Regt.**—Capt. (major in staff corps) S. Scott to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. 106th foot) A. W. Ducat to have the position of capt., from Oct. 31, in succession to Hassard, prom. and removed.

**Cadre 3rd Eur. Regt. L.I.**—Capt. (major in staff corps) S. J. Thorp to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. 109th foot) P. Murray to have the position of capt. from Oct. 31, in succession to Macdonald, prom. and removed.

**Cadre 15th Regt. N.I.**—Capt. G. S. Mignon, staff corps, to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) M. J. J. Mignon to have the position of capt. from Oct. 31, in succession to Morris, prom.

**Gen. List Inf.**—Lieut. J. Ketchen to be capt. from Oct. 31, v. Williams, cadre 30th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. W. Bean, staff corps, to have the position of capt. from Oct. 31, v. Wallace, cadre 2nd gren. regt. N.I., prom.

No. 760.—The following promotion is made:—

**Cadre 18th Regt. N.I.**—Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) O. V. Tanner to have the position of capt. from Sept. 24, v. Ross, removed.

No. 766.—The following promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

**Cavalry.**—Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. Forbes, c.b., to be col., and Major and brevet lieut. col. E. M. MacGregor, cadre 2nd regt. L.C., to be lieut. col., from Nov. 3, in succession to Taylor, deceased.

**Cadre 2nd regt. L.C.**—Capt. and brevet major J. Bair, v.c., to be major, and Lieut. H. H. D. Owen to be capt. from Nov. 3, in succession to MacGregor, prom.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD QUARTERS OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

**Adj't. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Nov. 13.**—The head quarters of the army will be established at Bombay on the 25th inst. The undermentioned officers will accompany the Commander-in-Chief:—

The adjutant-general of the army.

The quartermaster-general of the army.

The judge advocate-general of the army.

The assistant adjutant-general, royal artillery, will wait on the Commander-in-Chief whenever necessary.

No correspondence to be sent to Mahabaleshwar after the 19th, or to Bombay (and that only of an emergent nature) before the 26th inst. All other correspondence to be addressed to the adjutant-general, Poona.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard (November):—Capt. G. W. Borradaile, E. brigade R.H.A.; Lieut. col. L. W. Penn, C.B., and Lieut. H. W. Burnett, 6th brigade R.A. The undermentioned officers will appear before the general examination committee, to assemble at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Nov. 10, for examination in the native languages as follows:—Hindustani—High Proficiency: Lieut. A. Fisho, 2nd battalion 1st foot. Higher Standard: Lieut. W. L. C. Gordon and Lieut. W. C. Black, 18th brigade R.A.; Capt. B. H. Mathew, R.E.; Ensign C. Hogg, 2nd battalion 1st foot; Ensign H. Melliss (2nd wing subaltern 2nd regt. N.I.), 1st battalion 21st foot; Lieut. W. de W. Van (2nd wing subaltern 22nd regt. N.I.), 49th foot; Lieut. W. H. D. Jones, 59th foot; Lieut. C. E. Wheeler, Ensign O. M. Creagh, and Ensign J. de B. Lynch, 95th foot; Lieut. J. Humfrey and Lieut. W. Loch, 3rd regt. Bombay L.C.; Capt. J. D. Clark, cadre 8th Madras L.C. Marathi: Lieut. L. Jacob, R.E.; Lieut. J. T. Watling (2nd wing subaltern 23rd regt. N.I.), 45th foot. Urdu—High Proficiency: Lieut. F. M. Hunter (adjutant 24th regt. N.I.), Bombay staff corps.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following furloughs, leaves, and extensions have been granted to Nov. 13:—The Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay has extended the leave of absence on medical certificate granted to R. T. Reid, Esq., barrister-at-law, reporter of the High Court, on further medical certificate, from Jan. 3, 1870, till July 3, 1870, and has appointed C. F. Farran, Esq., B.A., barrister-at-law, to continue to act as reporter, during the absence of the said R. T. Reid. Mr. Gerald S. V. Fitzgerald, private secretary to H.E. the Governor, availed himself of two months privilege leave, from April 17 to June 16, on Nov. 17. Mr. E. Pratt, assistant commissioner of customs, salt and opium, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for 15 months, under section 11 and clause 1 of section 20 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. J. Jardine, acting under-secretary to Government in the judicial, political, and educational departments, and secretary to H.E. the Governor for making laws and regulations, is allowed leave of absence on urgent private affairs from Nov. 13 till Jan. 31. Mr. W. R. Pratt, having returned to the Presidency on Nov. 13, the unexpired portion of the furlough for three years granted to him from the date of the sailing of the first mail steamer in Nov., 1867, is cancelled.

**MILITARY FURLOUGH, &c.**—H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has granted furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, and leave of absence as follows, under Rules of 1868 (unless otherwise specified):—Lieut. W. P. Blandy, 18th brigade R.A., from date of embarkation for six months, to England, on urgent private affairs. Major (local lieut. col.) W. P. A. Colman, 8th foot, from Nov. 15 to Dec. 31, on private affairs. Capt. G. W. E. Hunter, 3rd hussars, from date of departure for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Second capt. H. T. Vachell, royal horse artillery, from October 3, 1869, to April 2, 1870, in extension. The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have obtained leave of absence:—Lieut. S. M. Hay, quartermaster 26th N.I., from date of departure, for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Ens. E. H. Wilson, second wing subaltern, 20th regt. N.I., from date of departure, for three months, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of studying Hindustani. Lieut. W. C. Farwell, general list, Bengal infantry, quartermaster 31st (Punjab) regt. N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months. Lieut. colonel G. Ward, Bengal cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years. Major D. Hutcheon, staff corps, wing officer 12th regt. N.I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years; this cancels G.O. No. 613, Aug. 25. Conductor W. Lee, of the commissariat department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years. With reference to G.O.C. No. 867, September 25 last, Staff assistant surgeon G. F. Dooley will embark in the troop ship which leaves Bombay on Nov. 16.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

December 7.

**3rd Hussars.**—Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke, from 6th dragoons, to be major, v. Gore, who exchanges; Dec. 8.

**4th Hussars.**—Lieut. F. Gooch to be capt., by purch., v. H. Jennings, who has retired; Cornet H. Grant to be lieut., by purch., v. Gooch; R. F. Trotter, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Grant; Dec. 8.

**Royal Artillery.**—Second Capt. G. B. Traill (late Bengal) to be capt., v. W. H. Parish, retired on full pay; Lieut. J. F. Owen to be 2nd capt., v. A. S. Macartney, placed upon the half-pay list; Lieut. A. E. Garnault (late Bengal) to be 2nd capt., v. Traill; Dec. 8. Surg. J. Irvine, M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be surg. major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of April 1, 1867; Nov. 16. Acting Vet. Surg. W. D. Sartin to be vet. surg., v. First-class Vet. surg. Balcock, transferred to 8th hussars; Acting Vet. surg. S. R. Sartin to be vet. surg.; July 14.

**11th Foot.**—Lieut. E. W. Scott to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. G. V. Meredith, appointed adjt.; Sept. 23.

**19th Foot.**—Ens. W. A. Burnett to be lieut., without purch., v. A. W. H. Hornsby, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Sept. 21. Ens. H. Fawcett to be lieut., by purch., v. Burnett, whose promotion, by purch., on Oct. 30, has been cancelled; Dec. 8.

**21st Foot.**—Capt. H. P. Law, from 46th foot, to be capt., v. W. C. Ralston, who exchanges; Dec. 8.

**24th Foot.**—Surg. J. Coates, M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be surg. major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of April 1, 1861; Nov. 16.

**25th Foot.**—Ens. H. G. Worsley to be lieut., by purch., v. W. C. Hinton, who retires; Dec. 8.

**29th Foot.**—Capt. H. G. MacGregor, from 17th foot, to be capt., v. J. Tennyson, who exchanges; Dec. 8.

**38th Foot.**—Ens. C. P. Smith to be lieut., by purch., v. L. W. Lee, who retires; A. De Vere Alexander, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Smith; Dec. 8.

**92nd Foot.**—Ensign P. Stirling to be lieut., by purch., v. W. C. Forbes, ret.; R. H. Gillmor, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Stirling; Dec. 1.

**Rifle Brigade.**—Ensign V. S. Bagot to be lieut., by purch., v. the Hon. A. Hood, ret.; H. J. Hardy, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Bagot; Dec. 8.

**105th Foot.**—Lieut. C. H. Lonsdale to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Baines, who has resigned that appointment; Dec. 8.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major E. B. Tuson, from 17th foot, to be staff surg. major, v. Staff surg. T. K. Birnie, app. to 17th foot; Dec. 8. Staff surg. J. Goringe, having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be staff surg. major, under the provisions of Royal Warrant of April 1, 1837; Nov. 17. Asst. surg. A. Minty, M.B., supernu. in 90th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. W. T. Paliologus, prom. on staff; Asst. surg. G. B. West, supernu. in 23rd foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. T. S. Barry, prom. on staff; Dec. 8.

### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The commission of Staff vet. surg. R. J. G. Hurford (India), to be ante-dated to July 20, 1866.

### BREVET.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1859:—

Lieut. col. H. D. Taylor, Madras staff corps; Sept. 14, 1838.

Lieut. col. G. W. M. Hall, Bengal staff corps; Aug. 17.

Capt. W. H. Parish, retired full pay royal (late Bengal) art., to be major, the rank being honorary only; Dec. 8.

Paymr. and Hony. capt. J. Thompson, 33rd foot, to have the hony. rank of major; Paymr. and Hony. capt. J. Scott, royal art., to have the hony. rank of major; Nov. 5.

Dep. asst. comy. M. Cooper, Bengal comsrt. dept., to have the hony. rank of Ensign; June 3.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**BARTON**—At Rawul Pindee, Nov. 24, wife of H. J. Barton, S.A.C.G., son.

**BEADON**—At Seetapore, Nov. 7, wife of Capt. R. Beadon, son.

**BODDAM**—At Hazareebaugh, Nov. 7, wife of Lieut. col. H. Boddam, dep. commissioner, son.

**BONNAUD**—At Calcutta, Nov. 10, wife of G. A. Bonnaud, son.

**BURNELL**—At Purneah, Oct. 22, wife of G. J. Burnell, of Mynanugger factory, Purneah, daughter.

**CAMPBELL**—At North View Villa, Simla, Oct. 28, wife of J. H. Campbell, Government Telegraphs, daughter, stillborn.

**CANTWELL**—At Sarrakur, Nov. 7, wife of Mr. Cantwell, son.

**CARRICK**—At Jumalpoore, Nov. 2, wife of H. Barrick, deputy locomotive superintendent, E.I.R., daughter.

**CHANDRA**—At Calcutta, Oct. 30, wife of B. L. Chandra, son.

**DEANE**—At Bhawalpoore, Nov. 2, wife of J. R. Deane, civil surg., daughter.

**DERENZY**—At Allahabad, Nov. 12, wife of J. H. Derenzy, C.E., D.P.W., son.

**GRAHAM**—At Fyzabad, Nov. 10, wife of Capt. A. W. Graham, 38th N.I., daughter.

**MACGEORGE**—At Kamptee, Nov. 1, wife of G. W. MacGeorge, asst. eng., son.

**MCKENZIE**—At Kurrachee, Nov. 2, wife of D. McKenzie, son.

**MACNAMARA**—Nov. 7, wife of Capt. F. R. Macnamara, 93rd Sutherland highlanders, offic. mil. storekeeper, Fort William, son.

**MACNAMARA**—At Dinapore, Oct. 10, wife of T. J. Macnamara, C.E., dgthr.

**MCMASTER**—At Kousanie, Kumaon, Oct. 5, wife of H. McMaster, daughter.

**MARSHALL**—At Eddystone Lodge, Perambore, Nov. 1, wife of T. E. Marshall, son.

**MONEY**—At Almorah, Nov. 9, wife of Lieut. R. E. Money, Bengal staff corps, son.

**NORTON**—At Kussowlic, Nov. 10, wife of R. Norton, daughter.

**ORCHARD**—At Meerut, Nov. 5, wife of Capt. M. Orchard, Bengal staff corps, son.

**PENNY**—At Sattara, Nov. 12, wife of Capt. Penny, R.E., daughter.

**RYLES**—At Jamalpoore, Nov. 13, wife of A. Ryles, daughter.

**SALE**—At Mussoorie, Nov. 4, wife of Capt. Sale, daughter.

**SEXTON**—At Bombay, Nov. 17, wife of Capt. J. M. Sexton, dep. asst. qmtr. gen., daughter. [dept., daughter.]

**SMITH**—At Mary Cottage, Poona, Nov. 15, wife of A. Smith, finance

**STEPHENSON**—At Grassmere, Egmore, Nov. 4, wife of W. Stephenson, son.

**STEWART**—At Calcutta, Nov. 5, wife of Robert Stewart, son.

**STEPHENS**—At Jullunder, Nov. 7, wife of A. Stephens, supervisor, P.W.D., son. [riat officer, son.]

**SWINHOE**—At Deesa, Nov. 12, wife of Capt. C. Swinhoe, exec. commissar-

**THESIGER**—At Simla, Nov. 7, wife of Col. the Hon. F. Thesiger, C.B., adjt. gen. in India, son.

**TOMKYN**—At Bareilly, Nov. 10, wife of Dr. A. P. Tomkyns, daughter.

**WATSON**—At Poona, Nov. 16, wife of Rev. G. A. F. Watson, senior chaplain, daughter.

WILSON—At Mooltan, Nov. 3, wife of W. F. Wilson, son.

WILSON—At 87, Church-road, Kiddyrapore, Nov. 12, wife of W. H. Wilson, son.

## MARRIAGES.

BULLLEY—BLAKE.—At St. Paul's Church, Poona, Nov. 17, H. T. Bulkley, Lieut. Bombay staff corps, son of the late Col. R. Bulkley, Bombay Army, to Isabella G., daughter of H. Blake.

DOWNS—GARNER.—At St. Thomas' Cathedral, Madras, Nov. 15, Herbert Downes to Elizabeth Garner.

HAWES—BICKNELL.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, Nov. 10, W. H. Hawes, major, B.S.C., comdg. H.M.'s 9th regt. N.I., to Mary L., daughter of J. Bicknell, H.M.'s Bengal Army.

HENDER—JOHNSTON.—At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Nov. 11, Capt. J. N. Hunter, R.E., to Letitia E., daughter of Gen. C. C. Johnston, R.E. (retired list).

KELWAY—VINCENT.—At Mussoorie, N.W.P., Oct. 25, C. E. Kelway to Jessie E., second daughter of the late G. V. Vincent.

MILLER—ADDIS.—At St. Andrews' Church, Madras, Nov. 10, S. A. Miller, planter, Wynaad, to Alison, daughter of the late W. Addis.

MULLER—YOUNG.—At St. Luke's, Dinapore, Nov. 6, F. W. Muller, sergeant, army commissariat department, and late of the Hon. E.I. Company's Bengal art., to Mary R., daughter of the late Sergeant W. Young, of the same corps.

WOODHOUSE—BATSON.—At Dinapore, Nov. 6, Lieut. H. O. Woodhouse, 105th L.I., son of the late Lieut. col. R. R. Woodhouse, Bombay Army, to Lydia, daughter of the late S. H. Batson, M.D., surg. major, retired, Bengal medical service.

YOUNG—CARTER.—At All Saints' Church, Nagpore, Central Provinces, Nov. 15, J. D. Young, H.M.'s Customs, to Lilian S., daughter of J. Carter, late of Agra.

## DEATHS.

GOODENOUGH-BAYLY.—At Calcutta, Nov. 11, Ethel Goodenough, infant daughter of W. Goodenough-Bayly, asst. controller P.W. accounts.

BEALE.—At Alleppey, Oct. 30, J. H., infant son of G. Beale, aged 2 months.

BLUNT.—At Agra, Nov. 9, Janet E., daughter of R. Blunt, aged 3.

BRITTRIDGE.—At Deyrah, Sept. 22, Eliza J., widow of Major B. B. Brittridge, Bengal army. [Bhopal agency, aged 65.]

BRODERS.—At Sangor, Central Provinces, Oct. 29, J. Broders, late of the CLUNIE.—At Madras, Nov. 7, W. Clunie, of Calcutta, aged 39.

COSTALLO.—At Kurrachee, Osca, Nov. 8, son of the late Mr. Costallo, chief clerk of the district court of Kurrachee.

DANIEL.—At Futtchgurh, Nov. 7, Maude, daughter of C. Daniel.

DAVIS.—On board the P. and O. Company's steamer *Surat*, in the Madras Roads, Nov. 13, Mary, infant daughter of Lieut. col. F. J. Davis, ex-engineer, Burdwan.

D'CRUZ.—At Calcutta, Nov. 4, Catherine H., widow of A. D'Cruz, aged 62.

GAMBIER.—At Meerut, Nov. 11, A. E. Gambier, cornet 4th Queen's Own Hussars, aged 22.

GOMES.—At Bandel, Hooghly, Nov. 12, the Very Rev. Jose de St. Agostinho Gomes, late prior of Bengal, aged 68. [aged 6 months.]

JUDGE.—At Madras, Nov. 13, Violet M., daughter of Mrs. C. J. Judge,

KENNEDY.—At Secapore, Nov. 1, Catharine, wife of Sergeant J. Kennedy, F 8th brigade, R.A., aged 34.

KING.—At the Luz, Nov. 8, Sophie A., daughter of Dr. H. King, aged 2 years and 9 months. [aged 26.]

MCMASTER.—At Kousanie, Kumaon, Oct. 29, Isabella, wife of H. McMaster,

MAUNSELL.—At Cherat, Nov. 8, Staff asst. surg. R. F. Maunsell, attached to H.M.'s 104th Bengal fusiliers.

NEAME.—At Lucknow, Nov. 4, Florence L. J., wife of J. A. C. Neame, aged 26.

O'BRIEN.—At Calcutta, Nov. 5, Jeremiah O'Brien, half-pay qrmr., late of the 19th brig. R.A., aged 52.

ORCHARD.—At Meerut, Nov. 5, Agnes S. R., wife of Capt. M. Orchard, Bengal staff corps, barrack master, Meerut Circle.

POGSON.—At the Observatory, Nungumbakum, Nov. 5, Elizabeth J., wife of N. R. Pogson, Government astronomer. [aged 6.]

RAY.—At Agra, Nov. 7, Emily K., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Ray,

SMITH.—At Bangalore, Nov. 7, Bridget, daughter of Conductor James Smith, of the Commissariat Dept., aged 25.

SMITH.—At Elichpore, Berar, Nov. 11, Henry Wilmot Smith, asst. surg. Hyderabad contingent, aged 66. [aged 3.]

STUART.—At Jubbulpore, Nov. 7, Frederick J., son of the Rev. J. Stuart,

WILSON.—At Ghazepore, Nov. 10, Jane E., relict of George Wilson.

WYATT.—At Rawul Pindee, Monar, Nov. 7, wife of Brig. gen. Wyatt.

YATES.—At Subathoo, Nov. 1, W. H. Yates, surg., 41st the Welsh regt.

YOUNG.—At Palaveram, Nov. 4, Col. Charles Wallace Young, c.b., of the retired list.

MILITARY.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will, we understand, leave Mahabeshwur on the 24th inst., and will then proceed to Bombay, where the army head-quarters will be established from the 26th idem. His Excellency will be accompanied by the Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Judge Advocate-Generals of the Army.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 18.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL MCLEOD.—“We regret to hear,” says the *Poona Observer* of Nov. 6, “that Colonel McLeod, commanding the 2nd Grenadiers, N.I. Regiment, at Sattara, has met with a severe accident, having been thrown from his horse when riding up to Mahabeshwur, and suffered a compound fracture of the left arm. We hear that it was feared that amputation would be necessary, but we trust that this may not prove correct.” Later accounts state that the left arm has been amputated.

## Home.

## SIR BARTLE FRERE'S PLAN FOR THE PACIFICATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 8, 1869.

We received last week particulars of the military reductions contemplated by the Government of India. They involve the immediate discontinuance of active employment to a great number of European officers and men, all in the prime of life and efficiency, and also the reduction of a great number of efficient native officers and soldiers. Many of these officers and men have been specially trained in frontier service against semi-barbarous and active enemies in very difficult country. I offer here no opinion as to the wisdom of any reduction. I merely regard it for the moment as inevitable. At the same time we have in the newspapers an admirable letter from Lord Carnarvon, pointing out that England is risking a multitude of lives of innocent people, the ruin of a flourishing colony, permanent antagonism of two races of British subjects, and great loss of national credit and honour, for want of a few thousand men who will serve as soldiers for a few years in New Zealand. India in fact wants to dispense with exactly what New Zealand wants to acquire. Would it not be possible to arrange so that both parties should attain their object? All that seems requisite is that both parties should act in concert.

I. Let India say to the officers and soldiers she does not require: “Officers and soldiers are wanted for service in New Zealand. The Government of India desire now to dispense with the immediate services of officers and men of H.M. English and Indian armies, as shown in the Government notification of the , and up to that number offers the following terms to all who are willing to engage with the British Government to serve in New Zealand for periods of (say two, three, five, or more) years:—

1. A free passage to New Zealand. 2. Indian pay and allowances at the rates drawn last month by each man during voyage, and for three months after landing in New Zealand. 3. Service under these engagements to count as service in India for pension, &c., to all entitled to it by their existing engagements with the British or Indian Governments. 4. Officers or men accepting service in New Zealand on these conditions will not be entitled to any return passage from New Zealand, to India or England, at the expense of the Indian Government.

## II. The British Government should engage:—

1. To make the agreements for service in New Zealand in conjunction with the Indian and New Zealand Governments. 2. To pay officers and men received from the Indian Government from the expiration of the three months' term after landing, debiting the amount as a loan to New Zealand. 3. To appoint, in conjunction with the New Zealand Government, a military dictator with full military and civil authority under commission from the Crown, to settle the Northern Island.

## III. The New Zealand Government should engage:—

1. To repay the loan advanced by the British Government, and to respect the engagements made with officers and men. 2. To offer, free or at reduced rates, grants of land, in proportions varying according to rank, to all officers and men, natives of India or China as well as Europeans, who, after completing not less than two years' service under these engagements, may take their discharge from her Majesty's service, and agree to settle in New Zealand.

By some such plan the Government of India would get rid of the burden of officers and men it does not need in less than six months, and more completely than by any other plan, consistent with the contentment of the men and observance of existing engagements. The British Government would effect reductions in a manner which would secure a colony, and ultimately settle a considerable number of officers and men in positions where they would be a source of strength to the colony and empire in time to come, and this without ultimate cost to the British taxpayer. New Zealand would settle the Northern Island, and render it a peaceable division of a great dominion; and having reduced the turbulent natives to obedience instead of exterminating them (the inevitable alternative), might not only secure them as a contented and loyal position of the population in future, but add to them a number of valuable English colonists, with possibly a sprinkling of natives of India, China, and Polynesia. If peace and good order were restored to the Northern Island its land and other resources would, under a reasonably good government, speedily repay any outlay really necessary to effect the pacification. But permanent pacification and good government must be preceded by a clear enforcement of somebody's supremacy; and unless that supremacy is Queen Victoria's, it must, in the long run, be that of some other power of European origin, and will be enforced by a process of gradual filibustering, alternate massacre of whites and Maories, and ultimate extermination of the latter. Under Queen Victoria's supremacy permanent pacification and good government are not only compatible with, but will be promoted by, a due regard for native rights, and by everything which can conduce to the permanent benefit of the native population. What is now required is such a moderated estimate of native rights and possibilities as may be consistent with the fact that if things are left alone to drift uncontrolled, the speedy extermination of the whole race, with all their rights and capabilities, is, humanly speaking, inevitable. I

believe a military dictator to be essential to the perfect success of any such scheme, because absolute authority for a time, and responsibility—ultimately to the Crown and the British nation, but during the progress of events only to God and his own conscience—is essential. I know that her Majesty possesses many such officers, capable, with a moderate allowance of men and money, of reducing to obedience the whole Northern Island, and of giving reasonable security of life and property to all who live there; officers who may be safely entrusted with the necessary amount of authority, and who, her Majesty may be assured, will exercise it with every regard for the lives, property and rights of the poorest of her subjects, native as well as European. Such a dictator will not be found among men who rely habitually on an Algerine policy of reprisals and village burning, of setting tribe against tribe, and of driving out the devil of war by the Beelzebub of bribery and bad faith. But there are many accomplished soldiers who have served in India and China, and there learnt the art of civilising barbarous races in place of destroying them—an art in which Englishmen employed in India, from the days of Cleveland to our own, have rarely been deficient. The officer employed should have ample means given him to make roads and to secure communications, as well as to fight. A corps or two of Indian and Chinese pioneers, trained to work as well as to defend themselves, would do much in this way. Every road, wisely planned and properly made, ought to pay for itself by the land it would open out.

H. B. E. FRERE.

## Miscellaneous.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.**—At the meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on Friday, a dividend was declared of 3 per cent. for the half-year, free of income-tax. The chairman, Mr. Allan, remarked that, although the rate of freight has lately been considerably below that which prevailed some time since, yet the increase in the quantity of goods carried enables the company to show very satisfactory results.

**THE REDUCTIONS.**—We believe that it has been settled that the reduction necessary in the infantry at the commencement of the financial year will be effected by the reduction of two companies in each battalion throughout the service.—It gives us great pleasure to hear that it is the intention to place no officers on half-pay in consequence of the reductions necessary in the army, unless such a step cannot possibly be avoided.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**—A communication forwarded to the Stock Exchange on Saturday by the managing director of the East Indian Railway Company, states as follows:—"I beg to inform you that it is the intention of the board, at the ensuing half-yearly meeting, which will be held during the present month, to recommend, in addition to the usual guaranteed interest, the payment of a dividend on the stock and share capital of the company at the rate of five shillings per cent., the latter free of income-tax."

**TELEGRAPH EXTENSION IN THE EAST.**—Captain R. B. Oldfield, of the Royal Navy, an experienced officer, has been granted leave by the Admiralty, and has proceeded on behalf of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company to Siam and the Malay Peninsula for the purpose of exploring certain routes by which that company proposes to establish a telegraph communication from Burmah, the Tenasserim Provinces, and Siam with Penang, so as to throw the traffic upon the British Indian Extension Company's Cable, which will be laid next year between the Straits of Malacca and Ceylon.

**BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.**—The report of the Bombay Gas Company (Limited), to be presented on the 16th December, for the half-year ended 30th June, states that there has been a steady, if not rapid, increase in the consumption of gas, while the cost of production has been diminished. The accounts show a net profit of £5,534, which, after appropriating £650 to the depreciation fund, will admit of an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year, as contrasted with 1 2-3rds per cent. for the corresponding period last year.

**THE SUEZ CANAL.**—A notable fact in connection with the Egyptian Canal occurred on Thursday, Dec. 2. The *Blue Cross*, a vessel of 1,000 tons burden, cleared in London for Calcutta, via Suez. She draws only 17 feet of water, has been built expressly for the trade, and is the property of Messrs. T. and W. Smith, of Crosby-square. Captain Kennedy, her commander, has no doubt of the complete success of the venture, and hopes to be back in London on the 1st of April. The saving of time on the double voyage will be about five months. The toll for each passage through the Canal will be £560, but at least double that amount will be saved in coal, seamen's wages, rations, &c.

**DEPOTS OF INDIAN TROOPS.**—From rumours current at Chatham there would appear to be every probability that the commencement of the ensuing financial year will see the whole of the depot battalions abolished, the Government, it would appear, intending to form the whole of the Indian depots into one battalion, to be quartered either at Portsmouth or Chatham. On the reduction of the depot battalions the strength of the depots will be each reduced from two to one company. It is also rumoured that upwards of fifty field officers are to be placed on half-pay, a certain number being

taken from the second battalions of regiments to be ultimately decided upon. With regard to the Indian regiments considerable reductions will, it is understood, be made, the staff of some seventeen regiments returning home, leaving the skeleton companies behind. Should the whole of the colonial regiments return home the depots will in all probability be very greatly augmented.

**ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—The official liquidators of the Albert Life Assurance Company desire it to be stated that the arrangement with the Mutual Life Assurance Society does not extend to the holders of policies in India. An arrangement of a similar character to that effected with the Mutual is, however, in course of negotiation with another old-established office in the interest of the policy-holders resident in India, which the liquidators hope they will soon be in a position to communicate to them. Vice-Chancellor James, upon the application of the official liquidators, has extended the time within which the policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company who may have paid their premiums since the 14th of August last may elect to have such premiums returned to them in full from the 1st of January to the 30th of March next.

**A NEW TELEGRAPH LINE TO CHINA.**—The prospectus was issued on Friday afternoon of an undertaking which is full of importance to our great commercial interests in the East. The China Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) proposes to extend to China the great system of submarine electric telegraphs which will shortly reach, through the medium of the British Indian and British Indian Extension Companies, to the Straits of Malacca. At that point the China Submarine Telegraph Company will take up the system, and by means of a cable about 1,640 miles in length, will carry the communication to Hong Kong. The second section, about 1,000 miles in length, is intended to be laid from Hong Kong to Shanghai, touching at one or more of the other Treaty Ports. An ultimate extension to Japan is contemplated. Meanwhile it is explained that "a contract has been entered into, bearing date the 10th December, 1869, between this company and the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited), for the manufacture and laying by the latter of the cable from the Straits of Malacca to Hong Kong, for the sum of £508,000, of which £100,000 in fully paid-up shares will be reserved until this company's engineer has certified that the line has been successfully laid, and is in good working order. Upon this certificate £50,000 will be paid, and the remaining £50,000 will be retained until the line has continued in working order for thirty days." The cable is to be shipped from England in 1870, and is to be completely laid by June in the following year. The board is influentially composed, and includes the chairmen of all the companies in connection with which this undertaking will have to work.

**INDIAN TRAMWAY COMPANY.**—The directors of this company have issued their half-yearly report. In accordance with the resolutions of the meeting of 18th October last, it has been decided, with the approval and sanction of his Grace the Secretary of State for India, that the Carnatic Railway Company should be incorporated to take over the Indian Tramway Company's line from Arcot Junction to Conjeeveram, and carry out the contract for the extension to Cuddalore, under a guarantee of 5 per cent. upon the capital. The provisional contract with the Pondicherry Government will be transferred to the Pondicherry Railway Company, which has been formed for the purpose, with a view to securing to the present Tramway Company's shareholders, so far as they may desire to avail themselves of it, the prospective benefit of this provisional contract. The company's line has continued to be worked with efficiency and economy; no casualties of any sort have occurred. The gross earnings of the year, from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869, have been £4,770. 5s. 10d.; disbursements, £4,318. 14s. 10d. Four new composite carriages, and four third class, have been added to the rolling stock. The line is reported by the resident engineer, Mr. Holloway, in perfect order and condition. An extraordinary general meeting of the Indian Tramway Company (Limited) will be held at the office of the company, 62 Moorgate-street, London, E.C., on the 20th day of December, 1869, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering resolutions for the voluntary winding up of the company, for the appointment of liquidators, and authorising the liquidators to transfer the whole of the business and property of the company which shall remain after discharging existing liabilities and expenses of liquidation (except only the benefit of the company's provisional contract with the French Government for making a line from Pondicherry) to a new company (which was registered on the 11th day of December, 1869, under the name of the "Carnatic Railway Company, Limited," with a nominal capital of £800,000, divided into 40,000 shares of £20 each), under certain conditions to be laid before the meeting. It is also proposed to authorise the liquidators or liquidator to transfer the benefit of the provisional contract with the French Government for making a line from Pondicherry to a new company, under the name of the Pondicherry Railway Company (Limited), with a capital of £150,000, in 30,000 shares of £5 each, the old company being allowed first right of subscribing for shares of the new company.

**RE THE EUROPEAN BANK (LIMITED)—CLAIM OF THE ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL BANK (LIMITED); SAME, CLAIM OF THE EASTERN COMMERCIAL BANK (LIMITED).**—This was an adjourned summons on the above claims, the main question arising as to four bills drawn in



April, 1866, by Mr. Constantinido, agent of the European Bank at Galatz, and accepted by the bank in London at three months, and endorsed to one Vlasto at Galatz and remitted to the English firm of Melas and Co. for value. While held by Melas and Co. the European Bank failed, and Melas and Co. took up the draughts, and, holding them with protest, sold them on the 21st and 28th of March, 1867, to Mr. Demetrio Pappa, who was the managing director of the Eastern Commercial Company (Limited), having previously been manager of the Oriental Commercial Bank. The Eastern Commercial Company was duly incorporated on the 1st April, 1867, and two days after he sold to them eight bills for £800 (being for £1,000), and it was now contended that the money with which the bills were purchased was the money of the Oriental Commercial Bank, to whom therefore those bills now belonged. Both the European and the Oriental Commercial Banks were in liquidation, and on the question of the purchase of these bills there was a great deal of evidence. Mr. Pappa having been examined, and sworn that it was his own money. The broad case was that a Mr. George John Pappa, a relative of Mr. Demetrios Pappa, went to the East and collected large sums for the Oriental Commercial Bank, took in an account on his return to the liquidator, which not being accepted, he amended it, and increased the debit to the bank and purported to discharge himself of that debit by handing to the liquidator certain bills, the bills in question being purchased, as it was alleged, by Mr. Demetrio Pappa with money received by George John Pappa on account of the Oriental Commercial Bank, but handed over by the latter to the former on his return to England, the bills being now in the hands of the Eastern Commercial Bank, who also claimed them. The Vice Chancellor referred to the details of the case, and said that it was a most painful case, as well as an extraordinary one, between the holders of bills for value and parties charging fraud, robbery, and perjury; for, however the world's themselves might be avoided, the case, if proved, came to that. The European Bank being capable of paying 20s. in the pound, the bills were probably bought in that expectation. The whole thing was most extraordinary and scarcely credible, for here was a company, not two days after registration, purchasing dishonoured bills. Such charges as were here made could only be allowed upon the most distinct and perfect evidence, but here, although the case was fraught with suspicion, his Honour could not say that the evidence was such as to prove the charges made. It was an error not to let the matter drop, it having been two years ago considered by the liquidator not beneficial to the company that any proceedings should be taken. The result was that the summons of the Oriental Commercial Bank must be dismissed without prejudice to any further proceedings, and that of the Eastern Commercial sustained. The Oriental Commercial Bank must pay all the costs occasioned by their opposition; there must be two orders. The liquidator must have his costs out of the estate.

**A GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA.**—On Friday evening an Indian Conference was held at the Society of Arts for the purpose of hearing a paper read by Mr. A. Cassels on the subject of "A Gold Currency for India." The chair was taken by Mr. W. S. Fitzgerald. Mr. Cassels started with the principle that the silver currency of India was daily becoming more and more inadequate in consequence of the rapid extension of the trade of the country. The various Chambers of Commerce in India, as well as the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, had memorialised for a gold currency, and a Commission, presided over by Sir W. Mansfield, had reported in its favour. In consequence of that report, the gold sovereign was declared to be a legal tender for taxes, but the Government price of exchange being lower than the bazaars, very little relief was given by that expedient. The silver currency of India was a great inconvenience in consequence of its bulk. No native gentleman ever carried money about him, and the movement of Government treasure had kept thirty thousand native troops constantly employed. Another consequence of this silver currency was that India was gradually absorbing the silver of the world. One year's failure of the cotton crop in America would cause a silver dearth all over Europe. A coinage of mohurs and half-mohurs at an equivalent value of fifteen and seven and a-half rupees respectively had been suggested; but the idea was to introduce an Indian sovereign and half sovereign, which would circulate as freely in England as in India. Mr. F. Hendricks suggested a gold currency for India in connection with an international coinage. He contended that any gold coinage for India must be a multiple of the rupee and not a sovereign, which had a practical value beyond ten rupees. He denied that there was an excess of silver coinage in India. It was true that 250 millions had been coined since 1800, but not 40 per cent. of that sum remained now in circulation. When the sicca rupee was received into the company's rupee, under the Act of 1835, the amount brought in was five crores less than the lowest anticipatory estimate. An international coinage, based on the scheme for the alteration of the sovereign suggested by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would, perhaps, meet the necessity, and the loss incurred would be inconsiderable. Mr. Hamilton said that the first point to ascertain was the equivalent value of gold and silver, and the best way to do that would be to go to the markets which were common to both. In England the silver shilling was merely a token, a pound's worth being only nineteen shillings in sterling value. He believed that an Indian sovereign, if adopted, must be of the value of 107 rupees. An import value of 5s. an ounce for silver,

and a value of 10½ rupees for the sovereign, when issued in India would, he believed, be the proper basis upon which to establish a gold currency in the latter country. Mr. Hyde Clarke said that when contemplating a change in currency we should not confine ourselves merely to calculating the value of the bullion. The first step in establishing a gold coinage in India should be to accommodate it as much as possible to the relations of India with England and Australia, and not to study France and the other decimal countries, with which India had few transactions. His opinion was that with what was called the international system, the bullion markets of the world would be subject to greater vicissitudes than at present. He strongly objected to the introduction of the metric system of coinage into India, although he knew that the proximate introduction of a gold coinage into that country was inevitable. Colonel Smyth advocated a gold coinage for India on the basis of 10 rupees for the sovereign. The discussion concluded with the usual vote of thanks.

## India Office.

Dec. 11, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. D. J. Stewart, Inf.

*Madras Estab.*—Major E. B. Sladen, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major C. J. Prescott, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. L. E. Evans, Inf.; 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. J. J. Fletcher, Inf., 4 mo.; Capt. R. H. Phelps, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. J. Davis, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. L. K. Scott, Engrs.; Lieut. G. T. Skipwith, Engrs.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. J. Daniel, Staff Corps; Col. D. Brown, Inf.; Major O. Morgan, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTH.

HICKEY—The wife of Major Hickey, late 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, of a son, at The Grove, near Weymouth, Nov. 27.

### MARRIAGES.

BIRCH—HUTTON.—Ernest G. Birch, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Emily H., daughter of J. T. D'Arcy Hutton, at Marske, Richmond, Yorkshire, Dec. 7.

GAUSSEN—BAYLEY.—James R. Gausson, M.B., Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to Alicia H., daughter of W. H. Bayley, Esq., formerly of H.M.'s East India Civil Service, at St. John's, Paddington, Dec. 9.

GIBBS—BLACKBURN.—John G. Gibbs, Esq., Madras Medical Service, to Jane, daughter of the late Charles Blackburn, Esq., at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Dec. 2.

GRAY—ELLIOT.—The Rev. Thomas D. Gray, Junior Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, to Claudine F. E., daughter of Sir Daniel Elliot, K.C.S.I., late Member of the Legislative Council of India, at St. Mary's, West Brompton, Dec. 8.

MASON—BURFORD.—Major W. H. Mason, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, to Ada H., daughter of H. B. Burford, Esq., at Christ Church, Marylebone, Dec. 4.

SMITH—MACKENZIE.—Capt. John M. Smith, Madras Staff Corps, to Elma, daughter of the late Roderick Mackenzie, Esq., at Flowerburn, Rosshire, Dec. 2.

### DEATHS.

ADAM—John Adam, Esq., Retired Surgeon, Madras Army, at Boulogne-sur-mer, aged 72, Dec. 3.

BUTLER—Louisa, widow of William Butler, Esq., late Supt. Surgeon, Madras Army, and daughter of the late Capt. James Matthews, 37th Madras Grenadiers, at 15, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, Nov. 24.

COCKELL—Constance E., wife of Capt. William H. Cockell, Madras Staff Corps, aged 25, Dec. 7.

COWLEY—George B., son of W. H. Cowley, Esq., of Calcutta, at Brigg, Lines, aged 17, Dec. 4.

DEARMAN—George Dearman, Esq., late of Calcutta, at The Lodge, Itchen Abbas, Hants, aged 65, Dec. 5.

FRYER—Harding Fryer, at Southsea, Hants, aged 28, Dec. 4.

HEYTHUYSEN—John W. M., son of Major van Heythuyssen, on the Retired List of H.M.'s Madras Army, at Meant, Napier, N.Z., aged 31, Sept. 14.

LEWIS—Jannette, daughter of Lieut. Col. Alfred Lewis, H.M.I.A., Retired List, at Paris, aged 19, Nov. 28.

MACKENZIE—Amelia Isabella Marjery, eldest daughter of Lieut. C. John B. Mackenzie, H.M.'s 105th Light Infantry, at Inverness, N.B., aged 17, Dec. 6.

**McGILLIVRAY**—Anne, widow of Simon McGillivray, Esq., and daughter of Sir J. Easthope, Bart., at Seaton, Devon, aged 61, Dec. 6.  
**MITCHINSON**—The Rev. T. Y. Mitchinson, B.A., late Chaplain H.M.'s Indian Army, at 95, Ladbroke-road, Bayswater, aged 44, Dec. 5.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6. Oriana, Calcutta; Medusa, Madras.—8. City of Seringapatam, Calcutta.—12. Feery Hill, Mauritius; North-East, Calcutta; War Cloud, Colombo; Isabella Blyth, Mauritius; Lord Lyndhurst, Calcutta; Sultan, Singapore; Turkish Empire, Cochin; Argo, Calcutta; Moorsfoot, Calcutta; Durham, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 6. Rinaldo, Calcutta.—7. Hibernia, Aden.—8. City of Nankin, Calcutta.—9. Kearsage, Calcutta; Waverley, Calcutta; Leith, Bombay; Soukar, Calcutta; John Rennie, Calcutta.—12. Peckforton Castle, Galle; Childers, Calcutta; Polyxena, Bombay; Star of Albion, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Bangalore, Dec. 11.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Miss Ann Watson, Mr. H. Robb, Miss Brierley, Mr. R. E. Guise, Mr. J. W. Newton, Mr. C. F. Johnston, Mr. R. A. Skipsey, Miss Harris. For Calcutta.—Mr. F. Radcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hartshorne, Mr. C. W. Babington, Mrs. Webster and infant, Miss Hogg, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dewes, Mrs. Stowart, Mr. F. G. Moore, Mrs. Craddock, Miss Guy, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. J. B. Campbell. For Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Kitson, Mr. G. Warlow, two Misses Foulkes, Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Seymour, Mr. F. D. Sausmarez, Mr. J. W. Wallis, Mr. J. G. Jopp, Capt. Baird, Mr. Hamond. For Ceylon.—Lord Elphinstone and Brother, Mr. and Mrs. Staples. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. W. Harding. For Hong Kong.—Mr. W. B. Usill, Mr. F. T. Foster, Mr. B. D. Adams, Mr. Buchanan. For SINGAPORE.—Miss J. Everest. For PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. de Morny, two Misses de Morny, Mr. C. de Morny. From Suez.—For Bombay.—Major H. D. Battye, Mr. A. Ruelberg, Mr. Clutterbuck. For Madras.—Mr. D. Navone. For Ceylon.—Col. E. Stewart, Col. Glover, Capt. Hon. Corry. For Hong Kong.—Mr. Grabe.

Per str. Tanjore, Dec. 19.—From Marseilles.—For Bombay.—Mr. A. Kranshaar, Mr. F. D. Melville, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Mr. R. W. Oliphant, Mrs. Addison and child, Col. F. G. Nuthall, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Iredell, Mr. R. Price. For Calcutta.—Major and Mrs. Ekin, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Greenstreet, Miss A. H. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Strange, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Warden. For Madras.—Mr. Siccana, Mr. Spalding, Mr. W. Davie, Mr. G. Houghton, Mrs. Cross and infant, Capt. Elwes. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. R. Mackenzie. For Hong Kong.—Mr. M. D. Collier, Mrs. J. A. Collier, Mr. J. Bernstein. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. Fraser. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Hitchcock.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### DECEMBER 18.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. R. Thomas.  
 Marseilles to Bombay.—Mr. A. Dick Cunynham, Mr. Gerald Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Prestage, Rev. W. Johnson, Mrs. M. Harris, Mr. H. G. Forde, Mr. Theophilus Smith, Mr. C. Winter, and Col. and Mrs. Alexander.  
 Suez to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Allardyce, Mr. J. C. Campbell, and Mr. R. V. Reid.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Brandreth and infant.  
 Southampton to ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. Tollemache.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Master Ogle.

#### DECEMBER 25.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. New, Capt. J. G. Campbell, Capt. Macturk, Mr. A. D. Carlisle, and Miss Sacton.  
 Marseilles to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Dickie, Mr. H. J. M'Pherson, and Mr. and Mrs. Hare and infant.

Suez to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Birch.  
 Southampton to Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Davison, Mr. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Champion, and Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow.

Marseilles to Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Vanderzee and infant.  
 Suez to Madras.—Mr. Onslow, and Mr. F. M. Onslow.

Marseilles to Bombay.—Capt. H. M. Reeves, Mr. Sheriff, Mrs. E. Morris, Mr. J. Keswick, Asst. surg. G. Maconochie, Mr. C. F. Cooper, and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.  
 Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. Garbutt.

Marseilles to Ceylon.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. Carter and two children, Mr. Brown, and Mr. J. J. Callaghan.  
 Southampton to Hong Kong.—Mr. J. C. Pendered.

Marseilles to Hong Kong.—Mr. John Noble.

Marseilles to Sydney.—Capt. Hon. H. Corry, and Mr. W. Bassett.

Suez to Sydney.—Rev. Mr. Tollemache.

Marseilles to Yokohama.—Mr. Russell Robertson.

Marseilles to Melbourne.—Mr. J. M'Nicol, and Mr. Wallace.

Marseilles to Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Shipston.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Col. and Mrs. Lukin.

## Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

Via Southampton, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 2, 16, and 30, November 20, and December 4 and 18.

Via Marseilles, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 8 and 22, November 5 and 19, and December 3, 17, and 31.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
 Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 8d. | each additional ½ oz. 0s. 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d.  
 each additional 4 oz., 6d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s.  
 each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of December the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings, September 30th, October 28th, November 25th, and December 23rd, and by Supplementary Mails on the morning following.

Supplementary Mails will also be made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday morning, via Franco and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by Italian packet to Alexandria, but should they not reach the latter place in time, the departure of the regular Mails for Suez will not be delayed. The postage of letters will be at the rate of 1s. 4d. for each half-ounce, and of newspapers 4d. for each four ounces.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	96½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ... ..	...	...	96½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29 ... ..	...	...	91½ 92
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..	...	...	91½ 92½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	...	...	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	...	...	91½ 92½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	...	...	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	...	...	91½ 92½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ... ..	...	...	99 100
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ... ..	...	...	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ... ..	...	...	105½ 107½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..	...	...	110½ 112½

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ... ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Singapore ... ..	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Madras ... ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Hong Kong ... ..	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
Bombay ... ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Shanghai ... ..	—	—
Colombo ... ..	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... ..	...	...	...	5s. 0½d.	...
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... ..	...	...	...	4s. 11½d.	...
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... ..	...	...	...	4s. 11½d.	...

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock ... ..	...	113
	India 5 per cent. ... ..	...	100½
	India 4 per cent. ... ..	...	92½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent. ... ..	...	105½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1873 ... ..	...	110½
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	...
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ... ..	...	...
	" " " 1859 ... ..	...	...
	" " " 1863 ... ..	...	...
	" " " 1864 ... ..	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ... ..	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873 ... ..	...	104½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ... ..	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account ... ..	...	104½
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ... ..	...	100½
	India 4 per cent., 1868 ... ..	...	104½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ... ..	...	...
	India Bonds (£1,000) ... ..	...	26s. to 25s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ... ..	...	26s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	107½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	108½
Stock	East Indian ... ..	100	111½ to 112½
20	Ditto L Extension ... ..	all	...
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	108½
20	Ditto (new) ... ..	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto ... ..	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ... ..	100	107
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ... ..	100	108 to 100
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	102 to 104
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	106 to 107
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ... ..	2½	8 to 8 pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	106 to 107
20	Ditto ... ..	2	¾ to 1 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.) ... ..	100	106 to 107
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B ... ..	10	4 to 4½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	17 to 17½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	32
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ... ..	all	57
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	41 to 42
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	5½
5	New ... ..	4	½ dis. to ½ pm.
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) 1st iss. ... ..	all	13 to 13½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	10	4 to 3 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited) ... ..	7	5 to 5 dis.
25	Indo-European Telegraph (Limited) ... ..	all	23 to 24
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	105 to 107
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ... ..	6	3-16 to 5-16
10	North Assam Tea (Limited) ... ..	5½	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B ... ..	all	9 to 8 dis.
60	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ... ..	all	48 to 50
50	Ditto New, 1867 ... ..	10	2 to 1 dis.

# Advertisements.

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, S.W., 10th December, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR TEN APPOINTMENTS as ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held at CHELSEA HOSPITAL, on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1870.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination of Candidates, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India-office, Westminster, S.W.

T. T. PEARS, Major general,  
Military Secretary.

## REGIMENTAL DEBTS ACT, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That her Majesty's PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL holds in his hands, for DISTRIBUTION among the NEXT OF KIN of each of the deceased Officers and Soldiers named in the List hereunder written, the Sum of Money opposite to each name.

Applications from persons supposing themselves entitled, as Next of Kin, should be addressed by letter to the Military Secretary, India Office, S.W.

As further Lists will from time to time be published, it will facilitate the applicants' inquiries to give the date of the Notice in which the deceased Officer's or soldier's name appeared.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1869.

By Order of the said Principal Secretary,

T. T. PEARS, Major-general,  
Military Secretary.

List of the Names of Officers and Soldiers deceased since March, 1865, whose Personal Estate is held by the Secretary of State for India in Council, for Administration among the Next of Kin:—

Name.	Rank.	Regiment.	Amount.
William Revell	Gunner	Artillery	£1 18 9½
Henry Keough	Gunner	Artillery	2 6 3¼
Thomas Barnes	Private	Invalid Batt	2 1 1
Thomas Brennan	Sergeant	1st Fusiliers	2 4 6
E. J. Tennant	Private	Sappers and Miners	25 1 3
Coleman Foley	Private	Invalid Batt	1 14 9½
William Low	Conductor	Ordnance	
John Shiron	Sergeant	Ordnance	36 0 11
Hugh D. Jones	Surgeon	Dept.	5 7 0½
Archibald S. Hall	Major	Med. Dept.	222 8 4½
Charles Jones	Corporal	Staff Corps	4 0 6
J. Whitehead	Private	Invalid Batt	0 3 3½
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LAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of COUNTERFEITING the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; and on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OIL-MEN'S STORES, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be rigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

**WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.**

A SPECIFIC for the CURE of RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, SPRAINS, CONTUSIONS, WEAKNESS of the JOINTS, CHILBLAINS, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the chest and back in bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, pulmonary consumption, and whooping cough. When the liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, small, medium, and large.

**WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.**

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the throat, catarrhal coughs, bronchitis, incipient consumption, spitting of blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

In bottles of one uniform size.

**WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.**

Composed of the Extracts of DANDELION, TURKEY RHUBARB, and JAMAICA GINGER.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the stomach, correcting acidity, preventing or removing headache, giddiness, &c., arising from a costive habit, debilitated stomach, or torpid liver.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Prepared by THOMAS WILKINSON (late Bridge and Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

**A NOTHER CURE OF CONSUMPTION**  
By Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Miss Boyd writes to Messrs. Bell and Co., 6, Cross Street, Greenock, Nov. 18, 1869:—

"My parents and seven of our family have died of consumption. My brother was declared to be in the last stage of consumption, and pronounced incurable by three medical men; but by the use of Dr. Locock's Wafers he is completely restored to health."

DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS rapidly cure ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all DISORDERS of the BREATH and LUNGS.

By all Druggists, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.  
Beware of counterfeits.

**AN ENTIRELY NEW METHOD OF**  
FIXING ARTIFICIAL TEETH, without springs or wires, or any painful operation, more natural and durable than any introduced, giving a facility in mastication and speech hitherto unattained. To be had only of Mr. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.H. the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Gloucester, &c., 61, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. At home from Eleven till Five.

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JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British colony. For coughs, asthma, and all affections of the throat and chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

RECENT TESTIMONIAL.

August 28, 1869.

Dear Sir.—Having tried your Cough Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of incipient consumption, asthma, and bronchial affections; so good a medicine ought to be known to be appreciated. I have prescribed it largely with the best results.

W. B. G.,

Apothecary H.M. Indian Medical Service.

To Mr. Thomas Keating.

Prepared and sold in bottles of various sizes.

**KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET.**—A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESINAL or THREAD WORMS.

It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children and Adults.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE REV. J. S. TOFT.

Frankton.

"My dear Sir.—I am happy to inform you that the Worm Tablets you kindly sent me have, with the blessing of God, perfectly cured my boy. I esteem it, therefore, an act of pure justice and candour that I should acquaint you with the happy result. You are at liberty to make this statement public for the benefit of others who may be similarly afflicted.—With feelings of gratitude, I remain, yours truly,  
"JOHN S. TOFT."  
"To Mr. Keating."

CAUTION.—The Trade Mark is the Dome and Cross of St. Paul's, which is engraved on every article.

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TRUSS, Perfected and Exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr. WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d., postage, 1s. Price of Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 8d. Umbilical, 42s. and 52s. d.; postage, 1s. 10d.

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**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS,**

&c.—The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of weakness and swelling of the Legs, Varicose Veins, Sprains, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. to 16s. each; postage, 6d.

JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

**SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS.**

THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"

Pronounced by Connoisseurs, "The only Good Sauce,"

Improves the appetite and aids digestion.

Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

ASK FOR "LEA AND PERRINS" SAUCE.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

And see the Names of LEA and PERRINS, on all Bottles and Labels.

Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and Sold by all dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**—

The Medical Profession for thirty years have approved of this pure Solution of Magnesia as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, for Ladies, Children, and Infants; and for REGULAR Use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD and Co., Chemists, 172, New Bond-street, London; and of all other Chemists throughout the World. N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

# THE CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

*In connection with The Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta; The Anglo-Mediterranean; The British-Indian Submarine, and British-Indian Extension Telegraph Companies.*

**CAPITAL £525,000, IN 52,500 SHARES OF £10 EACH,**

Of which £100,000 will be taken in fully paid Shares by the Contractors, leaving for Subscription 42,500 Shares.

DEPOSIT, £1 ON APPLICATION, AND £1 ON ALLOTMENT. FURTHER PAYMENTS—£2 ON JULY 1, 1870 £2 ON SEPT. 1, 1870; £2 ON OCT. 1, 1870; £2 ON NOV. 1, 1870.

## DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—JOHN PENDER, Esq., Chairman of the British-Indian Submarine and Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Companies.  
LORD WILLIAM MONTAGU HAY, Chairman of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company.  
The Right Hon. WILLIAM N. MASSEY, Chairman of the British-Indian Extension Telegraph Company.

JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, Esq.  
THOMAS FAIRBURN, Esq.  
Lieut.-Colonel GLOVER, R.E. late Director-General of Telegraphs of India.  
HORATIO N. LAY, Esq., C.B., late Commissioner of Imperial Chinese Customs.  
R. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Engineers—LATIMER CLARK, Esq.; HENRY CHARLES FORDE, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, TWELLS, and Co., 54, Lombard-street; THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Solicitors—Messrs. BISCHOFF, BOMPAS, and BISCHOFF, 4, Great Winchester-street-buildings, E.C.

Secretary—THOMAS FULLER, Esq.

Offices—No. 95, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street.

This Company has been established to extend to the Empire of China the great system of Submarine Electric Telegraphs between England and the East.

The first section will consist of a Cable about 1,640 miles in length, to be laid from a station of the British Indian Extension Telegraph Company, in the Straits of Malacca, to Hong Kong.

It is proposed to establish an intermediate station at Saigon (Cochin China), upon satisfactory arrangements being concluded with the French Government.

The second section, about 1,000 miles in length, is intended to be laid from Hong Kong to Shanghai, touching at one or more of the other Treaty Ports.

A contract has been entered into, bearing date the 10th December, 1869 between this Company and the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited), for the manufacture and laying by the latter of the Cable from the Straits of Malacca to Hong Kong for the sum of £508,000, of which £100,000 in fully paid-up shares will be reserved until this Company's engineer has certified that the line has been successfully laid and is in good working order. Upon this certificate £50,000 will be paid, and the remaining £50,000 will be retained until the line has continued in working order for thirty days.

The Cable is to be shipped from England in 1870, and is to be completely laid by June in the following year.

The contract provides for the payment by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company of interest at the rate of £5 per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital, payable half-yearly, until the date fixed by the contract for the opening of the line.

It is further agreed with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company that the second section of the Company's Cables shall be made and laid for £250,000, and be commenced when required by this Company. The capital for this section is proposed to be raised by a second issue of shares, with the sanction of a general meeting.

The Cable now to be laid is of similar type to that of the British Indian Extension Telegraph Company, but will be considerably heavier, on account of the lesser depth of water in which it is to be submerged.

The Company have it in view to continue their lines to Japan.

Traffic arrangements have been entered into with the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta; the Anglo-Mediterranean, the British Indian Submarine, and British Indian Extension Telegraph Companies, by which these companies have agreed to give an ample rebate upon their through rate on all messages forwarded over their Cables from or to China.

It appears from recent published statistics that the English and foreign firms in Hong Kong and the Treaty Ports number 483. The Chinese firms dealing with foreigners in Hong Kong alone are 486. The foreign ships cleared and entered at Chinese ports in 1868 numbered 14,075, with an aggregate tonnage of 6,418,000 tons. The total value of the imports and exports for Hong Kong and the Treaty Ports in 1868 amounted, according to the Customs returns, to £68,000,000. From these statistics, which are exclusive of the very important local trade it cannot be doubted that there will be a well in through messages to Europe and America, as in messages between China and India, the Straits and the Eastern Archipelago, a very extensive telegraphic business ensuring large dividends to the Shareholders. It is considered premature to fix this Company's tariff at present, but it will be regulated with a view to secure the largest possible amount of traffic.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the contract with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, can be seen at the offices of the solicitors of the Company, Messrs. Bischoff, Bompas, and Bischoff, 4, Great Winchester street-buildings, E.C., or at the offices of the Company.

Applications for shares on the accompanying form should be left at the Company's bankers. The deposit will be returned if no allotment is made, and if an allotment is made, will be applied on account of the amount payable on the shares allotted.

The deposits and any subsequent payments will be liable to forfeiture if the instalments on the shares are not duly met.

The subscription list will close on Wednesday, the 15th, for London, and at twelve o'clock on Thursday for the country.

The following is a copy of the Memorandum of Association:—

1. The name of the Company is "The China Submarine Telegraph Company Limited."

2. The registered office of the Company is to be in England.

3. The objects for which the Company is established are:—  
The contracting for, constructing, acquiring, leasing, maintaining, dealing with and working lines of Telegraph between the Straits of Malacca or the Malay Peninsula and China and Japan, and any places or points adjacent thereto or forming or intended to form part or parts of any telegraphic route or routes between those places, or any of them, and (as and when authorised by extraordinary meeting of the members) branches from and extensions of any of those lines to such countries or places as the Company think fit; the establishment of telegraph stations, and, generally, carrying on the business of a telegraph company; the applying for, acquiring, selling, leasing, using, and disposing of such lands, telegraph lines, vessels, concessions, leases, privileges, licences, and letters patent, and any shares or interest therein respectively, as may be useful or desirable for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them; the doing of all or any of those matters or things in conjunction with any other company or person; the registration or constitution of the Company abroad as a Société Anonyme or otherwise; the subscribing for and acquiring shares of, or amalgamating with and sharing in the business or undertakings of any other telegraph company or companies, and the making and carrying into effect of working traffic and other agreements with Governments, railway, postal, steamboat, telegraph, and other companies and authorities, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

4. The liability of the members is limited.

5. The capital of the Company is £525,000, in 52,500 shares of £10 each.

## THE CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

No.— FORM OF APPLICATION.—(To be retained by the Bankers.)

To the Directors of the China Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your Bankers the Sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share, I request that you will allot me Shares of £10 each, in your Company, upon the terms of the Prospectus and Memorandum and Articles of Association; and I hereby agree to accept the said Shares or any smaller number which you may allot to me, and I agree to make the payments thereon at the times specified in the Prospectus, and to become a member of the Company, and I request you to place my name on the Register of Members in respect of the Shares which may be allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name in full .....  
Address in full .....  
Date.....

## THE CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

No.— BANKERS' RECEIPT.—(To be retained by Applicant).

Received the day of , 1869, on account of the China Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited), from , the Sum of pounds, being a deposit of £1 per Share on application for Shares of £10 each.

£.....

For Messrs Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, November 27; Agra and Calcutta, November 23; Madras, November 22.

The motion for a first reading of the new Income-tax Bill was brought before the Council on Friday, November 19, by Sir R. Temple, in a speech as long as any of Mr. Gladstone's, and as jaunty as if Lord Palmerston or Mr. Layard had been the speaker. For any new light his statement threw on the position, he might as well have held his tongue. He pleaded guilty to over-sanguine estimates, and promised never to be so naughty again. But who would have thought last March, he asked, that things would turn out so very contrary? Had not the Customs' revenue been steadily rising year by year, and was it likely that opium would play us all the scurvy trick it has just been playing? As for the short yield on the Income-tax, think of all the papers that had to be waded through, and the utter darkness involving the whole question. The interest on the new loan would not, thought Sir Richard, have to be accounted for till next year at soonest. Glancing thence at other small items, he dismissed them one after another with easy acknowledgments or good-humoured explanations. His sanguine tendencies were unconsciously illustrated in his reference to the land-revenue of the North-West Provinces. The Local Government had reckoned it at £4,000,000 only, or £3,000 above the actual outturn. Rain had meanwhile fallen however, and the Finance Minister at once added £100,000 to the estimate.

EVEN Sir Richard however keeps his whipping-boy. Feeling himself unequal to the part of Atlas, or from a natural yearning for companionship, he uttered sharp sayings against the absent Mr. Bullen, who had proved his Mephistopheles in the matter of opium and customs. It was not very handsome treatment of a useful friend, especially as Sir Richard went on to argue that after all, barring "misfortunes" and "defects of system," his entire estimates had been out through actual error on his own part by no more than £100,000 in a total of a hundred millions.

COLONEL STRACHEY in his turn explained how little the Public Works Department was answerable for its own outlay. The Department had no wish to "build palatial barracks, splendid hospitals, or vast court-houses." It was merely an agency for supplying the "extravagances" of the Government at large; and the Government can always cut down those supplies as much as it pleases, as indeed it has just been doing. The controlling officers in the Department might have been somewhat lax in their methods of disbursement, but that was the natural result of lax methods employed by the Government in the making and promising of additional grants. All this may be true, but somehow the Indian public have an incurable disbelief in the whole system of public works as lately administered. The new division in the duties of the Department between those who supervise the works and those who look after the accounts should do more than anything else to allay that feeling.

MR. JOHN STRACHEY, who has been doing the absent Sir Richard's work, took a cheerful view of the financial prospect, while admitting the miscarriages of the past, which he ascribed to the inherent faultiness of the organisation in the Indian Finance Department. He declared that the last six months had more than ever convinced him of India's perfect stability on the financial side. So "prosperous and magnificent" are her "resources," that even under the revised estimates, in a year of threatened scarcity and partial famine, her total income from Land, Excise, Customs, Stamps, &c., will be half a million more than last year, two millions more than in 1864, and two and a-half more than in 1862. The causes of recent deficits he held to be easily removable, and hoped that Sir Richard would set himself to remove them with renewed vigour.

LORD MAYO's speech calls for little remark. He blamed no one in particular for the deficits of past years, but hoped that in future the needful data, which were always trustworthy when they did come, would be got in earlier from all quarters, so as to prevent mistakes of reckoning. The India Council can help him in this matter if it will. But the great blot of the present system—its over-centralisation—is left untouched except by Mr. John Strachey, who urges the adoption of "some plan for giving the local Governments some real incentives to economy." They must, he argues, have more direct responsibility, that is more power to spend on local improvements. This object can, he thinks, be attained "without the sacrifice of one iota of the authority of the Supreme Government." To which we would add, that until the local Governments have full power given them to raise revenue in their own way for their own wants, true financial economy is impossible.

THE Income-tax and Salt-tax Bills were to be passed on Friday, November 26. The raising of the Salt-tax in Madras and Bombay to two rupees a maund is regarded as a long step towards equalising the duty throughout India and doing away with the inland customs line.

An outbreak of convicts in the Central Jail of Rangoon took place on the 15th November. Eight desperate fellows suddenly rose on their guards, knocked two of them down, seized some loaded muskets, frightened away the police on duty, and shot Dr. Maingay, the superintendent, dead. One brave jailor seems to have checked their progress by calling on the Europeans in jail to help him. Two of the ruffians were shot

dead and the rest finally captured. Want of blue European supervision seems in part to account for the frequency of these risings in Burman jails.

ONE conspicuous virtue of the Madras Sepoy has always been his callousness to Hindu traditions touching what he should eat, drink, and avoid. Unlike his comrades in the Bengal and Bombay armies, he will eat most kinds of animal food, and drink on the least encouragement even canteen rum—accomplishments of incalculable worth during a campaign. These facts however seem still to need impressing on the British mind, for a "Madrassee" writes in Tuesday's *Times* to confirm that journal's exposure of the vulgar error that Bombay Sepoys are less caste-ridden than those of Bengal and Madras. They are less so perhaps than the Bengal Sepoys, for according to "Madrassee" they would eat the flesh of rams. They turned however with stony firmness against all attempts to coax them into eating ewes. So too the Bombay Coolies would never touch a sheepskin or lift a keg of salt meat. The stomachs of the Madras Sepoys and the hands of Madras dooly-bearers were far more accommodating, as anyone acquainted with the habits of either class in cantonments would have expected as a matter of course.

ENGLISH ideas of the boundless fertility of Indian soil will be rudely shocked by the statements contained in a recent number of the *Indian Economist*. What will people say for instance to the fact recorded by Mr. Grant in his Settlement Report of Nursingpore, in the Central Provinces, that the "average wheat produce of the Nerbudda Valley is six maunds per acre, where the Doab produces at least eighteen?" In plainer English that means the difference between 500 lbs. and about 1,500 lbs. Mr. Grant's inquiries in the former case were carefully and thoroughly pursued. The average yield of wheat in England is said to be twenty-seven bushels, or 1,620 lbs. an acre. Other witnesses confirm the truth of Mr. Grant's estimates with regard to the "rich black soil" of the Central Provinces. Once upon a time the soil in question better deserved its name, yielding in 1824 from fifteen to twenty fold instead of only four. Careless tillage, scorning all rotation of crops and the use of manure, is gradually exhausting the soil. Even in the North-West Provinces the average yield per acre from the best irrigated land seems to be less than the average yield on all kinds of English soil, while the dry wheat lands yield barely half the produce of our English fields. Can nothing be done to arrest the growing evil? Is there no Indian Liebig to warn his countrymen against the suicidal folly of their farming ways?

THE Dispensaries in the Punjab are steadily advancing in numbers and general popularity. They rose from 55 in 1865 to 82 in 1867. The number of patients treated was 439,785 in the latter against 342,277 in the former year. In 1865 more than two-thirds of the cost was defrayed out of the Imperial revenues. In 1867 for every six rupees paid from that source, two were obtained from private subscriptions and six from the Local Funds. In due time it is hoped that periodical charity will be superseded by an endowment fund for each dispensary. Ten dispensaries have now been established within easy reach of the border tribes, thousands of whom come in from Swat, Bonair, Bajaur, Badakshan, and even Kabul, to be cured and sometimes fed at the public expense. Some of them will come scores of miles to get medicines for a sick comrade, and their trust in the Feringhi methods is wonderful to see. It was the kind treatment received by some Yarkandi pilgrims at Ladakh that brought the first *kafilah* of Central Asian merchants into British territory in 1867. The Punjab Dispensaries have so nearly outgrown the supply of native doctors available, that twenty-nine youths are now qualifying themselves in the Lahore Medical School, at the cost of the local funds, for the posts of Native Doctor and Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Some even of the native "Hakims" have been induced to distribute simple European medicines among their neighbours, and to bring up their sons as apprentices in dispensaries, or as Native Doctors in the Lahore School.

THE death-rate of the British troops in Upper India for 1868 fell to the low average—for India—of twenty and a trifle over

per thousand; exactly the same rate as that of 1866, the healthiest year then recorded. The next lowest average was 21.10 in 1864. Both these years were free from cholera, which loaded the death-rate for 1867, and will be found to have loaded it for the present year. On an average of the last three recorded years, liver disease accounts for seventeen out of every hundred deaths, fever and heat apoplexy for about fourteen each, cholera for nine, "injuries and deaths out of hospital" for eight, consumption and dysentery for more than seven each. Nearly seven in every hundred died of heart disease—owing to tight collars?—four of respiratory complaints, and two of delirium tremens. Only one died of diarrhoea. Of every thousand men on the Bengal side 68 were daily sick—11.6 from venereal disease, 9.9 from fever; the proportions of sick from other complaints being much smaller. A careless observance of the rules for checking the spread of venereal disease has swollen the sick-list in several stations, while a strict enforcement of the rules has in others led to a marked decrease in the number of patients. Of 33,293 men in all, 2,113 are returned as intemperate, against 30,585 temperate, and 594 "abstainers." The proportion of invalided for the year was only 45.49 per thousand, of whom not more than a third were lost to the service. The good effect of working parties on the Hills has again been attested by the officers in command of them. The death-rate of the women fell to 31.60 per thousand, in spite of the unusual number that died in childbirth. Children, however, were not more fortunate than usual, 86.70 having died in every thousand, a great many from that most fatal of childish complaints in India—convulsions.

AMONG the native soldiers the mortality for the year was 16.19 per thousand, or, if we except the men away from their regiments, not more than 10.89 per thousand—a marked improvement on former years. At Delhi and Fort William alone did more Sepoys die in proportion than Europeans, the deaths at Fort William being respectively 42 and 24.50 per thousand, and those at Delhi 23 and 10. The comparative rarity of venereal disease among the Sepoys was also striking; the proportion at Dinapore being only 18 to 319 Europeans, and 30 to 396 at Allahabad.

WONDERFUL has been the decrease of mortality in Indian jails of late years. Between 1858 and 1868 the death-rate for Lower Bengal has fallen from 105 to 53 per thousand; that of Behar, Cawnpore, and Oudh, from 115 to 28; of Central India, from 81 to 27; of Agra, Meerut, and Rohilkund, from 87 to 17. Last year's death-rate in the Punjab was only 12½ per thousand. In all Upper India, including Bengal and the Central Provinces, the average mortality for 1868 was only 30¼ per thousand—a rate, if anything, below that of the outside population. What will Miss Carpenter say to results like these, which have occurred in spite of the fact that the number of daily prisoners has risen from 46,348 in 1860 to 55,287 last year? During the same period the number of daily sick has also fallen from 57 to 29. The decrease in sickness and death has continued steadily, checked of course for a time by disturbing events like the famine which in 1866 crowded the prisons in Bengal with diseased or famished wretches, and raised the death-rate to 62 per thousand.

WE recommend all who would compete for the Civil Service examinations of April next to apply at once for necessary forms to the Civil Service Commissioners in Cannon-row.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Sheridan, V.E., Deputy Commissioner of Ordnance, at Allahabad, Nov. 11; Rev. K. M. Mendy, at Calcutta, Nov. 30; Mr. George Moore, M.C.S., son of the late Brig. Gen. Moore, Colonel 59th B.N.I., on board the *Narvalle*, on his voyage to India, Oct. 3; Dr. Maingay, Superintendent of the Rangoon Jail, killed in an encounter with the convicts, Nov. 15.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per str. *Massilia*, Dec. 16.—From Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Peyton and child, Mrs. Price, Col. Ward, Major and Mrs. MacAndrew and three children, Mr. W. J. Irving, Mr. Blandy, Mr. Preece, Mr. Aspinall, Mr. H. A. Taylor, Mr. C. West, Mr. A. Taylor, Miss Birdwood, Mrs. Bassevi and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. Doveton, Mr. H. Somerville, Major Pierce, Mr. Mahan, Col. and Mrs. A. V. Short, Major Gillespie, Major Thompson, Capt. Thomson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Major and Mrs. Sawright. From Alexandria.—Mr. A. Brassey, Hon. Mrs. Gordon, Lord Alfred Paget, Hon. H. Bourke, Mr. Lelhy, Capt. Stanton.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. *Sumatra*.—From Bombay.—Lieut. Hay, Mr. B. B. Twiner, Mr. Allshorn.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Column.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, December 22, 1869.

## THE LAND-REVENUE OF INDIA.

NOT the least noticeable sign of the times in British India is the reaction which is everywhere taking place against the system of revenue settlement applied by Lord Cornwallis to Bengal Proper. A few years ago the cry of a permanent settlement of the land-revenue would still have evoked an approving answer from a large part of the Anglo-Indian public. It was pretty widely believed that a system which had secured us a loyal aristocracy of landowners in Bengal was the best thing possible for all parts of India. What was to prevent an immediate trial of it in the North-West Provinces? In the Central Provinces the land-revenue was settled by Sir R. Temple with special reference to the time when it would cease to form the main source of fiscal profit. Very few people seemed to doubt the absolute superiority of a system which converted the State's immemorial ownership of the land into a small quitrent, and which trusted to other sources of national productiveness in the future for the means of replenishing the public exchequer. What if in the course of time the land-revenues of India failed to cover more than a fraction of the entire outlay on public needs? Would not India by that time have developed new mines of taxable wealth by means of her growing trade with Europe and the accumulated profits realised from public works?

At last however a new light has begun to dawn on the Anglo-Indian mind. The few voices that were lately crying in the wilderness have not after all been crying in vain. In Bengal itself the Permanent Settlement is no longer quoted as the true model for imitation elsewhere. It is now pretty generally acknowledged to have done little of the good it was expected to do. A small body of revenue-farmers, mistaken for zemindars, has been enriched at the public cost, while numberless measures of internal improvement have been continually laid aside or hindered for want of fiscal means to carry them forward. The peasantry of Bengal are a byword for poverty and ignorance; the rural districts have only 500 miles of metalled road after a century of British rule; and the zemindars, who have gained everything from the Government and the ryot, resent the notion of paying the smallest local cess for the education of the millions whose labour fills their pockets. Had the land revenue, the one traditional mainstay of Indian Governments, been settled only for a term of years, and not for ever, its productiveness could have kept pace with the growing wants and wealth of the country, and the question of

a school-cess would not still be deferred to an indefinite future. Thanks to the spread of sounder ideas, the North-West Provinces have just escaped from sharing the doom of their elder sister, Bengal. There is little reason to fear that, for the present at any rate, other parts of India will be less fortunate in this respect. It only remains for the advocates of a periodical settlement to imbue the rulers of India with an abiding conviction of the danger of sacrificing the one great source of Indian revenue to wild dreams, derived from English experience, touching the expansive power of the customs revenue, the income-tax, and other such duties, in the case of a country which abhors all official meddling with a man's private affairs, and is never likely to be a large consumer of English goods.

One of the ablest champions of the new doctrine, which is simply the oldest one revived, is the editor of the *Indian Economist*, whose well-timed letter to Lord Mayo is now before us. In this letter Mr. Knight earnestly appeals to the Viceroy to lend no ear to the well-meaning counsellors around him, who, like Sir R. Temple, would "limit the land-tax and trust to the increase of other taxes," even as they are doing now in their dealings with the lately discovered deficit, and in recent settlements of revenue in the North-West and Central Provinces. "Calcutta financiers, as a body, have shown for the last ten years an incessant disposition to tamper with the land revenue." Sir R. Temple himself, as Chief Commissioner for the Central Provinces, settled the land revenue there at six annas an acre, and what is the result? The balance-sheet of the province shows a yearly deficit of a million sterling. But Sir Richard looks for compensation to the growing consumption of dutiable articles. But according to Mr. Knight he will look in vain. He is challenged to name "a single article of consumption in the country, upon which there is the remotest hope of our ever obtaining a revenue of moment." Look at Bombay, "the port of entry for the imports of forty or fifty millions" of Lord Mayo's subjects. The chief import is Manchester piece goods, and the whole import duty for the year was only £766,000. In the Central Provinces, with crops valued at £25,000,000 a-year, the land-rent, which ought to be worth £8,000,000 a-year, has been fixed for thirty years at only £550,000. There too some 13,000 Malgozars have been turned into absolute owners, paying a charge of six annas an acre for land which 460,000 pauper tenantry will be charged at the rate of six rupees or so. Sir Richard's successor is even now proposing to settle the Belaspore district at three annas and a-half, or about fivepence an acre, although it is proverbially called "the land of plenty," has crops moderately reckoned at a million a-year, besides surplus produce worth about a quarter of a million, and carries on a flourishing trade with its neighbours. For such a district, with its 800,000 inhabitants tilling 13,000,000 acres of land, a yearly rent of £29,000 does sound absurdly small. Instead of three lakhs Mr. Knight would take twelve or fourteen for the next twenty years.

He also murmurs with apparent reason at the stationary character of the land revenue in Madras and the North-West Provinces, as compared with the great development of wealth observed in those provinces for many years back. The value of the harvests in the North-West being threefold what it was thirty years ago, and £20,000,000 having in that time been laid out on public works, Mr. Knight thinks that the new assessment ought to have been fixed at double the old rates, so as to bring in eight millions a-year instead of four. It certainly does seem strange that rents in the North-West should be no higher now than they were in Mr. Bird's time, while those in Bombay have been raised 50 per cent. It is absurd to suppose that if the land of the North-West could readily yield a revenue of four millions in 1847, it is not worth more than four millions in 1869. The same may fairly be asserted of Madras. Nor is Mr. Knight unreasonable in demanding for the State, that is for the whole commonwealth, a sufficient return for its own outlay on public improvements from those who are mainly benefited thereby. "You cannot settle the tax upon the land at

the old rates," he argues, "while incurring enormous expenditure and liabilities for improving its value." To improve the land "out of the proceeds of an income-tax upon the cities, or the salt-tax upon the labouring masses" is a process involving "injustice and wrong." We have already made the cultivator a present of "the whole margin of profit which lies between our light assessments and the true rental of his fields." It is useless, in short, he maintains, to spend largely on public works if the Government declines to recoup itself by a fair enhancement of the land revenue. All attempts to eke out the requisite income by taxes on trade and poverty must end in disastrous failure. So at least thinks Mr. Knight, and the facts of the case are largely in his favour.

### THE NEW BARRACKS.

IN drawing its own inferences from some remarks which appeared in our columns on the need of a sanitarium for the Peshawar garrison, an evening contemporary seems, by its own subsequent confession, to have gone somewhat astray. It is to no want of breathing-room that the yearly waste of life among our troops at Peshawar can fairly be ascribed. There is room enough and to spare in the overgrown buildings which a well-meaning Government has for some years past been rearing all over India, for the benefit of the British soldier, at a cost to the Indian taxpayer of something like a million a-year. We have no doubt that every English soldier in Peshawar gets his full allowance of 1,800 cubic feet of air, and has nothing to complain of in respect of appliances for his bodily comfort. The sanitary arrangements within and around the barracks may be all that medical theorists could desire. All that science, money, and discipline can do to make Peshawar cantonments healthy has in all likelihood been done or attempted. But how if the place itself be incurably unhealthy? What amount of money and skill can undo the natural consequences of a badly chosen site? Sir Sidney Cotton, who ought to know something of the station he commanded for so many years, has borne repeated witness to the folly of building fine barracks for a large body of troops in "one of the most unhealthy places in the world." Any reader of Indian newspapers must have noted for himself how regularly at certain seasons the same old tale of widespread sickness and frequent death speaks out in the latest news from Peshawar. Year after year, ever since the cantonments were first occupied, fever, dysentery, and cholera have in turn or all together played havoc among the troops there quartered. The place is not unhealthy throughout the year. It lies in a comparatively cool latitude. When the hot winds of March, April and May turn Agra and Delhi into living furnaces, Peshawar is neither sickly nor invariably scorching. But when the monsoon rains have soaked the surrounding rice-fields, and the September suns have ripened the malaria lurking in the green abundance for which the valley is renowned, Peshawar cantonments become a regular hotbed of disease, and the death rate soon mounts up to a mournful figure. When cholera is abroad, the healthiest stations may now and then suffer from its visits, but Peshawar seems never to escape them. Its chronic unhealthiness invites the destroyer, who shares or forestals the ravages of endemic fever. Some Indian stations are scourged by fever once in a number of years; but from Peshawar the infliction never departs; nor would barracks of twice the present size avail to drive it away. The site for the cantonment was badly chosen from the first—a common feature in the history of Indian military stations. Of late years some little regard, in the choosing of sites for stations, has, we believe, been paid to the counsels of medical inspectors. But of old the opinion of a medical officer was only followed when it happened not to clash with the whim of his military chief.

If barracks of the roomiest pattern fail to keep out fever in a fever-ridden neighbourhood, no one in India would expect them to be of any use in keeping out cholera under any cir-

cumstances. The *Pall Mall Gazette* seems surprised to find that a regiment fresh from a hill-station should have been attacked by this scourge in the magnificent new barracks it was the first to occupy at Allahabad. But cholera has no respect for buildings or places. It stalks "aequo pede" through the sepoy's poor hut and the grandest palace built for the British soldier. Of late years it has pushed its conquests even into the hills. Simlah and Sabathoo have suffered heavily twice or thrice in the last twelve years, nor has Almorah escaped the common doom. In some stations each new epidemic of cholera is sure to strike down fresh victims on its march through the land, while other stations, to all appearance no better fortified, remain as regularly unassailed. It seems in such cases as if the cholera-germ once laid in kindly soil needs only the smallest encouragement to bear fresh fruit in due season. Even after lying inert for years, as at Hurdwar, it may suddenly burst forth into sad luxuriance under conditions apparently no worse than usual. A little poisoning of the water, a casual upturning of long unbroken ground, an unusually heavy shower, may defeat the best arrangements of sanitary inspectors and turn the healthiest-seeming cantonments into a plague-centre. If the driest soils are not always safe from an outbreak of cholera, it is in flat swampy neighbourhoods like that of Peshawar that the conditions for its development recur most regularly in the worst abundance. In such places the two-storied barracks may do good service against fever, but as bulwarks against cholera they are even of less avail than barracks of the old pattern, where the air could circulate freely under roofs more than twenty-five feet above the flooring. The best remedy for cholera and fever in places like Peshawar would be to remove the bulk of the garrison elsewhere. There is no good military reason for massing many regiments in such a pesthouse. As a frontier post it might easily be guarded by a couple of thousand men, of whom not more than half should be Europeans. For these and even for the native soldiers a sanitarium in the adjacent hills would save precious lives during the sickly season. Of course a great deal of the money laid out on magnificent barracks would in that case be thrown away. But it has to some extent been thrown away already, and it is horrible to think that scores of lives may be sacrificed for years together, in order that the money spent in trying to preserve them according to sanitary rule may not seem to have been spent in vain.

One of the lessons to be drawn from late events should be a lesson of caution in the building of permanent barracks. Temporary buildings of sufficient strength and roominess, which can be run up at a cost comparatively trifling, and abandoned therefore at need with small compunction, are all that common prudence demands for three-fourths of our Indian stations. Look at the fate which has befallen station after station in the last thirty years. Some have been wholly or partially abandoned, others have been reoccupied after years of silent desolation. The distribution of our garrisons is always undergoing some change, which involves more or less of pecuniary loss. In the course of years our troops will gravitate more and more towards the hills and the healthiest places in the plains. At least, they would do so but for the enormous cost of these new barracks, which will inevitably blind the authorities to the demerits, sanitary or political, of the cantonments where they stand. Instances of such blindness might easily be quoted in respect to some of the older barracks, which were built at great cost to last for ever, on sites carelessly chosen or fit only for temporary needs. It was said that such buildings would be cheapest in the long run; but they who thought so were apt to overlook the main conditions on which that cheapness could alone be secured. With regard to the new barracks, there is a growing tendency to believe that philanthropy has outrun discretion. "Built in a paroxysm of sanitary passion," they seem to furnish another instance of the danger of beginning great reforms in a panic. Millions of money have been laid out with onesided haste, in concession to the demands of ill-informed sanitarians in England, on buildings which have for

the most part failed to prove healthier or more comfortable than barracks of the older pattern, built at a fourth or a sixth of what these have cost. The Indian revenues have been charged with unwonted burdens in order that scores of Englishmen at Allahabad and Peshawar may die every year of fever, dysentery, and cholera, as regularly as they used to do in barracks of the cheapest and most temporary kind.

It is even doubtful, to our thinking, whether the barrack principle is generally suited to the conditions of Indian life. The *Pall Mall Gazette* asks with some pertinence how it is that officers in India suffer so much less from epidemic diseases than the men. Of several reasons for such a difference not the least pertinent may be found in the fact that officers, as a rule, live by twos and threes in separate bungalows, whereas each barrack holds at least a company of eighty to a hundred men. So many living under one roof, however spacious, cannot but incur far greater risk of disease than thirty officers scattered among fifteen or twenty different dwellings some little distance apart from each other. Especially in time of cholera is the risk on the one side indefinitely enhanced by the numbers who are constantly breathing the same air and making use of the same latrines. That risk would of course be infinitely reduced if the men could only be lodged in roomy huts, holding, let us say, about twenty inmates each. There are not a few stations in the plains where such an arrangement might at any rate have been tried, with a very fair assurance of results as favourable as those already witnessed at Boulogne and Aldershot. It is fair to note, however, the steps already taking in this direction by the building of half-company barracks at Mooltan, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Dera Ismail Khan, and Jalandhar.

## Correspondence.

### GENERAL LIST AND STAFF CORPS. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I do not coincide with "S. C." in thinking that "to set above" is a correct definition of the word "supersede." Supersession involves a sense of displacement—of interference with somebody's rights—of occupying a position belonging to another. Many instances will readily suggest themselves to your readers, in which "to supersede" and "to set above" are not synonymous terms. I used the word as it always is used in questions of promotion, and when I asserted there had been no supersession by officers of the General List, I feel confident that the expression clearly and fully expressed my meaning.

However, let it be granted (for the sake of argument) that "supersede" means simply "to set above." Can "S. C." give me one instance in which a Staff Corps man has been superseded in his own cadre, and has he, or had he ever, a right to complain of promotions in any other? Would he, under the old system, have considered himself superseded because his juniors in another corps were promoted before him, and, if not, why does he do so now? If the promotion of a junior of the old service is not supersession, why should the fact of that junior's place being occupied by a General List man make any difference? Could he under any circumstances have occupied that place himself? Why then is he aggrieved? Have they in any one case ousted him out of his own position? Why then does he complain?

But of all men in this world a Staff Corps officer has least right to grumble. He chose what he considered most conducive to his own interest, and even if the hoped-for prize has turned up a blank, what right has he to complain because others who did not enter the Staff Corps lottery, are not bound by the same rules as himself, or to talk of supersession because they happen to be promoted before him?

"S. C." declares that I have not upset his statement. Now, as this statement was simply to the effect that certain promotions had taken place—a fact which I admitted in my last letter, and to which the "Army List" will testify—I do not quite see under what circumstances it could be upset. When "S. C." complained of General List promotions, only one inference

could be drawn from that complaint—namely, that he considered those promotions unfair. I denied that they were unfair, and it was on this point, and this point only, that the discussion commenced. If "S. C." objects to the promotions, why does he not give us his reasons for doing so? If he has no reasons to give, why did he come forward simply to tell us facts with which we were already acquainted?

"S. C." does not agree with me that had the General List been posted "it would have been the same," because he thinks that most of them would have entered the Staff Corps. But "S. C." must pardon me for saying that the question simply resolves itself into a consideration of what would have been their *actual* rights had they been posted, and not of what they *might* or *might not* have done in the event of an option being subsequently allowed them.

"S. C." is inclined to doubt that "the General List signified something different" from those who had gone before. Perhaps, then, "S. C." will be able to inform me why General List men were until lately styled "Officers under the *new conditions*."

These last two words are full of meaning, and if "S. C." wishes to know something more about them the despatch quoted below\* will both satisfy his doubts, and afford him much valuable information.

S. B.

Weymouth, Dec. 18, 1869.

[To "supersede" means simply to "sit above" (from *sedere*)—not to *set above*, which would be rendered by "superpose."—*Ed. A.I.M.*]

\* Military Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, dated 30th September, 1859, No. 343.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE FINANCIAL DEBATE AT CALCUTTA.

The *Englishman* will be greatly surprised if the discussion in Council on Nov. 19 does not strengthen the hands of the Government in the financial policy it has adopted. A Government which takes the public into its Council, and which balances increasing taxation by a resolute policy of reduction, will always command sympathy and confidence, and will always be secure of support. Sir Richard Temple has not only accepted the situation, he has emphatically declared that there is no foundation for the hope expressed in some quarters that the recent financial disclosures will prove to have been too highly coloured. He says, in effect, that the Empire will be fortunate if matters are no worse than Mr. Strachey has painted them. But of more importance than its confession of past shortcomings is the profession which the Government makes for the future. Here all the speakers were at one. The control of the Supreme Government will, for the future, be something more than a mere name, and this, too, although a large measure of financial responsibility will be placed upon the local Governments. As the Viceroy truly said, it will be impossible to pledge the State to the prosecution of the vast works of improvement now contemplated if the normal state of the finances is to be one of deficit. This is one of the most important discussions which has ever taken place within the walls of the Council Chamber.

The *Times of India* thinks it is a simple matter of business to avoid errors and mistakes, and it is clerical neglect to compile estimates eked out with "expectations." Coming to the "Charges" side we find a similar record of oversight and culpable negligence. The first is one respecting which Sir Richard Temple must produce his own special exculpation. In paragraph 58 of the fatal despatch—fatal we fear to Sir Richard's short-lived fame as a financier—it is admitted that an additional charge has to be entered, because "provision has not been made for the interest upon the loans contracted in India this year." The chief loan, that of last April was especially a project of the Finance Minister himself—a very unsuccessful policy as we showed at the time—but the very least to be expected was, that, however he might be misled by underlings in other matters, Sir Richard would have made due provision for the cost of his own expensive loan. About £80,000 had to be added on account of other interest charges not sufficiently considered, by far the larger part of which consisted of interest on account overdrawn in that favoured institution the Bank of Bengal. In "Allowances and Refunds" the provision made is said to have been clearly insufficient; and under "Law and Justice" a large arrear due to the Straits Government, which "ought to have been in the estimate," was overlooked; while the second half of the subsidy and tamasha outlay on behalf of the Ameer of Afghanistan appears to have been forgotten in the peaceful retreat of the Financial Secretariat, though all the world outside was ringing with the reports of Lord Mayo's first political field day, and the Finance Minister had been Foreign Secretary whilst the Afghanistan project was maturing under Sir

John Lawrence. As to the miscalculations in opium we need say nothing here, as that is scarcely a charge to bring against the accountants; but it must be noted the produce was a sixth more than was expected, involving a large additional outlay, which, with the falling off in price, left the budget £630,000 worse than was expected. "No doubt Sir Richard will have a great deal to say about opium; every financier has. The amount for shares in the New Bank of Bombay was omitted from the charges, though the engagement had been known at Simla for long enough. But in this instance we might, until quite recently, have found the sinners of omission amongst ourselves. In connection with the net expenditure at home there is another large omission of interest due, but not provided for. That charge, again, we should have supposed, is one that ought to have been specially under the eye of the Finance Minister. It is enough to discredit the soundest and most rational loan policy if it be possible for our financiers to forget when interest falls due. There are other estimates in the Home charges which, say the revisers, "may turn out badly;" and they appeal to the Secretary of State to keep expenditure under estimate if possible; but most likely his Grace has already replied that the expenditure was only incurred on indents from this side, prepared, as they ought to have been, under the supervision of the Indian Finance Minister. As to the excess over estimate of nearly one million in Public Works, we need say nothing more than has already been urged by the press in every shape. It is, moreover, a topic beyond that of mere calculation and account, to which we are more particularly referring. It must be presumed that nothing but the desire to avoid imperilling the prestige of the Indian Government has kept back the Indian Secretary in Council from instituting a special investigation into the causes and items of "the enormous increase" of Public Works outlay over the budget estimate.

#### THE NEW BARRACKS.

The *Times of India*, without joining in the recent home cry for hill stations at any cost, would venture to ask why so many huge, costly barracks, on Miss Nightingale's designs, are now under course of construction in the plains? Once built, financial reasons will force their occupation. We are well aware there are some localities requiring British troops, which are without neighbouring hills or elevated ground. On the other hand, high salubrious sites bound the landscape within sight of most of our low lying cantonments. In the Bombay Presidency we have barracks in course of construction at Nusserabad, Neenuch, and at Desa. Close to one, and within a moderate distance of another of these stations, there are elevated regions perfectly well fitted for the reception of Europeans. Why, therefore, we demand, are large sums expended in the construction of barracks on the scorched plains below? No one can seriously argue that the removal of the troops a few miles north or south of either of these cantonments would in the least endanger our authority, or the public peace. And so it is with several other places. The stupid, suicidal blunder of placing new barracks on the plains, instead of in the hills, is only equalled by that bungling or financial deference to European notions which permits barracks to be so constructed that, as at Kamptee and elsewhere we might name, they are condemned even before occupation. The only way in which we can prevent the substitution of a large and expensive invaliding list for the diminished death ratio, and the only method by which we shall ever reduce the mortality among the women and children, is by making more use of the hill ranges or elevated sites of India. This should be effected gradually by placing new buildings, as required, in the hills. There is some proposal at home to send all soldiers' wives, whether with or without leave, and their families, after the husband and father, when duty calls him abroad. It is stated the condition of these forsaken ones in England is often melancholy in the extreme. We sincerely trust, however, that the Indian plains will not be included among those localities to which these women and children are to be despatched. If so, it will be simply a change from destitution to disease and death. If, in sight of the fearful mortality among children in India soldiers' little ones are sent to this country because they want food at home, the charity will be akin to that of stony-hearted parish boards, whose only aim is to forward paupers into another union, and so shift the burden to other shoulders. But this, though an important question of detail, is only incidental to the great subject to which we have been drawing attention. To recapitulate—the rate of mortality amongst British troops in India, though diminished in the tables presented to Parliament, is not materially reduced by direct efforts of sanitary authorities, but the death-rate in India is kept down mainly by the practice of extensive invaliding. Until a considerably larger proportion of European soldiers is located in elevated, seaside, or other specially salubrious stations, no important advance in health can be expected. The mortality amongst women and children of European soldiers in India, who do not participate so fully in the practice of invaliding, shows no diminution. Whilst these unfavourable conditions obtain no new regulations should be introduced that are likely to increase the number of soldiers' wives and children in India.

The *Madras Times* remarks that not only is it found the style of architecture which secures a large number of cubic feet of breathing space per man, and the copious and free access of air and light from

the outside, has the damning drawback of admitting air that to English lungs is supernaturally hot and dry, and a glare equally unwanted and injurious to English eyes—so that indeed there is little difference between the internal and external atmosphere—but it is also now becoming a general belief, that large buildings for the herding together of numbers of human beings—however liberal the breathing space—whether barracks, hospitals or gaols, can by no means bear comparison from a sanitary point of view with smaller dwellings, apart from each other, and occupied by two or three persons only. This is no new theory—indeed it has been acted upon over and over again in different parts of the world, and instances where ranges of barracks have been abandoned, even if only temporarily, on sanitary grounds, in favour of huts and tents spread over a wide area of fresh open country, will be present to the recollection of most of our readers. We may point to Aldershot and Chatham, and the invariable improvement in the health of troops removed from barracks, shortly after being encamped there in tents and huts, as perhaps the most familiar and extensive proof of this. Then, when cholera breaks out in Indian barracks, what do we do? We send the troops out into the camp on open fields, at once checking the progress of the scourge in nearly every case; and yet it is by no means a settled question that cholera is infectious. Of course, in the case of the outbreak of diseases liable to spread by contagion or infection, the advantages of segregation would be at once evident; but the advantage is by no means confined to such cases, or to cases of outbreak of disease at all. On the contrary, even where there is no prevalence of actual disease, the general health and spirits of troops in camp is far superior to that of those in barracks.

**THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT.**—Calcutta will shortly present a gay appearance. The arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh will attract to the capital a goodly muster of native chiefs and notabilities. The Bengal magnates, headed by the Rajah of Burdwan, will muster strongly; the Maharajah of Vizianagram will of course be present. The Rajah of Jeypore has already arrived, and an invitation has been sent to his Highness of Cashmere, who will probably accompany Sir Donald McLeod to the capital. Among the other chiefs who are likely to honour the capital with their presence we note the names of Maharajah Scindiah, the Rajah of Bhurtpore, the Rana of Dholepore, the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwar, the Rajah of Kerowlee, the Maharajahs of Rewah and Benares, and the Nawab of Rampore. If the Bundelcund Chiefs, and the Oudh Talookdars send in their contingents of notabilities, Earl Mayo will see gathered about him in his capital, and at his first durbar, a gathering as numerous and as noble as that which assembled at Agra in 1866 at the invitation of Sir John Lawrence.

**THE SPELLING OF INDIAN NAMES.**—We hear that Mr. W. W. Hunter is engaged, as a work collateral to his general duty of introducing system and symmetry into our Indian "Gazetteers" in organising a uniform spelling of names of places throughout India. We hope his method will not be altogether and strictly such as Mr. Whitley Stokes would approve. Absolute purism would be intolerable torture at first, and indeed never attained at last. Whatever Mr. Hunter's plan may be, we are told that the heads of departments have most of them accepted it, and nearly all the local Governments. The "Postal Guide" is to be revised in accordance with it; the railways have agreed to adopt it; the official maps are to be altered to correspond; and so what with these and the "Gazettes" and Mr. Hunter's own "Gazetteers," the public eye is likely to undergo a very effective course of compulsory education. Nevertheless, we warn Mr. Hunter that, even if we have to go to the stake for it, we shall continue to spell Lucknow and Cawnpore in the vulgar manner as long as we are still permitted to cumber this earth.—*Pioneer*.

**ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.**—Her Majesty's Indian relief troopship *Serapis* Capt. John Soady, arrived in Portsmouth harbour last Friday morning from Alexandria and Malta, with military and naval passengers, &c., on board, as per subjoined list:—14th brigade R.A.—Cols. Smythe, Domville, and Longden; Lieut.-Cols. Boothby, Miller, V.C., and Laurie; Surg. Woods; Majors Murray and Geary. Royal Eng.—Lieut. Cunningham. Royal Art.—Capt. Maule and Dyke; Lieuts. Allan, Stopford, Armytage, Tillotson, Turnbull, Daniell, Knox, Vibart, Free, Inge, Logan, Bowen, Shiel, Keith, Bouwens, Blakesley, and Gillespie. 95th Regt., Capt. Fleming; 77th, Capt. Atkins; 106th, Capt. Gaitskill; 38th, Capt. Stokes; 1st batt. 14th, Capt. Dixon; 109th, Lieut. Mordaunt; Bengal Army, Lieut. Farwell; 105th, Lieut. Darvill; 85th, Lieut. Smith. Assist.-Surg. Royal Art.—Ashton, Boyd, and Greenhill. Staff Assist.-Surg.—Dooley. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. Marsham. Vet. Surgs. Royal Art.—Burt and Maclean. Quartermasters, Elson, 109th; McCallum, Royal Art. Ensign Vibart, 106th. Messdames Smythe, Domville, Boothby, Laurie and six children, Royal Art.; Fleming and one child, 95th; Cunningham, Royal Engineers; Elson and three children, 109th; Darvill, 105th; Dooley and three children, Medical Staff; 924 non-commissioned officers and men of various corps, chiefly artillerymen of the 14th brigade, with 91 wives and 147 children. From Malta the *Serapis* brought Lieut. Ormsby, R.A., some soldiers with their wives and children, and 26 naval supernumeraries.



## Bengal.

## THE DEBATE ON THE ADDITIONAL INCOME-TAX.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE opened the debate on Friday, Nov. 19, with a long speech on the income-tax, that almost reached to the one o'clock gun. He said he had no intention of making a regular financial statement, as he would defer that to the usual period, in March next. He complimented Mr. Strachey on the able manner in which he had looked after the finances during his (Sir Richard's) absence, his well-known ability being a sufficient guarantee that all that was done was well done, and the Finance Minister almost unreservedly accepted what had been done and discovered during his absence by his *locum tenens*. Sir Richard then went into a lengthy statement of the financial position, going into the particulars that have already been made known to the public through the candid statement of the Government in September last. He thought at the time of his budget statement that all was fairly stated, and that he had not taken a more sanguine view of things than circumstances warranted. He then noticed the disturbing elements of the revenue. First, there was opium. Bengal had been estimated at Rs. 1,330 per chest, and had fallen to Rs. 1,100, which was below the revised estimate of Rs. 1,141. Second, Malwa opium had produced less than was anticipated. There were, however, 2,000 more chests of Bengal opium than had been estimated for; yet the deficiency would be about half a million. The third element of disturbance was that the income-tax was likely to be less productive than anticipated by about half a million. Fourth, it was anticipated in September that there might be a deficiency of £140,000, but again it was hoped that the timely rains would even remove this. But the famine in Northern India had been very severe, and they would not realise as much as they had anticipated from the land revenue, though that great source of the State had not been impaired. Then there were three items of expenditure that had not been foreseen—interest in India; extra expenditure on the cultivation of opium; and interest in England. He considered the deficit on the year might be taken at one and three-quarter million, which must be met. He then showed how they proposed to meet this. First, there was a proposed reduction in Public Works of £792,500, cut off from ordinary expenditure. Whether that would be really saved he could not say. If possible it would be done by his honourable friend Colonel Strachey. Reductions had been proposed in the Police. Army reduction had also been proposed, but whether the latter would be approved by the Secretary of State or not he could not say. Under any circumstances, the change would give no relief this year.

Sir Richard then referred to the proposed increase of the salt duty. This had been estimated to yield £200,000; but he did not wish to be over sanguine, and would take it at about £190,000. The reductions in the P. W. D. would not reach a million, and they would then be deficient by about three quarters of a million, which must be met by the income-tax. It was proposed to double the latter for the half-year, making the tax  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the year. The income-tax was not as productive as anticipated. The revised estimate gave it at £680,000, and taking half of that—£340,000—there would still be a deficiency of about £400,000 to make up. He would do his best to meet this during the year. These, said Sir Richard, comprised the main points of his case, and he deemed them a complete justification of his present measure. He then proceeded to account for the discrepancies between the old estimates and the revised. He had budgeted at the figures of the previous year. And considering that there had been an increase of revenue at the rate of about ten millions during the past ten years, he thought he had a fair margin, and that 49½ millions was a fair estimate of income. In reference to land and to opium, he said that many of the estimates were matters of opinion; and as regards opium, he had relied on the opinion of Mr. Bullen, that small cultivation would produce high prices. The fact that this view had not been sustained, was no reflection on the Government. Customs had been estimated as for the previous year. For three years the revenue had been steadily increasing and he thought he was safe in taking the previous years' results. The only drawback was the drought in the Upper Provinces. Again, he had relied on Mr. Bullen, who thought there might be an increase in trade from the revised tariff, which reduced the receipts from customs. Then trade had not been as brisk as was anticipated. He must revise again, and what could be done by English experience and local knowledge should be done. As regards the estimation of Customs revenue, he showed how carefully the estimates had been prepared and checked by various authorities. But he confessed that the first estimate of the income-tax was £900,000, whilst the revised one was only £680,000. They had gone through an immense amount of statistics, which, if laid on the table, the Council would not find light-reading. They were not of much value, some of them being ten years old, and prepared for his predecessor, Mr. Wilson. He would not have the Council to understand that he had any despondency as to sources of revenue—the land, forests, &c., The miscellaneous item in his Budget was high, and except in one or two cases had been borne out, yet miscellaneous items are not reliable.

Sir Richard then went into the items on the expenditure side. First, interest on unclaimed dividends. These had frequently been left with Government, but this year they had been claimed with exceptional closeness; and he found that they must be prepared to pay dividends without a contingency of being unclaimed. As to the interest for loans, Sir Richard had reckoned on having no interest to pay this year. Then the Straits had an old standing account for £30,000, and who could have thought of it? However, it was but a small sum. Then, he was not answerable because a large subsidy had been paid to Shere Ali. He attributed the strange position of affairs to sheer misfortune. Things had gone against him this once, but his weather eye would be open in future. As for cash balances, they were always mere matters of guess. He would not say anything as to Home expenditure. Wonders had been performed in improving the accounts, and there would be still more done to excite remark and surprise. Pending a further statement next March, he appealed to the candour of this Council to consider whether the existing difficulty does not mainly arise from fiscal misfortunes hardly to have been anticipated, from fluctuations in trade generally, and in the China market particularly. How could we, a year ago, have found justification for imposing on the country those sacrifices which we are now compelled to propose? If we had then come forward and said there were such anticipations about the future that we must double the income-tax, and arrest public improvement by cutting off three quarters of a million—I ask whether such a conclusion would have found acceptance, or whether such proposals could possibly have been carried? Yet that is exactly what has been rendered necessary by subsequent events. The Government of India should be judged, not by the extent of fiscal misfortunes which cannot be prevented nor reasonably be foreseen, but rather by the degree of energy, efficiency, and resolution with which a deficit is met as soon as it is proved to be approaching.

Colonel STRACHEY entered into details of the unforeseen expenditure of the financial year. He concluded as follows:—The Public Works Department is very commonly regarded as the great enemy of public economy and the first cause of financial disorder. We are told of the tyranny of the Public Works Department, from which no Government can escape. But, in fact, what is this department? It is the agency, and nothing more than the agency, through which the Government, in all its various departments, supplies itself with extravagancies. The Public Works Department does not desire to build palatial barracks, nor splendid hospitals, nor vast court-houses. It has no wish to stud the country with police-offices and stations. All these works are undertaken to satisfy the various civil departments of the administration, and the difficulty of the Public Works Department is to bring their demands within reasonable and practicable limits. So it is in truth with all other works. The Public Works Department receives from the Government that sum which the Government thinks fit to spend from year to year on this class of objects, and does its best to apply the money suitably. And the remedy against any final inconvenience that can arise from the operation of this department is in the most complete manner in the hands of the Government; indeed, in a far more complete manner than in any other branch of the administration. How true this is is shown by the occurrences of the last few months. The Government having become really alive to the necessity for economy, at once reduced the public works expenditure by £800,000, and next year will reduce it by a million and a quarter. To speak of a mere disbursing agency as in any sense responsible for the extent of the outlay it manages is a complete misuse of terms; and in future, I hope, that when it is thought proper to find fault with any excessive expenditure on public works, the responsibility will be attributed, where it is due, to the administrative departments, and to the executive Government.

MR. COWIE addressed the Council, deploring increased taxation, but reminding them that he before recommended a two per cent. income-tax.

MR. JOHN STRACHEY stated his experience of office during the absence of the Finance Minister, and expressed himself thoroughly hopeful of the future.

H.E. the Viceroy observed that after the large amount of information laid before the public in the despatch to the Home Secretary, and in that meeting, nothing remained to be said in amplification. There had been given full statements of the most candid character, and it is gratifying to see that, however the public may lament the necessity of reduction and object to the details, there is a general approval through the press of the measures proposed; and he hoped they would be supported by the Home Government. Every candid man will approve the measures proposed. He was aware that it was not usual to make serious financial arrangements in the middle of the year. But in good governments such things are not unprecedented. In England they cannot do it without Parliament. But Parliament can be called together at unusual periods for the purpose of dealing with a financial crisis or to provide for a financial necessity. Now, there were only two courses open to the Government of India. We had either to adopt a policy of concealment or of candour. Had we adopted the first course we must have remained in a state of silence till next March, with the full knowledge that the public were under a grossly erroneous impression as to the true financial state of the

country. This was a position in which, I think, no body of honourable men could for a moment have thought of placing themselves. The resolution to take at the earliest possible moment the public into the confidence of the Government was unanimously agreed to, and as soon as our financial position was ascertained beyond a doubt, we felt that it was our duty to lay those facts unreservedly before the public. It was said by some, indeed, that by the premature disclosure of the real financial state of the Empire we should run the risk of damaging national credit, and throwing a general air of discredit upon the whole proceedings of the Government.

I, in common with my colleagues, took a different view, which I think the result has shown to be the right one; for though the statements which were made have been now for a considerable time before the public, we have found that the financial credit of the country has not been seriously damaged, but that the public knowing the worst, and feeling and appreciating the efforts of the Government to deal with the difficulty, have seen that these difficulties can be surmounted, that there is no real danger to the permanent financial position of the Empire, and that administrative reforms and strict adherence to the ordinary rules of economy and prudence, is all that is necessary to place our fiscal affairs on a sound and healthy basis.

There is no doubt that a great deal of the evil that has existed for some years has been not so much the fault of the administration as it has been that the Government have never been in possession of the great financial facts of the year at a sufficiently early period to make real use of them for the purposes of administration. There is no doubt, also, that the cause of our present position is owing very much to the inaccuracy of forecast which has for some years existed; but I believe that, by care and firmness in administration, a great portion of the inconveniences which are occasioned from a want of early knowledge of the actual current and financial position of the Empire can be obviated. The evil is one of great magnitude, and is shown most by the discrepancy which has taken place within the last four years between the budget estimate and the actual revenue and expenditure.

Now, I find that in 1866-67 we budgeted for a deficit of £72,800, the real deficit turning out to be two millions and a-half. I find that in 1867-68 £1,764,478 was budgeted for, the result being a deficit of one million. In 1868-69 I find that a surplus of upwards of two millions was budgeted for, but a deficit of two millions occurred. In 1869-70 a surplus of £52,650 was budgeted for, but a deficit of nearly two millions is expected. I attach no blame to any one for this. I am fully aware that explanations, more or less satisfactory, may be offered, and that during the periods I have mentioned the fiscal policy of the country was more than once changed during the financial year; but, nevertheless, the facts I have mentioned are incontestable, and betoken, to my mind, a position of danger which ought to terminate. Revenue must always fluctuate to a certain extent. Expenditure may occasionally exceed the amount budgeted for, though it is more under control; but it is clear that no administration can be conducted with safety and with success unless events connected either with revenue or expenditure are known to the controlling power almost at the time of their occurrence.

I believe, therefore, that by invoking the assistance of every department of the Government in preventing delay in forwarding useful information—in trying as far as possible to avoid the leaving of any unequal or unusual disbursement to the end of the year—in endeavouring as far as possible to spread the expenditure over those months of the year in which it generally occurs, I think that by this means, and also by great efforts on the part of the Government of India, in condensing, analysing, and bringing to use the information at their disposal, a great portion of what has already occurred may for the future be avoided.

I hope it will not now be supposed that inaccurate information has been supplied to the Government. On the contrary, I believe the information which has been placed at the disposal of the Government is thoroughly accurate and completely reliable, but what I object to is—that the information is often given too late and the details are not available in sufficient time to make them thoroughly useful for administrative purposes. I believe that, considering the great power of this Government, and looking to the great advantages which it possesses in having in its service so many able and experienced officers, there can be really no substantial difficulty in obtaining at an earlier moment the vast amount of information which is in every year so carefully collected and which has generally been found to be so thoroughly reliable. We have embodied these opinions in a despatch to the Secretary of State, and I have little doubt that in the efforts we intend to make in this direction we shall receive the hearty and cordial approval and support of her Majesty's Government.

His Excellency then reiterated his sense of the general support given to the measures of Government by the public and the local Governments, especially Madras, and thus concluded:—We are engaged in dealing with great interests and enormous sums—we are engaged in an attempt which may be summed up in two or three words. We have to change the fiscal condition of this country in such a way as to give to the public at the earliest possible moment a financial advantage of upwards of three millions of money. I am

now speaking not only the opinion of the Government of India, but also that of the Secretary of State, when I say that it is decided—looking to the many fluctuating items in the resources of the country, to the risks to which we are liable, and the magnitude of the interests involved, that, unless such a result is obtained, it cannot be said that Indian finance stands upon a sound and substantial basis. Although the effect of this great reduction of expenditure may be in a few cases somewhat to injure individual interests, or what is far more important, to postpone for a short period works of usefulness in which we are all deeply interested, yet by making these sacrifices now we shall lay up for ourselves a great store of safety and welfare for hereafter, for unless such a course is taken we cannot hope to carry with success, and finish within any reasonable time, the great works of improvement which are so necessary to the life, the comfort, the health, and safety of the people, and to the speedy completion of which the honour and the credit of this Government is so irrevocably pledged.

#### STATION TALK.

GAZEEPUR, Nov. 16.—Owing to press of business I could not give you an account of the Dewalee festival earlier than now. It came off on the 3rd instant, and lasted continually for three days. The city on the night of that day presented a very remarkable scene. Houses, streets, and ghats were all decorated with innumerable lights, as if the stars had descended on the occasion to illuminate the lower world. On the other hand, the people turned nearly mad with gambling. Notwithstanding they annually experience endless misery from gambling, they never care to abstain from it. One loses as much by gambling as the other gains; and when the loser has nothing to continue further, he is tempted to resort to such dishonest means as bring him at last to total ruin. We know Government has granted a concession to the people of India for the practice of gambling at the Dewalee festival, but from a motive quite different to what it is taken to be at present; but when they make a bad use of the licence, and thereby injure themselves and their families, it is no longer the duty of Government to tolerate a practice that fosters vice and woe among its subjects. I hear some of the magistrates do not like to interfere, under the mistaken notion that gambling forms a part of Hindooism. I assure them that gambling has no connection with the religion of the people of Hindostan. All that is said in the Hindu Shastres is, that Hindoos may play at dice only one night during the Dewalee, not for the sake of gaining money but for pleasure. Last year our energetic magistrate, Mr. Pasley did not allow the people here a single day's licence for gambling; but this year when the Dewalee commenced Mr. Pasley had gone home on furlough, and Mr. Howe was in charge, the gamblers played at, and after the Dewalee. I heard the people say during the late Dewalee festival that they were allowed to play one night by the authorities here; but I cannot vouch for the truth. Mr. Pasley was quite sensible of the evil consequences of gambling, and therefore tried his best to check its continuance. I am sorry to learn that his successors have acted otherwise. One night when the Dewalee was over some seven or eight men were gambling before the bungalow of an English gentleman; somehow or other it came to his knowledge, and he immediately sent for the police. The police came and arrested all of them in the play room. The gamblers were taken before the magistrate, but none of them were punished. There is no strict law against gambling, and hence the gamblers generally escape punishment. The new tax which I mentioned in my letter a few weeks ago has been put in force here since last month. It is commonly called a house-tax. The assessment is being collected at the rate of Rs. 6½ per cent. on the rents of houses. We again hear the octroi duty will be introduced throughout this district from January next in order to meet the financial difficulties of the state. Is there no other means than taxation for making up the deficit of Government? I think retrenchment and economy would do better for the purpose. A grand *mela* will soon take place at Bulleah. It commences every year in this month from the full moon, and ends a fortnight after she disappears. A large number of horses have been sent out for sale to the fair from the central studs of these provinces; and merchants from different parts of Hindustan are going there with many horses and camels. Officers are now busy about the fair, and doing their business as speedily as possible. Many of them have gone already to Bulleah on the plea of entering upon their tour of inspection, and the rest are anxious to follow them. Mr. Oldham returned here from the hills on the 5th instant, and took over charge from Mr. Howe. Mr. Montresor has declined to succeed Mr. Pasley.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.—Our weather has been somewhat cloudy, but not so much as to threaten rain, which would not be welcome just now. Edibles continue to be dear, although it is generally admitted that grain has been imported much more largely than has been the case for some time, but I suppose the bunnahs are bent on making hay while the sun shines, and the free-trade policy, a "blunder" certainly in India, is encouraging them to it. What is making matters worse is the pressure brought to bear by the stringent orders of the Governor General to reduce establishments. However, no action has yet been taken in any of the offices here, yet some of the poor clerks and particularly the duffrees and peons are not sure of their bread. There is an European here, who like Captain Remington, is a dis-

grace to his nation, although in a different way he keeps knocking about the streets with a host of natives about him, making a great noise, using vulgar language and frightening people; he does not hesitate to stop people's conveyances with the view of extorting money from them. I think the authorities should dispose of him in some way or other; if he does not promise to behave better he should be sent out of the country. I understand that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is bent on having his tour, and has applied to the Government of India for an additional grant to defray the expenses. I have reason to believe that the grant will be sanctioned, and his Honour will, as stated before, leave this about the 23rd of December, the camp forming at Futtehpore. A list of the stations he will visit has already been published by you. Something, however, may occur to alter the programme. The object of Sir William Muir's visit to Delhi is, I am told, to inspect some canal or other. Under the rule directing that officers in civil employ should retire after they have attained the age of fifty-five, Dr. Clarke should vacate his appointment. I stated in my last that all the district officers were unanimous in the opinion that duffrees cannot be dispensed with. I am surprised that the order directing the abolition of this post in all public offices was at all issued; you know that nothing is done in India without the famous *nagsha*, and the duffree not only rules these (some of them, I assure you, are almost as intricate as a village map), but has charge of many other things; if the clerks are made to do this, they will have to withdraw so much of their time from their legitimate duties, which will fall in arrears, and an extra clerk, perhaps on Rs. 20 or 30 a month, will have to be engaged. Is not this false economy? It is a penny wise and pound foolish economy. Another order has filtered down from the Government of India—all the khulasees are to be done away with; I mean khulasees kept by all Government officers, whether controlling or district, for the purpose of pitching their tents and doing other work connected with a camp. In my opinion this order is reasonable. It is well known that touring lasts during the cold weather only, when khulasees are no doubt useful; but during the hot weather and the rains they are to be idle I suppose. The Government of India has suggested an increase of one rupee to the pay of the chupprasees, who will, when required, have to act as khulasees also. The arrangement proposed is feasible, although I think it will require time to "get a groove." (Guess what that means.)—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent*.

### Miscellaneous.

**LOCUSTS.**—A very large swarm of locusts passed over the Hosseinabad part of the city on Thursday morning. The cloud was very thick, and was more than an hour in passing. They appeared to come from the south, and went in the direction of Seetapore.—*Lucknow Times*, Nov. 20.

**THE LATE DISTRESS.**—During the month of September last 248,106 persons received relief in the North-Western Provinces, of whom 39,906 were men, 115,570 women, 40,340 children, and 52,210 infants. This gives an increase of 19,455 over the number relieved in August, but towards the end of the month the applicants began to decrease rapidly.

**GENERAL R. TAYLOR.**—Although the finding of the commission, says the *Englishman*, appointed a few months back to inquire into the conduct of General Reynell Taylor, in connection with the State of Putteala, has not as yet been officially promulgated, the rumour is generally accepted that the Political Agent has come off with flying colours—a result not the less gratifying that it will occasion no surprise.

**NO ESCAPE.**—The *Indian Army* is responsible for the following:—Two Irishmen, on a sultry night immediately after their arrival in India, took refuge underneath the bed-clothes from a skirmishing party of mosquitoes. At last one of them, gasping from heat, ventured to peep beyond the bulwarks, and by chance espied a fire-fly which had strayed into the room. Arousing his companion with a punch, he said, "Fergus it's no use. Ye might as well come out. Here's one of the crayers searchin for us wid a lantern."

**THE BURDWAN FEVER.**—Most distressing accounts still continue to reach us of the ravages of the fever in the Burdwan district. The Jehanabad district appears to have suffered more than any other, and in some of the villages the people are so reduced as to be unable to cook their food, or travel to the nearest dispensary for medicine. The Criminal Court at Jehanabad has been removed to Hooghly, and the head-quarters of the Police to a distance of four miles from the station; one of the deputy magistrates has fallen a victim to the fever. Beyond sending extra doctors and medicines, and appointing an engineer to report on the drainage of the country, the Government appears to have done but little, though the division officers have paid frequent visits to the suffering villages. Dr. Sutherland attributes the origin of the fever to the impurity of the water, and the gradual filling up of the low lying tracts of country by the deposits brought down during the rains by the Ganges.

**BURMAH.**—From Burman papers we learn that Major MacMahon left Rangoon in the steamship *Colonel Phayre* on Nov. 6; he was accompanied by Captain Bowers, R.N.R., who is to aid Captain

Strover at Mandalay. The same steamer carried a guard of sixteen policemen and a jemadar, who will be stationed at Bhanmo for the protection of the assistant agent at that place. Several of the Rangoon merchants also availed themselves of the opportunity of sending agents to Bhanmo with the view of ascertaining with some correctness the chances of opening up the trade route between that place and Rangoon. Captain Bowers took with him a large and well-stocked medicine chest, towards the equipment of which Gen. Fytche had contributed Rs. 50. It is a great pity that the Government has not sent a medical man to Bhanmo. Such an officer might there do a very great deal of good, and might, under instructions from Dr. Anderson, complete and supplement the scientific information acquired during the Momein expedition.—*Englishman*.

**HEALTH OF THE EUROPEAN SOLDIERY IN INDIA.**—Dr. W. I. Moore, in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, assumes it to be a demonstrable fact that the vast improvement of late years in the health of European soldiers in India, on which we have all been congratulating ourselves, is an illusion. He asserts that "invaliding is the chief cause of the reduction of mortality." It is not that Indian life is more healthful to the soldier, but that he is sent out of India just when he would otherwise die in it. As corroboration of this view, Dr. Moore asserts, and indeed appears to show, that the death-rate among women and children is now almost, if not quite, as high as in the old deadly days. Women and children are seldom invalided, and it is generally the married man who remains in India. Therefore, in their case, the climate works its fell effects to the bitter end.—*Pioneer*.

**MILITARY.**—The decision to hold no Durbar at Agra has led to the transfer of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition from Agra to Lahore. Orders have been given for the assembling at Meean Meer of the following troops:—D Battery F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, en route to Meerut from Sealkote; F Battery F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, quartered at Meean Meer; H Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, proceeding to Meean Meer in relief; D Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, en route to Meerut from Mooltan; 5th Lancers, en route to Campbellpore from Lucknow; 20th Hussars, en route from Umballa to Campbellpore; 9th Bengal Cavalry, quartered at Meean Meer; 19th Bengal Cavalry, en route to Mooltan from Peshawur; 39th Foot, en route to Ferozepore from England; 85th Foot, quartered at Meean Meer; 92nd Foot, from Jullundur by rail; 3rd Native Infantry, en route to Meerut from Peshawur; 14th Punjab Native Infantry, from Jullundur by rail; 21st Punjab Native Infantry, quartered at Meean Meer; 28th Punjab Native Infantry, en route to Ferozepore from Peshawur; 35th Native Infantry, quartered at Meean Meer; the troops will be massed at Meean Meer during the first week in February. We understand, says the *Pioneer*, that Lieutenant-colonel T. E. Gordon, Persian Interpreter to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will become Assistant Adjutant-general of the Presidency Division, on the departure of Sir William Mansfield from India.

**RISE OF CONVICTS IN RANGOON.**—An outbreak among the convicts in the Central Jail at Rangoon took place on November 15. A conspiracy had been planned among a gang of eight Burmese convicts to effect their escape. This gang was employed in bringing broken stone from one of the wards of the jail, when the leading man struck with a stick the warder standing on sentry, rushed forward to the police sentry, pounced upon him unawares, and seized his musket. The other seven convicts, following their leader, rushed to his support, when the deputy jailor, Mr. Maddison interfered, but the eight prisoners were more than a match for him. He was repeatedly struck by the convicts about the neck and head, until he became stunned. He however escaped. After getting rid of the deputy jailor, the leader of the mutinous gang presented the loaded musket to the policemen standing or sitting inside on the right hand side guard-room, where he entered. The constables apparently fled, and had not the courage to face the convicts, one of whom only was armed with a musket. By the convicts effecting their entrance into this room, protected as it is by the mechanical apparatus of a turnstile, through which only one man can enter at a time, they became possessed of arms. In this room an armed guard of several constables are supposed to be constantly on duty, each one armed with a musket and a certain quantity of ball ammunition. The mutinous convicts thus became masters of the situation. The brave and gallant superintendent of the jail, Dr. Maingay, learning that there was some disturbance, instantly repaired to his post of duty, and had reached the guard-room, when a convict fired at him. The bullet, penetrating the upper part of the chest, passed out of his body. On the head jailer, Mr. Hewett, approaching, a Mussulman, who was a short-term prisoner, ran forward in front of the jailer towards the inner wicket, when a musket levelled at the jailer went off and struck down the convict. The poor fellow dropped at the feet of Mr. Hewett, who then summoned all the Europeans in the jail to come to his assistance. Another well-behaved convict was also shot who rallied to the help of the jail officer to suppress the revolt. Mr. Hewett discovered that the eight convicts had got outside the jail, each armed with a musket. Chase was given under the lead of the jailer. Two of the eight were fired at, and fell wounded, and the whole eight were captured and brought back to jail. It does not, however, appear that the conspiracy was

wide-spread among the great body of convicts, of whom there were sixteen hundred and seventy on the day of the disturbance, four hundred of whom were out at work, and over twelve hundred in the jail at the time of the rising of the gang of eight. Others joined when they saw there was a chance of escape, but only eight broke away from custody. We regret to learn of the death of Dr. Maingay, from the gunshot wound; the lamented gentleman leaves a widow. The remains of the deceased gentleman were followed to the grave by the Chief Commissioner and all the officers of the Commission and heads of departments at Rangoon. Dr. Maingay has been for many years collecting and arranging in botanical order every plant he could obtain from the Malay Archipelago and in Burmah. It is a most valuable collection.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16, Poonah, Nanier, London; City of London, McNeal, Glasgow; Clyde, Homes, —; City of Bombay, Anir, —; Shannon, Marder, London.—17, Gold-rinder, Higgins, Liverpool.—18, Khandeish, Story, Liverpool; Durian, Keer, London; Alabazgh, Dale, London; Ananta, Meyler, London; Indus, Fosh, Holyhead.—19, Panatagon, Newton, Liverpool; Leopold and Maria, Eymery, Bordeaux.—20, Str. Montmarin, Ewart, Akyab; Neva, Mitchell, Glasgow; Roozee, Davis, London; Sivilla, Brock, Tron; City of Fochow, Tail, Glasgow; Jonawar, Wright, Bombay; Goodell, Brackett, Liverpool.—21, Str. Rangoon, Starnutt, Singapore; Natch, Williams, Liverpool; Fomies, Chantard, Marseilles.—22, Schak, Jehan, Madras, Cannanore; Oward, Hewett, Montmarin; Ellsworth, Woodward, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Shannon.—Col. Bird, Major and Mrs. White, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Proby, Lieut. and Mrs. Bourne, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sapper, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Keny, Mrs. Marder, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Canton, Mrs. Don and child, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Hewson, Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Miss Selma, Miss Proby, Miss Kennedy, Miss Harris, Miss Waltra, Miss Sapper, Miss Biss, Miss Keny, Lieut. Mitchell, R.B., Lieut. Binde, Rev. Mr. Jordan, Mr. George, Mr. Roo, Mr. E. Brooks, Mr. Cales, Dr. Shore, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. Beale, Mr. Eden, Mr. and Mrs. Dumpty and three children, Miss Scott, Miss Field, Mr. Comby.

Per Madras.—Capt. J. Steene, Capt. McKinnon, Capt. L. Gould, Mr. G. Ryan, Lieut. Brinkley, Ensign W. A. Rodway, Ensign R. Haynes, Ensign C. R. McGregor, Mr. McKinnon and child, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Charyne, Ensign Lyner.

Per Durban.—Gen. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Finch and child, Rev. and Mrs. Arace and two children, Mr. Lowen, Capt. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison and two children, Mrs. Anney, Miss Sandoliffe.

Per Madras.—Mrs. Fosh.

Per str. Rangoon.—Mr. G. Privilegio.

Per Liverpool.—Mrs. Woodward and two children.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15, Str. Meina, Aphrodisia, Vesta Bridge.—17, Str. Ethiopian.—19, Str. Himalaya; Walter Egan, Chabula, Daphn.—20, Str. China, Clearwater; Her Majesty, Noman.—21, City of Hankow, Magnolia, Eurydice.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co's str. Mooltan.—For Madras.—Mr. McCallum. For King George's Sound.—Mr. W. Brogan. For Melbourne.—Mrs. Pearson, Rev. and Mrs. C. G. Goss, and infant, Mr. J. K. B. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. J. T. Carmichael, For Muscatine.—Capt. and Mrs. R. Money and family, Mr. J. H. Adams, Lieut. Daniels. For Southampton.—Mrs. C. J. Danell and family, Miss E. Naylor, two Misses Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe, Capt. Pemberton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Marner and three children, Mr. W. H. Heath, Mr. J. Stock.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 22, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Rs.	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 93 12 to 93 14
4 D. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91	94 0 to 94 2
4 per Cent. P.W.	Co's Rs. 91	94 0 to 94 2
5 per Cent. P.W.	Co's Rs. 103	103 0 to 103 8
5½ per Cent.	Co's Rs. 114	112 10 to 112 14
6 per Cent. 56-57	Co's Rs. 104	103 4 to 103 8

### EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 15-16d.
	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 1-16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company	200	150 to 155
Bank of Bengal	1000	1530 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	58 to 60
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited)	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	540 to 545
Cachar Tea Company	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	300 to 320
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares	200	— to —
Dellid and London Bank Shares div.	250	175 to 180
E. B. Indigo Company	100	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	242 to 244
East India Tea Company	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory)	80	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	100	30 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218	235 to 236
Equity Coal Company	250	124 to 125
General Steam Navigation Company	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	152½ to —
Howrah Docking Company	500	230 to 240
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	545 to 540
National Bank of India (Limited)	125	125 xd.
New Port-Gloster Company	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company	10	13½ to 14
Peoples Bank of India	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company	1100	345 to 350
Punjab Bank	100	82½ to 85
Scroving Company (Limited)	200	150 to —

Simla Bank	500	550 to 585
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo	200	61½ to 63
Union Steam Tug Company	250	6 to 4 dia.
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	0 10 0 to 0 0 0	0 10 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds	2 12 6 to 3 0 0	2 7 6 to 2 12 6
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0	2 15 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	3 2 6 to 3 5 0	3 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**THE CHOLERA INQUIRY.**—Dr. Cornish, who was lately appointed to the Madras Government to prosecute an inquiry at certain stations in the Presidency where cholera has been epidemic, has been unable, hitherto to enter upon this special duty, in consequence of no provision having been made in the budget to meet the necessary expenditure.

**MILITARY.**—A telegram was received at Bangalore on the 15th Nov., ordering the 2-19th Regiment to proceed to Calcutta forthwith. The regiment is to be there about the beginning of December, and has consequently but little time left to make preparations for its departure. Has this anything to do with the expected visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India?

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—A daring gang robbery was lately perpetrated on the high road near Vellore, in which some ten or twelve ruffians, armed with clubs were engaged. They attacked and maltreated an English clerk on the collector's establishment, and relieved him of property to the value of 500 rupees. A reward of fifty rupees has been offered for information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of the outrage, which, strange to say, occurred within half a mile of a police station.

**TOUR OF THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.**—The Bishop of Madras is about to make a protracted tour through the Bombay Presidency and the Madras revenues are to be charged with his heavy travelling allowances. Is not this somewhat anomalous? His Lordship has a natural desire to make the acquaintance of his Right Reverend Brother of the sister Presidency, but it is rather absurd that we should have to pay for this exemplary exhibition of fraternal sympathy. The travelling allowances of Viceroys, Governors, Councilors, Secretaries, and others urgently needed the audit of a hard-headed man who habitually requires money's worth for money spent—*Madras Mail*.

**DESTRUCTION OF TIGERS.**—Colonel Christie has reported to the Madras Government the slaughter of a very large tiger near Ootacamund, on Oct. 1. Two good-sized tiger cubs had been secured the day before. Tigers are numerous round Ootacamund at present; they are said to destroy a thousand head of cattle yearly. The slaughter of another splendid tiger is reported in the village of Caranabur, in the Perambore district, by Mr. Hogg, of the police. The animal measured twelve feet in length, and stood rather more than four feet high. It had committed great devastations in the surrounding villages.

**A STRANGE FREAK.**—A European named Carney has been tried by the Madras High Court on an extraordinary charge. He had been manager for the Southern India Company of three coffee plantations, but was dismissed on account of his intemperate habits. About a month after his dismissal he one day walked into his successor's bungalow, ordered breakfast, saddled a horse and galloped off for a ride. He was next day apprehended by the police. As no dishonest intention was apparent the charge was dismissed. The prisoner was, however, convicted on another charge, of cheating, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14, Str. Satara, Bayta, Calcutta; Ormay, —, Binulipatam.—17, New Era, —, London; Lalla Rookh, Wilson, Liverpool.—18, Str. Benzal, Mejo, Pondicherry; Daakdel, Diemett, London.—19, Str. Meimam, Gauvain, Calcutta; str. Simla, Woolcot, Suez; Elliott, —, Galle.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lalla Rookh.—Mr. and Mrs. Howell and child.  
Per str. Meimam.—Dr. Day and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Honbert.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co's str. Simla.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. G. Blunt and infant, Miss Dalton, Rev. W. Clayton, the Right Hon. Lady Napier, Miss Thornhill, Mr. C. D. Robeck, Ensign J. W. Hume, Mr. H. M. Winterbottom, Lieut. and Mrs. M. Rogers, Mr. G. J. B. Hamilton, Mr. G. Pike and wife, Asst. surg. McPherson, Ensign Whistler, Mr. R. Sowell, Mr. G. Mackenzie, Mr. A. W. Campbell. From MARSILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. Boone, Mr. C. Kensington. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For Calcutta.—Mrs. Jefferson, Mrs. Moore, Mr. C. A. Samuels, Mr. J. White, Miss Comish, Mrs. Wickes, Miss M. E. Gray, Miss M. Dodd, Mr. H. Hastings, Major J. Blountfield, Mr. D. McDowell, Mr. P. Foster, Mr. W. Shawcross and daughter, Mr. R. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Messrs. Watson, W. Holmes, R. Hills, E. C. Logan, Mrs. Davin, Mr. G. Davidson, Corporals Bullen, Jackson, Heath, Lieut. Gregson, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. G. E. Peanyfather, Dr. Dalton, Miss Deaton, Mr. Falle, Lieut. C. Barlow, Miss C. Angelo, Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Anderson, Mr. Hawthorne, Mrs. and Miss Fraser, Mrs. Ross and two children, Mr. T. H. White, Mrs. Arnold, Sir Thomas Seaton, Mrs. Ferroneau and three children, Misses Lomarchand, Miss Keane, Mrs. Archison and infant, Mr. G. H. Damann, Lieut.



**BROWN, Lieut. Woodthorpe.** From MARSEILLES.—Messrs. R. Udney, C. Reinhold, Ratenburg, J. R. de Wolski, Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Webber, Mr. E. A. Hobson, Mr. W. H. Langton, Mr. H. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Ruxton, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Blyth and Niece, Miss Dreyer, Messrs. Daunt, B. K. Revell, J. C. Macgregor, Lotenham, H. M. Chambers, Hale, B. S. Ward, Dr. and Mrs. Marr, Captain and Mrs. Lance, Messrs. Shields, Drigoale, Grimes, G. W. Reid, W. G. Hunt, J. R. Bennett, N. Bennett, Lieut. col. B. Walton. From Suez.—Mrs. Woolcot, Rev. C. George, Mr. W. Drewar. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. Morewood. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For RANGOON.—Mr. Bosworth.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 14. Peri. —, Gopulpore.—17. General Caulfield. —, London.—19. Cheviot, Henderson, London; str. Meinam, Gouvain, Galle; str. Sahara, —, Mauritius. —20. Str. Simla, Woolcot, Calcutta; Edwin Fox, —, Pondicherry.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. L. Lemesle. For BORDEAUX.—Rev. Caussego.

Per str. Sahara.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. G. Morrison. For GALLE.—Mr. T. Money. For MAURITIUS.—Dr. Noel and assistant.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Money, Mr. G. de Cristoforis, Miss Kelsall, Miss Gordon, Mr. A. P. de Veechij.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

**KURRACHEE, Nov. 17.**—The officials of the Sind Railway are growing wise. They have been abused and laughed at enough on account of the damages sustained by the line each time it rained here. They are now determined that no one shall laugh at them again. Instructions have been issued not to go forward with the repairs to the Mullee Viaduct until such time as the engineers devise some means to make the bridge withstand the force of the strongest floods in future. This is as it should be; we have frittered away enough money on the line, and it is time that the work be done properly now. The Kurrachee Depot Barracks will soon be full of soldiers again. Information has been received by Captain Fawcett, our Assistant Quartermaster-General, to the effect that 203 invalids, 46 time-expired men, 16 women, and 60 children, will start from Meeran Meer on the 26th inst. for embarkation at Mooltan. On their arrival at Kotree they will be disembarked under the superintendence of the staff officer at Hyderabad, and sent by rail to Kurrachee; after which arrangements will be made by the officer commanding the depot to despatch the party to Bombay, whence they will be conveyed to England in one of the Government transports. The detachment 21st Fusiliers at Hyderabad will be relieved about the end of next March by three companies of the 88th (Connaught Rangers), which will be here then for the purpose of embarking in transports engaged to convey them to Bombay. The following officers will be placed in charge of the detachment of the corps destined for location at Hyderabad:—Lieut.-Colonel B. B. Mauleverer, Major Fry, Lieutenants Ford, Hale, Penton, and Sir de Hochepeid-Larpent, Bart., Ensign Jeffreys, and Dr. Curran. Captain W. A. Gillespie, Deputy Collector of Sewhan, and Major R. R. Gillespie, of the 106th Foot (who came here a short time ago from the Punjab for the benefit of his health), have determined upon proceeding to England. The former leaves by this day's mail on two years' furlough granted him on the recommendation of the local medical board. Both brothers served with the Persian Expeditionary Field Force in 1856-57, and were present at the assault and capture of the old Dutch fort of Reshire, as also when the enemy gave up heart on the appearance of our troops in line, and of the fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, and surrendered the strongly fortified town of Bushire. They were likewise present at the operation directed against the Persian entrenched camp at Borazgoon, when the British army gained a decisive victory against a force much superior in number, and in the face of difficulties which, to use the words of Lord Caning, made conspicuous the energy and promptitude of the commander and the officers associated with him, as well as the courage, discipline, and cheerful endurance of the troops. Captain Bolton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, at present at Bombay, has been appointed, it is said, to take charge of the Commissariat Office at Hyderabad, the duties connected with which have been hitherto conducted in a very able and satisfactory manner by Captain May Mignon, in addition to his own duties as staff officer. The latter officer is now in Bombay on two months' privilege leave.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE GOVERNOR.**—Sir S. Fitzgerald was expected to arrive at Gunesh Khind from Mahabeshwar on Nov. 29. His Excellency will proceed to Calcutta by sea in a steamer specially fitted out for him.

**THE ABYSSINIAN WAR COMMISSION.**—Mr. John Candlish, M.P., and Capt. F. Beaumont, Royal Engineers, of the Abyssinian Commission, have arrived in Poona.

**ADDRESS TO THE REV. T. K. WEATHERHEAD.**—A numerously attended meeting has been held in the Money Institution, Bombay, for the purpose of presenting an address to the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, on the occasion of his departure for England. There was a large attendance of natives, both Christian and non-Christian, and a small sprinkling of European ladies and gentlemen.

**COLONEL PHAYRE.**—By letters from Jacobabad, we regret to hear that Colonel Phayre has been suffering for some time from weakness and ill-health, and that in all probability he will be obliged to leave for England next March.

**A RICH HINDOO MENDICANT.**—Some time ago a Hindoo female mendicant, residing in Bholeshwur-road, Bombay, died without issue. On receiving information Mr. Inspector Price went to the house, and on digging the ground floor found therein concealed gold ornaments and cash of the aggregate value of about Rs. 6,000. Mr. Price made over the property to the administrator-general, Bombay.

**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.**—The Bombay Educational Department is to suffer a reduction to the extent of a lakh and Rs. 25,000 in the recent clippings. The first item of reduction, a native paper thinks, ought to be the allowances of Rs. 30, Rs. 40, and Rs. 50 per mensem to European and Eurasian boys, which are indefensible in principle and inexcusably partial in their operation. This item cost the department more than Rs. 10,000 in 1868-9 alone.

**COLLISION ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.**—About 6.30 A.M. on Nov. 24 a collision occurred on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, near Bulsar, 125 miles north of Bombay, between a mixed passenger and goods train and a goods train. No passengers are reported to have been injured, but two firemen in the service of the company were hurt—it is stated not seriously. Considerable damage was done to the rolling stock. The cause of the accident is said to have been an error in the telegraph signalling, by which the two trains appear to have been permitted to proceed in opposite directions along the same line.

**THE SLAVE TRADE.**—It is said that the Arabs who carry on the slave trade are beginning to take shelter under the French flag, which they can do by applying to the French authorities at the small French colonies of Nosibé and others, off the Malgash coast, when, upon payment of a certain sum, they are allowed to hoist the French flag over their slave dhows. We should not be surprised were this to prove true, as we have heard another "it is said," that not all the liberated slaves brought of late to Bombay were slaves at the time of their capture by our ships of war.

**THE PERSIAN GULF.**—The small squadron was proceeding—though by what stages is not made public—towards Bahrain, but with special designs on certain forts in the vicinity of the old pirate haunt of Eln Katif, and which are said to be held by Wahabees in force. That name will serve as well as any other for antagonists to our gunboats, but there is no tangible evidence yet forthcoming that the Wahabees of Riadh have any designs, except the very intelligible one of full retaliation on Azin bin Ghes for his reckless attack on their outpost of Beyrenne. The ships had proceeded in this order:—H.M.S. *Daphne*, towing the Bombay marine gunboat *Cygnet*, and the *Nymph* was to follow with the *Sir Hugh Rose*, the *Dalhousie* being left at Muscat to watch events there. It had been given out that the ships were to call at Bunder Abbas, and the rendezvous was to be at the island of Aigum. This arrangement, we believe, was revised at the last moment, and the ships would make for Henjin, and then decide on the measures to be taken, subject to orders that have doubtless been transmitted from Bombay in the meantime. Intense dissatisfaction still prevailed throughout Oman, because of Azin bin Ghes and his secretaries. Very general desires are expressed for the advent of some relative of the late Inaum; Thowanee Synd Toorkee would be preferred above all, but the Sultan of Zanzibar might be welcome. All classes are thoroughly sick of the present rulers of Muscat.—*Times of India*.

**THE COTTON CROP.**—The following report, from the manager of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited) is dated Bombay, 26th November, 1869:—In continuation of my former reports I have received the following advices from the cotton districts:—Hingunghat, 24th November.—Rates here are still very high; a Bombay native firm has bought a few candies at Rs. 310 per Bombay candy. The arrivals of cotton are tolerably large and of a good quality, but our opinion is confirmed that the crop is a very small one. Oomrawutte, 24th November.—Only a few docras have made their appearance in our market; the cotton is very leafy and stained. It is expected that all our first picking will be of the same description, but, should no more rain fall, the second picking will be of a far superior quality. Akote, 24th November.—The weather during the past week has been all that could be desired; the crop is progressing favourably and picking will soon commence. Very little business has been done in this bazar during the past week; 500 candies, March delivery, were contracted for at a rate equal to Rs. 290 laid down in Bombay, with an advance of Rs. 60 per candy. Broach, Nov. 25.—The cotton plants are now coming into flower, but beyond a doubt the season will be much better than usual, and we can scarcely hope to see any quantity of cotton in the market before the end of February. The municipal authorities of Broach have levied a tax of eight annas per cart of kuppas coming into the market, which tax the ryot has to pay. As a rule, a cart contains about one bahr of an average value of Rs. 100. The effect of this impost can only be to divert the cotton from a central market, and is thus working in direct opposition to the Cotton Department. Ahmedabad.—The cold season has now set in; the cotton plants continue to be healthy, but it is thought that no cotton will be ready before the end of January.

**KHELAT.**—It is currently reported that the subjects of the Khan of Khelat are evincing a mutinous spirit, and that the Khan's life is in danger. If this be true, our Political Superintendent on the frontier, Colonel Phayre, C.B., will soon have no very easy work to perform.—*Sindian*, Nov. 17.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20. Rohilla, Douglall, Hong Kong.—21. Str. Columbian, Hyde, Suez; Benares, Moyes, Singapore; Cutch Merchant, Nacoda, Calcutta; Glenfolloch, Skinner, Rangoon.—22. Str. Salsette, Tomlin, Hong Kong; str. Koina, Collier, Bussorah; Onizai, Spur, Calcutta; Salisbury, True, London; Annie, Baker, Rangoon.—24. Araba, Saunders, Calcutta; Elizabeth Fry, Forster, Moulinain; Lalla Rookh, Willis, Calcutta; Trent, Lennan, Moulinain.—25. Madi, Nacoda, Colombo; Zelica, Stephens, Rangoon; Fanny, Weir, Rangoon; Malta, Corrigall, Rangoon; G. F. O. Heyn, Brooks, Rangoon; Baron Macaulay, Cunningham, Rangoon; East, Calender, Moulinain; Nagpore, Trevelick, Bassin; Teviotdale, Nicol, Calcutta.—26. H.M.'s str. Kuangtung, Duncon, Port Blair; Khimjee Odhowjee, Sewell, Singapore.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From **SOUTHAMPTON**.—Miss Mary Carpenter, Messrs. E. H. Cowie, B. Spunkie, C. Dickinson, Weber, Dalziel, Dalziel, Jan, G. Campbell, W. Hendrie, W. Blackburn, G. C. Dobbs, Mr. H. F. Gaitskell, Miss Spunkie, Miss Dalziel, Mrs. Walton and child, Mrs. Hallett, Mrs. W. Round, Rev. Mrs. Roberts, Miss F. E. Newblain, Mr. and Mrs. Colley, Miss Sleeman, Mr. and Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Partridge and child, Mrs. Pickering and three children, Capt. Perrins, Mr. F. H. Cowie, Mr. F. N. Chittam, For **MARSEILLES**.—Mrs. Duff and child, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and infant, Lieut. Atkins, Miss Lane, Mrs. John and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lever, Major Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Col. Stileman, Major Polyn, Col. and Mrs. Meade and three children, Mr. Schleich, Col. Ballard, Messrs. LeGeyt, M. Stevens, J. S. Smith, T. Grant, G. H. Grant, G. Drummond, J. H. Lane, J. Burke, J. S. Drummond, J. F. Curtis, J. Middleton. From **SUEZ**.—Mr. C. H. Sanford, Mr. E. Kapp, Mr. J. Murray, Mrs. B. White, Dr. Blanc. From **ADEN**.—Rev. J. B. Polding, Rev. Mr. Colletti.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20. Str. Bengal, Hector, Aden and Suez.—21. Str. Martaban, Hibbert, Kurragh.—23. H.M.'s str. Jumna, Pickard, Suez.—24. Marine Minister Van Roon, Eller, Moulinain; Mongyne, Scott, Rangoon.—26. Str. Emeu, Babot, China, &c.—27. Mail str. Sumatra, White, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For **MARSEILLES**.—Major and Mrs. J. F. MacAndrew and three children, Mr. A. Taylor, Lieut. Colonel J. Ward, Mr. C. West, Col. and Mrs. Payton and child, Miss Birdwood, Colonel and Mrs. A. J. Short, Mrs. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. J. Holdsworth, Mr. C. Holdsworth, Mr. J. Holdsworth, jun., Mrs. Basevi and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Doyton, Messrs. W. J. Irving, Blandy, G. E. Frece, H. A. Taylor, W. W. Aspinwall, Somerville, Maj. J. Pierce, For **SOUTHAMPTON**.—Messrs. J. Abrams, E. Roberts, G. E. J. D. Glasgow, C. Wallis, B. B. Turner, Ailshorn, J. Liddell, E. W. Garrard, W. Evans, Lieut. Hay, For **SUEZ**.—Major Leven, Capt. Strutt, Lieut. Col. Macbean, Mr. D. Sutherland, Capt. Gillespie, Lieut. H. L. Mackenzie, R.A., Major and Mrs. Sieverweight, Major W. B. Thomson, Captain R. S. Armstrong, Capt. C. S. Thomson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Harris. For **ADEN**.—Mr. N. Pila.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Nov. 26, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 11 13-16d.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11 1/2d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11 15-16d. to 2s. 0d. Docts.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	50 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	6200 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	5 per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 30 pm.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1850 dis.
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New 420 Shares (Rs. 87-1-4)	Rs. 7 dis.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	70 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	50 per cent. pm.
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	Rs. 1725 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Colaba Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 640 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1010 per share old par
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	8 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicea Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 98
" " Sicea Rs. Loan 1832-33	" 98
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	" 94 1/2
" " " 1842-43	" 94 1/2
" " " 1851-55	" 108 1/2
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	" 113
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	" 113

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10 1/2
Spanish Dollars	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106 1/2
Sycee Silver	
Gold Leaf 97 touch	per Tola. 16 1/2
Gold Bars, English	16 9-16
Ditto Pekin	16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 10s. to £1. 15s. 3d. Seeds, 17s. 6d. to £1.  
To London—Cotton, £2 to £2. 5s.; Seeds, £1. 5s. to £1. 10s.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, R. D., asst. mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, is transfd. in the same capacity to Agra. No. 2,371A, dated Nov. 13.  
BARR, Lieut. D. W. K., Bombay staff corps, asst. for boundary settlements in Bhopal, to offic. as 3rd asst. agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, in the room of Lieut. C. W. Burton, transd. to Rajpootana. No. 1,589, Nov. 11.  
BATTEN.—In modification of the notification in this dept., No. 1,741A, dated Sept. 24 last, it is notified that Mr. H. G. Batten assumed charge of the office of dep. coll. of Ghurwal on Sept. 16. No. 2,305A.  
BATTIE, R. E., civil engr., Goruckpore district, is transfd. to the Jaloun dist., which he joined on Oct. 12. No. 4,682, dated Allahabad, Nov. 11.  
BENTINCK, Baron J., to be an extra asst. comr. in Oude, in room of McMahon. Nov. 11.  
BRADSHAW, Lieut. O. M., district supt. of police, Nagpore, rejoined from priv. leave, and assumed charge of his duties from Mr. D. G. Proby, asst. district supt., on Nov. 8. The unexpired portion of Lieut. Bradshaw's leave cancelled at his own request. No. 540.  
BUTLER.—With reference to notification No. 2,338, dated Oct. 6, Mr. M. Butler, overseer, 1st grade, joined the East Ganges Canal on Sept. 11. No. 2,529i.  
CAFFERTY, P., exec. engr., 5th div., Grand Trunk Road, returned on Oct. 22 from the 3 months' privilege leave granted to him in notification No. 512A, dated July 6, and resumed charge of the div. No. 4,632.  
CAVAGNARI, Lieut. P. L. N., offic. dep. comr., Kohat, having reported his return to duty on Oct. 20, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him in Punjab Gazette order No. 2,386, dated Aug. 7, is hereby cancelled.  
COELLO, E. A., accont., 4th grade, is transfd. from central office of account, Bengal, to Upper Assam div. as divisional accont. No. 371, Nov. 10.  
CROME, T., asst. engr., 1st grade, joined Major Searle in charge of the Nuddea investigation, Nov. 2. No. 114.  
DAVIES, Lieut. col. F. J., local exec. engr., 1st grade, late Burdwan (Local Road) div., is transd. to the Imperial P.W. estab., with effect from Nov. 1. No. 372.  
DUFF—BURROWS.—The following arrangements are made in the police dept., Nagpore, in consequence of the return from leave to Europe of Mr. Higgins, dist. supt., 3rd class:—Mr. J. C. Duff, officg. dist. supt., 3rd class, to revert to his substantive appt. as dist. supt., 4th class. Lieut. R. W. E. Burrows, officg. dist. supt., 4th class, to revert to his substantive appt. as dist. supt., 5th class. Dated Nagpore, Nov. 9.  
FARMER, Lieut. G. L. M'L., 60th rifles, to be aide-de-camp upon the personal staff of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, v. Wilson, who resigns and vacates his appointment. No. 1,582A, Nov. 1.  
FRENCH—TROTTER.—Mr. G. H. French to be an asst. supt. of police, Backergunge. Lieut. W. F. Trotter to be an asst. supt. of police, Kamroop. Nov. 10.  
GREGOR, A. C., controller of the money order office, Calcutta, resigned his appointment Aug. 27.  
GREY.—The services of Ensign L. J. H. Grey, of H.M.'s 3rd regt., officg. aide-de-camp to the Lieut. gov., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the military dept., from this date (inclusive). Nov. 1.  
HAMILTON, R. H., asst. dist. supt. of police, reported his return from sick leave to Europe, Nov. 5. No. 530.  
HARDY, W. S., tempy. supervisor, 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Eastern Jumna Canal, to the Ganges Supplementary Canal, survey. division. No. 2,512i, dated Allahabad, Nov. 11.  
HOPKINSON, Capt. W., to be sub registrar of assurances of the sub dist. of Hazareebaugh, having its head-quarters at the Sudder station of the district of Hazareebaugh. Nov. 16.  
HUTCHINSON, Lieut. col. A. R. E., polit. agent at Gwalior, assu. charge of his office Oct. 24 from Capt. Mayne. No. 2,194.  
JONES, H. L., dist. supt. of police, Sylhet, having returned to India on Oct. 27, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of Aug. 25, 1868, is cane. Mr. Jones to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Nuddea, dur. abs., on deputation, of Giles. Nov. 15.  
LAING, Rev. M., officg. chaplain of Jullundhnur, to offic. as chaplain of Kussowlee dur. abs. of Rev. C. Toussaint. No. 3,273, Nov. 11.  
LANE, W., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mynpoorie, is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of that dist. No. 1,26A, Nov. 11.  
LEMAISTRE.—With ref. to Govt. of India notification No. 301, dated Nov. 18, Mr. E. Lo Maistre, overseer, 1st grade, is posted to the 3rd circle, N.W.P. Dated Allahabad, Nov. 6. Mr. Le Maistre is posted to the 3rd circle, N.W.P. No. 4,582, Nov. 6.  
McMAHON, W. O. B., extra asst. comr. in Oudh, to be asst. comr. of the 3rd grade in that province, in room of Lieut. Battye on other duty. No. 2,198, Nov. 11.

**MAITLAND**, Lieut. F. H., 4th hussars, officg. boundary settlement officer in Bundelcund, to offic. as asst. for boundary settlements in Bhopal, in room of Lieut. Barr. Nov. 11.

**MASTERS**, J., officg. dist. supt. of police, Kamroop, having ret. to duty on Nov. 6, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 8th idem, and of which he availed himself on Sept. 16 last, is cancelled.

**NEDHAM**, W. A., app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Baitool, assu. charge of the duties from Mr. Marriott, asst. dist. supt., on Nov. 1. No. 534.

**NEILL**, Lindsay, asst. comnr., assu. charge of the office of secy., municipal committee, Nagpore, on Nov. 6. No. 537. Mr. Neill, asst. comnr., retransf. from Chanda to Nagpore, assu. charge of his duties on Nov. 6. No. 536.

**ORTLEY**, D. G., asst. engr., 3rd grade, P.W., Mooltan div., having passed the examination prescribed, is prom. to asst. engr., 2nd grade, with effect from Oct. 27, 1868. No. 4,999.

**PEARS**, J. M., asst. mag. and coll. of Cawnpore, is appd. to offic. as cantonment mag. of that station, in addition to his other duties, during Capt. Sanderson's absence on leave. No. 706A, Nov. 11.

**PERRAIN**, G. J., civil engr., having reported his arrival at Madras, is posted to Mysore, and will be placed on the estab. of the P.W. dept. as an asst. engr., 3rd grade, with effect from the date of joining his appointment. Nov. 11.

**PRINSEP**, J. H., officg. mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie, is appd. to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Furruckabad, with effect from date on which he may receive charge from Mr. Brand Sapte. No. 125A, Nov. 11.

**PRIOR**, F., extra asst. comr., transfd. to the Chanda dist., assumed charge of his duties Nov. 2. No. 535.

**ROBERTSON**, F. R., asst. engr., 3rd grade, attached to Barrackpore div., having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to 2nd grade, with effect from Oct. 28. No. 379.

**ROGERS**, Capt. B., supt., Govt. school of industry and Thuggee jail at Jubbulpore, also assumed charge of the Central jail at that station from Dr. Price, civil surgeon, Nov. 6. No. 533.

**ROTTENBERG**—**MAY**.—Mr. L. Rottenberg and Mr. J. May have been appd. on the tempy. estab. of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, with rank of supervisors of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Ravee Bridge div. Messrs. Rottenberg and May joined their appts. Sept. 1. No. 1,896.

**RULE**, E., received charge of the office of dep. acct. gen., British Burmah, from Kiernander, Oct. 18.

**RUSSELL**.—The officg. chief comr. is pleased to invest Mr. A. M. Russell, whilst officg. as dep. comr. of Balakhat, with magtl. powers. No. 532.

**SHEELS**, Inspector, is appd. to the charge of the Shahjehanpore police, during the absence of Lieut. Ryves. Nov. 11.

**SMITH**, Major W., is reappd. to office of cantonment mag. of Benares, with effect from Aug. 25 last. No. 700A.

**TOVER**, Major J. T., exec. engr., Cawnpore div., P.W., returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him July 13 last, on Oct. 23, the unexpired portion of the leave, viz., 11 days, is hereby cancelled. No. 4,619.

**TROWARD**, T., C.S., whose services have been placed at disposal of this Govt., is posted as an asst. to the Rohilcund div., and is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, and with those of an asst. coll. No. 2,380A, Nov.

**TULLOH**, R. H., asst. engr., 3rd grade, P.W., having passed the examination prescribed, is prom. to the 2nd grade, P.W., with effect from July 15. No. 4,948.

**WALTER**, Capt. C. K. M., political agent for the Eastern States in Rajpootana, made over charge of his office to Capt. Blair on Oct. 21. No. 2,196.

**WARD**, Capt. H. C. E., offic. dep. comr., Nursingpore, is invested with powers. Dated Nagpore, Nov. 1. No. 516. Capt. Ward is transferred from Nursingpore to Saugor. Nov. 6.

**WHITE**.—The undermentioned officer is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, as described in sect. 22 of Act XXV. of 1861:—Mr. J. White, asst. mag. and coll. of Bijnour, as a special case, and subject to the result of the next exam. of junior officers; No. 715A, Nov. 13. Mr. White is invested with the powers of a dep. coll. for the trial of suits. No. 1,165A.

**WOOD**—**WARD**—**LUGARD**.—The officg. chief comr. is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers described in sect. 445A, Act VIII. of 1869:—Major J. C. Wood, dep. comr., Mundla; Capt. H. C. E. Ward, offic. dep. comr., Saugor; Capt. H. I. Lugard, offic. dep. comr., Nursingpore. No. 538, Nov. 1.

**YEATMAN**, C., is appd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police at Bareilly, during Mr. Knyvett's abs. on leave. Mr. Yeatman's appt. to offic. as district supt. at Shahjehanpore is cancelled. Nov. 11.

## POSTINGS OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

**Nov. 16.**—No. 378.—The following assistant engineers of the 3rd grade are posted to the divisions specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. C. Thompson, Sylhet division.

Mr. W. B. Christie, Bhaugulpore division.

Mr. J. M. Campion, Dum-Dum division.

**No. 4,685.**—The undermentioned covenanted assistant engineers of the 3rd grade reported their arrival at Allahabad on Oct. 20, and were posted as follows:—

Messrs. W. Atkins and T. H. Thornhill, to the irrigation branch.

Mr. W. G. Bligh, to the Cawnpore division, public works, which he joined on the 26th idem.

Mr. C. J. Lockwood, to the Saharanpore division, public works, which he joined on the 28th idem.

## MILITARY.

**ANSTRUTHER**, Capt. R. D., 106th foot, to be station staff officer, Landour Convalescent Depot, v. Rind, to England. Dated Oct. 27.

**BARNET**—**ROSS**.—The underment. officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to rank of capt. from dates specified:—Lieuts. C. St. J. B. Barnett and A. G. Ross. No. 1,094, Nov. 4.

**BARROW**, Cornet S. D., from offic. 1st squad. subalt., on probation, 13th Bengal cav., to be 2nd squad. subalt., on probation, 10th Bengal cav., v. Saunders, resigned. Dated Oct. 22.

**CODRINGTON**.—Huzara detach. order No. 474A, dated Sept. 30, is confd., appg. Capt. E. C. Codrington, wing officer 5th Goorkha regt., to be detachment staff officer to the troops in Agrore. No. 376, Nov. 5.

**ELLIS**, Lieut. W. V., of the 36th foot, 1st wing subalt. 19th (Punjab) regt. N.I., is admitted to Bengal staff corps, from Oct. 21, 1868. No. 1,114.

**GREY**, Ensign L. J. H., of H.M.'s 3rd Buffs, offic. A.D.C. to Hon. the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, services are replaced at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. with effect from Nov. 1 inclusive. No. 1,117.

**HALLETT**, Ens. J. D., 101st foot, qrmr. 40th (Shahjehanpore) regt. N.I., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, from July 28, 1868, with rank as lieut. Nos. 1,085 and 1,086.

**HEYWOOD**, Lieut. J. M., of the R.E., services are placed at disposal of P.W. dept. No. 1,101, Nov. 11.

**MOSS**, Local Lieut. col. P. A., 6th foot, to be comdt. Meerut convalescent depot, with effect from Nov. 10, when Col. Blackall will rejoin his battn., on its being transf. to another presy.

**O'CALLAGHAN**—**HAWKES**—**CHURCHILL**.—The underment. officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from dates after their respective names:—Ens. now Lieut. J. W. O'Callaghan, of the 11th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 36th (The Barcilly) regt. N.I.; Sept. 7, 1868. Ens. R. T. Hawkes, of the 7th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 35th (The Mynpoorie) regt. N.I.; Sept. 24, 1868. Lieut. G. F. Churchill, of the 106th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 1st Goorkha regt.; Oct. 5, 1868. The underment. officers will rank as lieuts. in the above corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—Ens. J. W. O'Callaghan, Sept. 7, 1868; Ensign R. T. Hawkes, Sept. 24, 1868. No. 1,090.

**PRATT**.—Punjab Frontier Force.—2nd Sikh Inf.—Capt. H. M. Pratt, adjt., 4th Sikh inf., and officg. wing officer, 6th Punjab inf., to be wing officer, v. Capt. S. Beckett. Capt. Pratt will offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer of the 2nd Sikh inf. dur. sick leave to Europe of Major Bracken. No. 1,099.

**PRINSEP**, Capt. A. H., late 4th Bengal Eur. light cav., recently ret. from furl., is directed to do duty with the 13th Bengal cav. at Lucknow. Nov.

**SEAGRAM**, Capt. A. (30th N.I.), staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, v. Campbell, officg. 2nd in comd. Dated Oct. 30.

**SHORT**, Major J. R. G. G., officg. dep. comr., Dera Ghazi Khan, is transf. to Multan, on being relieved by Capt. Sandeman. No. 3,319, Nov. 11.

**WALTERS**.—The name of Capt. J. S. Walters, of the Bengal staff corps, is removed from the list of the Bengal army, with effect from Nov. 8, and that officer will receive half-pay pension of his rank. No. 1,100.

**WARD**, Lieut. col. inf., is perm. to retire from the service on the pension of his rank from Nov. 27. No. 1,116.

**WILLIAMSON**.—The undermentd. officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from date specified:—Cornet H. S. Williamson, 5th lancers, 2nd squad. subalt., 5th Bengal cav. Sept. 21, 1868. Cornet Williamson will rank as lieut.

**WILSON**.—In supersession of the general order in this dept., dated April 23, No. 117, the following notification is issued:—Lieut. F. A. Wilson, R.A., A.D.C. to the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, to offic. as adjt. of the Deoleo irregular force. No. 322, Nov. 11.

**WRIGHT**, Lieut. col. T., Bengal staff corps, is prom. to rank of col. by brev. from Sept. 5. No. 1,108.

## PROMOTION AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

(From the *Gazette of India*, Nov. 20, 1869.)

The following promotion and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

## Promotion.—General List, Infantry.

**CROHAN**, Lieut. F. W., to be capt., in room of Capt. J. S. Walters (staff corps), cadre of late 28th N.I., removed from the service, to rank from Nov. 8 last.

## Alterations of Rank.—General List, Infantry.

**DARLEY**, Capt. F. A. D. (lieut. in staff corps), in room of Capt. W. Hopkinson, whose rank has been altered, to rank from Aug. 13 last.

**DRAKE**, Capt. T. H. T., in room of Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) F. A. Darley, whose rank has been altered, to rank from Aug. 17 last.

**HANNA**, Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) H. B., in room of Capt. T. H. T. Drake, whose rank has been altered, to rank from Aug. 25 last.

**HOPKINSON**, Capt. W., in room of Capt. W. F. Tucker, whose rank has been altered, to rank from July 16 last.

**PLOWDEN**, Capt. T. J. C., in room of Capt. C. W. Riggs, 101st foot (late general list, infantry), whose services have been dispensed with, to rank from June 12 last.

**REID**, Capt. G. D., in room of Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) H. B. Hanna, whose rank has been altered, to rank from Oct. 2 last.

**SALKELD**, Capt. R. H., in room of Capt. T. J. C. Plowden, whose rank has been altered, to rank from June 22 last.

**STEEL**, Capt. J. N., in room of Capt. G. D. Reid, whose rank has been altered, to rank from Oct. 16 last.

**TUCKER**, Capt. W. F., in room of Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, whose rank has been altered, to rank from July 5 last.

**WELCHMAN**, Capt. A. J. T., in room of Capt. R. H. Salkeld, whose rank has been altered, to rank from June 29 last.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

**No. 1,110.**—H.E. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Howrah, Three Companies.

To be Captains.—Messrs. E. Healy, W. Comrie, and C. H. Denham.

To be Lieutenants.—Messrs. R. Pearce, G. Provis, and W. McPherson.  
To be Ensigns.—Messrs. E. W. Hart, S. Young, and H. Hunter.  
The appointment of the above officers is subject to their passing an examination in drill.

## INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY.

*Head Qrs., Bujane, Nov. 9.*—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to approval by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

Lieut. W. G. R. Herd, 95th foot, to be instructor of musketry, v. Sperrin, deceased, with effect from Dec. 1, 1868.

Lieut. G. D. Michell, 2nd batt. 19th foot, to be instructor of musketry, v. Hornsby, appointed a probationer for the staff corps; dated Sept. 28.

Lieut. G. G. Peterkin, 45th foot, to be instructor of musketry, v. Goad, appointed a probationer for the staff corps; dated Aug. 23.

Lieut. J. Pratt, 2nd batt. 1st foot, to be instructor of musketry, v. Roberts, promoted, with effect from Jan. 2.

## MEDICAL.

ALLEN, Surg. maj. F. F., 2nd Goorkha regt., is app. to charge of civil med. duties of Deyrah, with effect from Oct. 21. No. 2,403A.

JONES, Surg. J., in civil med. charge of Simla, is app. to med. charge of head qrs. staff and establishments remaining at the station, in add. to his other duties, with effect from the date of departure of Bradshaw, on duty.

MACKENZIE.—With ref. to the notification issued by the Govt. of Bengal, dated Oct. 26, the services of asst. surg. F. M. Mackenzie, officg. house surg. of the Medical College Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the C. in C. No. 1,106.

SILLIANT, Superdy. surg. F. S., of the Indian med. dept., is brought on the estab. of surgs. to fill an existing vacancy. Nov.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## JUDGES OF HIGH COURTS LEAVE RULES.

Nov. 10, No. 2,360.—Read.—Endorsement from the Home Department, No. 1,518, dated the 14th ult., forwarding for consideration and orders a copy of a letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, inquiring if "civilian judges of high courts can elect to abide by the old civil leave rules in force before the promulgation of the new rules?"

Resolved.—Premising that the question of the Government of the North-Western Provinces appears to refer to leave on medical certificate, the Governor General in Council observes that, from the rules and minute referred to, it is clear that covenanted civil servants who were judges of high courts on Aug. 7 may take leave on medical certificate under the old rules for covenanted civil servants generally.

## FREE HOMEWARD PASSAGES (MILITARY).

No. 1,109.—All officers serving in the Bengal and Madras as well as Bombay presidencies who may be entitled to a free passage, or officers ordered to England on duty or on medical certificate during the troopship season, viz., between October 1 and March 1, and who may be entitled to a passage at the expense of the State, are to proceed to Bombay for transport in one of her Majesty's troopships.

The only circumstances under which such officers will hereafter, between these dates, be permitted to proceed to England otherwise than by her Majesty's troopships, are—

1. When ordered to accompany troops round the Cape.
2. When a medical certificate may declare a passage overland to be positively dangerous to health, and a long sea voyage essentially necessary.
3. When a presidency medical board certificate may in like manner declare that an immediate change to England is urgently necessary, and that the case will not admit of delay until a passage in one of the troopships can be provided.
4. When suffering or recovering from a disease of a contagious nature which a presidency medical board certificate may declare as not admissible on board a troopship.
5. When the officer commanding at Bombay certifies that a passage cannot be provided in any of her Majesty's troopships during the current season, and that the officer's services are not required, or are not available for duty on other vessels taken up for the conveyance of troops to England.

Officers thus proceeding to Bombay in view of being provided with a passage in one of her Majesty's troopships will be allowed a free passage by rail for themselves and for their families.

This order cancels G.G.O. No. 926, dated Sept. 26, 1867; and in future officers who may be allowed to embark where they please under the authority of medical opinion, as laid down in paragraph 2, or who may go home on duty at seasons of the year when troopships do not ply, will be allowed, in lieu of the rates marginally noted [for a field officer, Rs. 1,700; captain, Rs. 1,400; subaltern, Rs. 1,200], the actual cost of a single passage to England by ship or steamer, the same to be drawn in a contingent bill, accompanied by ship agent's acknowledgment that necessary accommodation has been secured. A free passage by rail for themselves and their families to the port of embarkation will also be allowed.

MUNICIPAL.—The following gentlemen have been appointed municipal commissioners for the town of Jamalpore:—Messrs. W. Rouse, R. Heenan, C. Chambers, and N. St. L. Carter, and the Rev. J. C. Love. The officiating chief commissioner is pleased to approve of the election of the undermentioned gentlemen as members of the Nagpore municipal committee:—Messrs. G. Law and J. J. McBride.

DISBANDMENT IN THE ARTILLERY.—The Eurasian battery of artillery has been ordered to be disbanded without delay. The officers and men will be disposed of under orders that will be communicated to the general

officer commanding the Eastern Frontier District. The ordnance equipment, arms, &c., will be made over to the ordnance department, and the elephants to the commissariat department at once (November, 1869).

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on Oct. 4:—Cornets L. G. Munday and E. E. Lushington and Private W. Musgrave, 11th hussars. The following assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed in the lower standard on the date specified:—Mr. H. Joll, Patna Burakur division; Oct. 4. Mr. W. H. Johnson, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Dalhousie division, has passed the examination in Hindoostanee, according to the departmental standard prescribed in Government of India's circular No. 62, of July 4, 1867. Mr. H. Gwyther, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Central India, has passed the departmental examination in Hindoostanee.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) T. A. Carey, Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 23. Major H. P. Williams, Bengal staff corps, paymaster, Sirhind circle, Umballa; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 23. Major T. Staples, Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, Punjab; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 23. Major B. T. Stafford, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 22nd (Punjab) regiment of native infantry; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 23. Asst. surg. J. W. Johnston, M.D., medical department; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 4. Capt. A. H. Prinsop, late 4th European L.C.; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 16. Mr. J. Higgins, district superintendent of police, reported his return from sick leave to Europe Oct. 27. The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. col. J. Crofton, R.E., at Bombay, Oct. 30. Capt. R. G. Sandeman, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Dera Ghazee Khan district, Punjab, at Bombay, Oct. 30. Lieut. J. Hill, R.E., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, at Bombay, Oct. 30. Assistant surgeon J. O. Shaw, medical department, at Bombay, Oct. 30. Major J. B. Cox, Bengal staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, at Fort William, Nov. 13. Apothecary W. B. Grassby, subordinate medical department, at Fort William, Nov. 13. Apothecary J. Law, of the subordinate medical department, at Fort William, Nov. 13. Lieut. H. S. Moules, of the general list, infantry, at Fort William, Nov. 15. Major J. B. Cox, of the Bengal staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, is allowed an extension of leave to Nov. 13 last, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from furlough to Europe.

CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following gentlemen obtained leave of absence in November:—Mr. R. Irvine, district superintendent of police, Dinagepore, for nineteen days, to enable him to appear before the standing medical committee at the Presidency. Mr. H. B. Goad, district superintendent of police at Cawnpore, for three months, on medical certificate, in extension. Mr. R. Knyvett, district superintendent of police, Bareilly, for one month, on medical certificate, with effect from Sept. 14. Rev. A. W. R. Quilau, officiating chaplain of Howrah, privilege leave for two months, from Nov. 16. Capt. C. S. Thomason, R.E., executive engineer, on special duty, one month's preparatory leave, from Nov. 20. Capt. R. G. Sandeman, officiating deputy commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, having reported his return from leave to Europe, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in G.O. No. 242 of 1869 is hereby cancelled. Capt. Sandeman is allowed the usual leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment. Major F. G. Stewart, district superintendent of police, Raepore, has privilege leave for two months, from February 1, 1870. Mr. F. E. Rose, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Delhi division, is allowed privilege leave for three months from Nov. 1. Mr. A. Adams, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Peshawar division, is allowed one month's privilege leave from Oct. 27. Mr. E. W. Garbett, extra assistant commissioner, Multan, has six months' leave of absence, without pay, with effect from Dec. 1. Col. Drummond, R.E., consulting engineer, railway department, has not availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in notification No. 494 of July 21. The Rev. C. Toussaint, chaplain of Kussowlie, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from Nov. 1. Asst. surg. A. Taylor, civil surgeon, Amritsar, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence in extension of the leave granted him Sept. 1.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe, and leave of absence, on medical certificate, in November, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major Hankin, commanding 4th Bengal cavalry, for two years. Surgeon H. R. Oswald, attached to Mysore Commission, has leave for fifteen days, from Oct. 15, to Madras, preparatory to obtaining final certificate to Europe. Capt. and Local Major T. Osborn, 11th foot (1st battalion) to Calcutta, from Oct. 15 to Dec. 10, on private affairs, in extension. Asst. surg. G. W. Barroll, to Bombay for one month, from Oct. 18. Lieut. T. F. Carlyon, 14th foot (1st battalion), to England for eight months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. W. C. Ralston, 21st foot (2nd battalion), to England for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. E. L. H. Kyle, 45th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. W. D. Bond, 58th foot, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. J. R. Crane, 60th foot (2nd battalion), to Bombay for one month from date of departure. Capt. C. M. Boswell, 10th foot, to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops, should his services be required. Capt. M. McN. Rind, 107th foot, to England, overland. Lieut. col. G. C. Hankin, commanding 4th Bengal cavalry, to Calcutta, from Oct. 25 to Nov. 22. Lieut. R. Eardley-Willmott, adjt. 14th Bengal cav., to remain at Simla, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, in extension. Capt. J. Hopkins, doing duty 36th N.I., to Allahabad, on private affairs, from Nov. 1 to April 30, 1870. Lieut. A. H. Bagge, of the royal engineers, executive engineer, Bundelcund Canals, department of public works, North-Western Provinces, for two years, embarking at Bombay.



Lieut. col. H. A. Cockburn, infantry, deputy paymaster, Sirhind circle, furlough for two years. Lieut. col. F. J. Davies, infantry, executive engineer, Burdwan division, P.W.D., two years, private affairs. Capt. W. Winson, Bengal staff corps, commandant 18th (the Alipore) regt. N.I., two years, private affairs. Capt. D. C. Brock, 1st batt. 1st foot, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Ensign P. M. M. Shaw, 1st batt. 8th foot, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Col. G. Rigaud, 2nd batt. 60th foot, to port of embarkation for one month from Nov. 15, in extension, and thence to England. Lieut. C. F. Massey, 92nd foot, 2nd wing subaltern 23rd N.I., to Calcutta, from July 14, 1869, to Jan. 14, 1870, to study the native languages: this cancels the leave granted to this officer by G.O.C.C. of July 10 last. Col. W. P. Hampton, commanding 2nd N.I., to remain at Simla from Nov. 8, 1869, to Feb. 8, 1870, in extension. The leave granted by the Resident at Hyderabad to Lieut. J. G. Proudfoot, wing subaltern and officiating adjutant, 4th infantry, Hyderabad contingent, from Sept. 30 to Oct. 15, in extension, is confirmed. Ens. F. R. Begbie, 2nd wing subaltern, 1st Sikh infantry, on probation, is granted leave of absence, under the rules of 1868, from Oct. 15, 1869, to Jan. 31, 1870, to visit Mooltan and study the native languages. The leave of absence to visit the Almorah Hills, granted to Lieut. col. E. S. Jackson, infantry, 2nd class assistant, stud department, in G.O. No. 448 of April 21, and No. 497 of May 3, is extended from Oct. 14 to Nov. 20 on the same account.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

AUSTIN, W. P., asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language. BARLOW, R. W., acting judge of court of small causes, Tellicherry, assumed charge of the court from Mr. J. Cameron on Nov. 9. BELL, Rev. A. C., M.A., asst. chaplain, Church of Scotland, reported his return to the presidency on Nov. 7. Rev. A. C. Bell to be chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Madras. Nov. 16. BIRD, C. A., asst. to coll. and mag. of district of Tanjore, is invested with powers of a mag. Nov. 16. CAMERON, J., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, during employment of Mr. H. Sewell on other duty. Nov. 16. CAMPBELL, R. P., mag. of police, resumed his duties in the town police court on Nov. 12. JONES, A. M., tahsildar of the Pulni Taluq. in district of Madura, to be sub registrar of assurances of Pulni. Nov. 16. MACDOUGALL, Capt. J., Madras staff corps, to act as cantonment mag. at Bellary, during absence of Capt. G. H. Oakes on leave. Nov. 16. MACGREGOR, A. M., dep. coll. and mag. of 1st class, to be posted to Coimbatore district for general duties. Nov. 16. THORNHILL, G., acting coll. and mag. of Madras district, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. C. S. Crole, acting sub coll., on Nov. 8. WELDON, Capt. T., mag. of Royapettah police court, resumed charge of the court from Mr. R. P. Campbell on Nov. 12.

### JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Under the provisions of Sect. 81 of Act XIII. of 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to institute prosecutions under the said Act, for offences committed in the districts set opposite to their respective names:—

Lieut. G. H. Tillard, acting supt. of police, Trichinopoly.  
Mr. H. S. Ross, acting asst. supt. of police, 1st class, Godavery.  
Mr. C. Powell, acting asst. supt. of police, 1st class, Nellore.  
Mr. W. J. A. Sullivan, acting asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, Kurnool.  
Mr. J. G. B. Brockman, prob. asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, Bellary.  
Capt. E. M. Mason, acting asst. supt. of police, 1st class, Cuddapah.  
Mr. J. E. Boyd, acting asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, Salem.  
Col. C. A. Denison, president of the municipal commission for the town of Madras, resumed charge of the office from Maj. W. S. Drever, on 8th inst.

### MILITARY.

BALDWIN, Major A. T., staff corps, to be officg. wing officer 11th N.I., to join on arrival. Oct. 27.  
CHOLMELEY, Col. M., removed from officg. comdt. 33rd N.I., to join his appt. in 19th regt., with effect from date of being relieved by Col. A. N. Rich. October 27.  
CHURCH.—The appt. in G.O.G. Aug. 13 last, No. 275, of Capt. T. R. Church, of the staff corps, to act as supt. and agent for army clothing, is without prejudice to his appt. as acting adjt. of the Madras volunteer guards.  
CLARK.—Adverting to G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay, No. 738 of 1869, placing the services of Lieut. (brevet capt.) J. D. Clark, late of the land transport train, Abyssinian field force, at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George, the services of that officer are placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.  
DANIEL, Col. J., 2nd in command and wing officer 16th N.I., is apptd. to officg. comdt. 5th N.I., v. Pulley, not joined. Oct. 28.  
FENWICK—STODDARD.—Ensign G. C. Fenwick, 24th foot, to act as asst. instructor of musketry to the batt., v. Lieut. Raintorth. Lieut. col. T. H. Stoddard, 5th N.I., to offic. as comdt. Nov. 8.  
GARDNER, Capt. F., 5th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt., until further orders, v. Doria, on furl. GEORGES, Major T. C. (Europe), removed from wing officer 7th N.I. to wing officer 11th N.I. Oct. 27. [officer. Nov. 8.  
MARTYR, Lieut. col. J. S., 5th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in command, and wing PAXTON, Lieut. col. G., removed from officg. comdt. 19th N.I., to officg. comdt. 39th N.I., with effect from the date of being relieved in command of 19th N.I. by Lieut. col. Cholmeley, on duty. Oct. 27.

RICHMOND, Capt. J. A., officg. adjt. 11th N.I., to be station staff officer from Oct. 18, v. Lieut. Whyte, relieved at his own request.  
SAUNDERS, Lieut. col. E. A., removed from officg. wing officer 7th N.I., to wing officer 7th N.I. Oct. 27.  
SAUNDERS, Capt. A. W. O., dist. insp. of musketry, is directed to take comd. of the details proc. to Rangoon, per steamer *Punjab*. Nov. 8.  
SCOTT, Col. F. H., staff corps, to do gen. duty at Madras, under orders of officer comdg. centre div. Oct. 27.  
SHAW, Lieut. and Qrmer. A. J., 28th N.I., to offic. as adjt. from Oct. 16, without prejudice to his own duties, v. McGoun, m.c.  
SHEPPARD, Lieut. C. H., officg. qrmer. 11th N.I., is apptd. 2nd wing subalt. 36th N.I., v. Lieut. Alexander, but to continue to offic. as qrmer. 11th N.I. Nov. 8.  
SINGH, Lieut. G. H., 2nd battn. 10th foot, to act as asst. inst. of musketry for the ensuing annual course (confirmed). Nov. 6.  
STEELE, Col. A. L., 2nd N.I., to have comd. of the garrison of Waltair and Vizagapatam, v. Brig. gen. MacDonell, on gen. leave, from Oct. 10.  
STEER, Capt. C. B., to act as comdt. until further orders, without prejudice to his appt., v. Capt. Allardice, on other duty. Nov. 8.  
THORPE, Lieut. T. E., is removed from attached 27th N.I. to attached 28th N.I., to join. Nov. 6.  
WALKER, Lieut. R., R.H.A., ceded districts, to act as adjt. R.A., ceded dists., from date of departure of Lieut. G. B. Macdonnell, on m.c., until arrival of Lieut. Brereton, R.A.  
WARD—CHATTERTON—BYASS.—The foll. proms. are made in the staff corps, subject to H.M.'s approval:—To be capt. from the dates specified against their names, having completed 12 years' service: Lieuts. J. Ward and T. D. Chatterton, Nov. 4; Lieut. L. B. Byass, Nov. 5. No. 375.  
WHITE, Col. J., staff corps, to do gen. duty at Bangalore, under orders of officer comdg. Mysore div. Oct. 27.

### POSTINGS.

Head Quarters, Madras, Nov. 1.—The following postings are ordered:—  
Capt. W. P. Dickin, from 2nd wing subaltern, 6th N.I., to 1st wing subaltern, 6th N.I.  
Capt. F. B. Bone, from attached 21st N.I., to 2nd wing subaltern, 6th N.I.  
Lieut. M. H. Wratishaw, from attached 22nd N.I., to 1st wing subaltern, 22nd N.I.  
Capt. R. C. Badd, from 2nd wing subaltern, 14th N.I., to 1st wing subaltern, 14th N.I.  
Capt. K. F. Stevenson, from attached 14th N.I., to 2nd wing subaltern, 14th N.I.

### PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Nov. 16.—No. 374.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
40th N.I.—Lieut. W. M. Lane (capt. in staff corps), to be capt. from May 3 last, v. Higginson, retired.  
4th N.I.—Major W. J. Jones (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieut. col.; Capt. C. T. Harkness (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. C. Mackenzie (capt. in staff corps) to be capt., from Aug. 11 last, v. Gordon, retired.  
23rd L.I.—Major J. F. Stoddard (lieut. col. in staff corps) to be lieut. col.; Capt. (brevet major) W. H. A. Buttler to be major, and Lieut. P. A. Van Homrigh (capt. in staff corps) to be capt., from Aug. 14 last, v. Jones, promoted and removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.  
44th N.I.—Major E. J. Lawder (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. C. Phillips (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be major; and Lieut. T. Lowndes (capt. in staff corps), to be capt. from Aug. 14.—Stoddard, promoted and removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of inf.  
30th N.I.—Major F. N. Smith (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. E. White (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be major; and Lieut. E. H. R. Chambers (capt. in staff corps), to be capt., from Aug. 11.—Lawder, promoted and removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of infantry.  
19th N.I.—Major (brev. lieut. col.) A. N. H. Lynch, to be lieut. col.; Capt. H. H. Firth (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be major; and Lieut. N. D. Robertson, capt. in staff corps, to be capt., from Aug. 11.—Smith, promoted and removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of infantry.

### MEDICAL.

CROKER, Asst. surg. A., from doing duty royal art., St. Thomas's Mount, to A batty. 23rd brig. royal art.; to join at Thayetmyo by the steamer of Nov. 6.  
HACKETT, Asst. surg. A. L., from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., ceded dist., to right wing. 31st light inf. Oct. 28.  
TRIBE, Surg. major E. S., garrison surg., Bellary, to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, during abs. on furl. m.c., of Dep. insp. gen. R. H. Rennick. No. 374, Nov. 16.  
WALTER.—The prom. of Surg. G. W. Walter to the rank of surg. major, in G.O.G. Nov. 9, No. 366, will have effect from Oct. 12.  
WILLIAMSON, Asst. surg. J., will be considered as having offic. as supt. of the jail at Kurnool, from April 4 to 23.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HOLIDAY LEAVES.

Fort St. George, Nov. 9.—No. 367.—The following resolution published in Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 2 last, by the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated Jan. 7 last, No. 160, is published in G.O., in supercession of G.O.G., March 13, 1866, No. 100:—

"In modification of previous orders on the subject, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to rule that, when an officer's leave or time for joining an appointment to which no substitute or acting officer has been ap-

pointed, expires on a holiday, or any day which falls within a recess or a holiday of more than one day's duration, and takes charge of his duties on the forenoon of the first working day following such recess or holiday, he shall be treated in regard to his allowances as if he had taken charge on the day on which his leave expired."

**ARRIVAL OF ARTILLERY BATTERIES.**—The A and C batteries 9th brigade royal artillery are brought on the strength of the Madras establishment from Nov. 1, the date of their arrival at Bombay from England, per troop ship *Euphrates*.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned officers have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindostani language on Oct. 27:—Lieut. H. J. L. Turnbull, royal artillery, and Ens. F. C. Maltby, 2nd battalion 10th foot. Capt. V. E. Law, cavalry general list, passed the higher standard examination in the Persian language at Madras on Nov. 1.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence on medical certificate, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. J. B. Keith, 1st battalion 1st foot, in continuation, for three months, to Neilgherries. Capt. H. B. Pulleine, 2nd battalion 24th foot, from Sept. 24 to Oct. 23, to enable him to join. Capt. V. E. Law, cavalry general list, from Nov. 10, for six months, to Madras. Col. C. Mackenzie, c.b., staff corps, doing general duty at Madras, for six months, from Nov. 4, to Neilgherries, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. A. Gib, staff corps, assistant adjutant general, Southern district, for one month, on private affairs. Capt. G. Gilmour, 21st fusiliers, 2nd battalion, to England. Major H. de R. Pigott, 19th foot, 2nd battalion, from Nov. 4 to Dec. 15, to Calicut, on private affairs. Lieut. G. B. Macdonell, R.A., 20th brigade, for two months, from date of departure. Lieut. col. R. O'Connell, R.A., 14th brigade, to England; unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. T. R. Ardagh, deputy commissioner of ordnance, in extension, from Oct. 20 to April 30. Col. P. W. Bond, royal (Madras) artillery, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from Oct. 1, 1869, to Oct. 16, 1870.

**CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations, under the rules of 1868:—Mr. J. D. Sim, C.S.I., first member of the board of revenue, extension of leave to the end of March, 1870. Mr. C. W. Reade, collector and magistrate of South Arcot, one month's privilege leave. Mr. J. B. Jones, assistant collector of North Arcot, one month's leave. Mr. J. B. Pennington, sub collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevely, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Lieut. C. J. B. Harris, assistant superintendent of police, Salem district, for two months, in extension of the leave under the new regulations granted to him in the *Gazette* of Oct. 5. Lieut. and assistant commissary F. Graham, assistant engineer of the second grade, three months' cumulative privilege leave. Mr. V. M. Fernandez, sub engineer of the third grade, three months' cumulative privilege leave. Mr. F. A. Bance, sub engineer of the third grade, one month's privilege leave. The privilege leave for six weeks granted by the Right Rev. the Bishop to the Rev. W. M. S. Babington, B.A., acting chaplain of Trichinopoly, in the *Gazette* of Oct. 12, is extended to two months. Mr. A. J. Coelho, district munsif of Buntwal, in the zillah of Mangalore, for one month, in extension of the leave granted him under date Oct. 21. Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. W. Frager, inspector of police, South Malabar, for two months.

## Bombay.

### MILITARY.

**MONTGOMERY—BLYTH.**—The following order is confd., dated Oct. 9:—By the officer comdg. wing 2nd Queen's, Bombay, apptg. Ensign Montgomery to act as adjt., and Lieut. Blyth as quartermaster to the wing, with effect from the 8th idem. No. 1,055.

### ADJUSTMENTS OF RANK, &c.

No. 793.—The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre 17th regt. N.I.—Capt. S. A. Smith, staff corps, to have the position of capt. from March 8, 1868, v. Cumming, retired.

Capt. J. Ducat, staff corps, to have the position of capt. from Sept. 16, 1868, v. Hayward, deceased.

Major (capt. in staff corps) H. Vaughan to have the position of major from March 1, v. Reynolds, promoted and removed, in succession to Beale, deceased.

Infantry.—Major (capt. in staff corps) H. Vaughan, cadre 17th regt. N.I., to have the position of lieut. col. from Aug. 2, in succession to Anderson, deceased.

Cadre 17th regt. N.I.—Capt. C. M. Ducat, staff corps, to have the position of major from Aug. 2, v. Vaughan, promoted and removed.

Cadre 29th regt. N.I.—Capt. J. Jopp, staff corps, to have the position of capt. from July 13, v. Phillips, retired.

General List Inf.—Capt. J. W. Garlick, 106th foot, to have the position of capt., from March 1, v. Boulton, cadre 31st N.I., promoted.

Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) A. Wood, to have the position of capt., from Aug. 2, v. Macleod, cadre 31st N.I., promoted.

Capt. J. Ketchen to rank as capt. from Aug. 2, v. Castell, cadre 4th regiment N.I., promoted.

Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) F. W. Bean, to have the position of capt., from Aug. 24, v. Newton, cadre 11th regt. N.I., deceased.

Lieut. A. H. Wodehouse, to be capt. from Oct. 31, v. Williams, cadre 80th N.I., promoted.

Lieut. P. H. Greig, to be capt. from Oct. 31, v. Wallace, cadre 2nd grenadier N.I., promoted.

### MEDICAL.

**PETERS—ROBERTS—COLSON—MACKURY.**—The undermtd. med. officers, recently arrived from England, brought on the strength of the estab. from Nov. 1, are placed on gen. duty at the stations specified opposite their respective names:—Asst. surg. C. T. Peters, m.b., gen. duty, Bombay; Asst. surg. H. P. Roberts, m.b., gen. duty, Bombay; Asst. surg. E. Colson, m.b., gen. duty, Poona; Asst. surg. C. W. Mackury, gen. duty, Sind, order dated Nov. 12. Asst. surg. Colson will travel by rail, and Asst. surg. Mackury by steamer, at the public expense. No. 1,046.

Ross, Surg. C. G. H., is app. to med. charge of 4th regt., N.I., v. Miller, to Europe. No. 1,063, Nov. 17.

**THORP, Surg. R. C., m.d.,** received charge of the civil jail and police hospitals, and registrarship of marriages at Ahmednuggur, on Nov. 8, after office hours, from Riddell.

**CONSULAR AGENTS.**—The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, (financial department) intimates to the Madras authorities that there appears to be no sufficient reason to exempt Consular agents in Madras from the rule fixing the age of fifty-five years as the limit of service.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES (CIVIL).**—Capt. G. F. Birdwood, acting first assistant district superintendent of police, and Mr. H. Scannell, acting second assistant district superintendent of police, Khandaish, have passed the examination prescribed by Government notification of July 8, 1868. Lieut. M. F. Coussmaker and Mr. G. Dobbie, assistants superintendent revenue survey, Mysore, and Lieut. G. Coussmaker, assistant superintendent revenue survey, Southern Maratha Country, have passed an examination in Canarese according to the higher standard.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to the confirmation of H.E. the C. in C. in India:—Major R. R. Gillespie, 106th foot, to England by the overland route, on medical certificate. This officer is available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjt. gen., horse guards. Cornet H. F. Berkeley, 3rd hussars, from Nov. 9 to 29, in extension, to remain at Agra, on medical certificate. Lieut. L. L. A. Wise, 1st battalion 8th foot, from Nov. 14 to Dec. 14, in extension, to remain at Poorundhur, on medical certificate. Ens. N. P. Dunne, 1st battalion 21st foot, from Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, to proceed to Ghizree, on medical certificate. The following officers have obtained leave to England by the overland route, on medical certificate:—Lieut. C. Cunningham, R.E.; Ensign N. Vibart, 1st battalion 6th foot; Capt. J. R. Crane, 2nd battalion 60th foot; Lieut. G. Smith, 85th foot; Lieut. H. G. Bowen, 88th foot; Capt. W. Fleming, 95th foot; Lieut. J. S. Mordaunt and Qmr. S. S. Elson, 109th foot. These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjutant-general, Horse-guards. Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. J. Sinclair, 16th brigade R.A., for thirty days from date of departure, to the sea coast, on medical certificate. Lieut. C. R. Walker, 1st battalion 21st foot, from Nov. 13 to Dec. 1, in extension, to remain at Ghizree, on medical certificate.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**BAILEY**—At Agra, Nov. 15, wife of William Bailey, of Leicester, son.  
**BOWRING**—At Bangalore, Nov. 13, wife of L. B. Bowring, Chief Comr. of Mysore and Coorg, son. [regt., son.]

**BRISCOE**—At Cawnpore, Nov. 6, wife of Capt. E. T. Briscoe, H.M.'s 14th  
**BURTON**—At Matara, Ceylon, Nov. 14, wife of W. Burton, of the Public Works Department, daughter. [son.]

**CULLEN**—At Hoshungabad, C.P., Nov. 16, wife of Dr. P. Cullen, civil surg.,  
**DAVENPORT**—At Bellary, Nov. 6, wife of Staff serg. C. Davenport, son.

**DOVER**—At Calcutta, Nov. 11, wife of L. W. Dover, daughter.  
**DRAKE**—At Tuticorin, Nov. 16, wife of Mr. Conolly Pakenham Drake,

grandson of the late Commander Hugh Drake, R.N., son.

**DUTTON**—At Nynee Tal, Nov. 19, the Hon. Mrs. C. Dutton, daughter.  
**GILLESPIE**—At Belgaum, Oct. 28, wife of M. F. Gillespie (not F. Gillespie), son. [staff corps, daughter.]

**HERBERT**—At Baghdad, Sept. 30, wife of Lieut. col. C. Herbert, Bengal  
**IRVINE**—At Bombay, Nov. 16, wife of J. H. Irvine, H.M.'s Mint, son.

**JACKSON**—At Sealkote, Dec. 31, wife of Lieut. col. C. Jackson, H.M.'s Indian army, daughter.  
**JACKSON**—At Calcutta, Nov. 18, wife of E. Jackson, son.

**JOHNSTONE**—At Nowgong, Bundelcund, Nov. 9, wife of M. F. Johnstone, supervisor D.P.W., daughter. [m.d., son.]

**KIRKPATRICK**—At Bangalore, Nov. 16, wife of Surg. major J. Kirkpatrick,  
**KING**—At Ramkistopore-house, Howrah, Nov. 9, Mrs. J. King, son.

**LILLY**—At Bolarum, Nov. 16, wife of Major A. C. Lilly, 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, son.

**MASTER**—At Agra, Nov. 19, wife of E. J. C. Master, H.M.'s I.C. department, son. [37th Bengal N.I., daughter.]

**MONTRIOU**—At Bhaugulpore, Nov. 20, wife of Capt. Montriou, adjt.  
**MORRIS**—At Mazang, Nov. 19, wife of A. F. Morris, son.

**MURPHY**—At Mirzapore, Nov. 19, wife of J. P. Murphy, inspector of police, N.W.P., daughter. [sariat department, son.]

**OWENS**—At Roorkee, Oct. 27, wife of Conductor C. Owens, army commissary,  
**RITCHIE**—At Meerut, Nov. 14, wife of W. J. Ritchie, D.P.W., daughter.

**ROGERS**—At Calcutta, Nov. 18, wife of P. B. Rogers, son. [son.]

**RUNDALL**—At Dowleswaram, Nov. 9, wife of J. W. Rundall, exec. engr.,  
**ROSS**—At Lahore, Nov. 3, wife of D. Ross, Punjab and Delhi Railways, daughter.

**STAINFORTH**—At Murree, Nov. 7, wife of Capt. G. B. Stainforth, 4th Sikh inf., daughter.

STEPHENS.—At Mooltan, Nov. 12, wife of J. Stephens, son.  
 THOMAS.—At Calcutta, Nov. 21, wife of J. P. Thomas, son.  
 TRESTRAIL.—At Byculia, Nov. 20, wife of Surg. major Trestrail, son.

## MARRIAGES.

BROWN—MOTTLEY.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Nov. 15, F. R. Brown, asst. superint. Government telegraph, to Flora, daughter of Dr. C. Mottley, late surg. major 9th Bengal L.C.  
 CLAYTON—CARLAND.—At Howrah, Nov. 15, C. Clayton, E.I.R., Allahabad, to Rachel, daughter of J. Cartland, sen., of Howrah.  
 DALGLEISH—PATERSON.—At St. John's Church, Calcutta, Nov. 15, E. Dalgleish, Tirhoot, to Jennie G., daughter of the late A. Paterson, M.D., of Bahia, Brazil.  
 DUNCAN—MCMICKING.—At the Baptist Chapel, Serampore, Nov. 18, William Duncan to Rachel McMicking.  
 GLOVER—HARDY.—At Bareilly, Nov. 9, Mr. C. Glover, conductor, ordnance department, to Mary A., widow of the late W. Hardy, inspector of police.  
 HUTCHINSON—ROSS.—At Lahore, Nov. 18, J. B. Hutchinson, lieut. Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., Goordaspore, to Annie, daughter of Lieut. col. H. Ross, superint. engr., Allahabad, N.W.P.  
 JACOB—SELBY.—At St. Mary's Church, Poona, Nov. 19, S. L. Jacob, R.E., to Elizabeth P., daughter of the late Hon. H. C. Selby, Queen's Advocate, Ceylon.  
 MACGREGOR—MACFARLANE.—At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, Nov. 17, W. MacGregor, Tirhoot, to Jessie J., daughter of the late A. Macfarlane.  
 MIGNON—KENNETT.—At St. Paul's, Matheran, Nov. 23, Capt. M. J. J. Mignon, Bombay staff corps, youngest son of the late Col. R. Mignon, 1st Bombay fusiliers (now H.M.'s 103rd regt.), to Isabella M. L., daughter of the late Capt. C. L. Kennett, H.M.'s 41st regt.  
 MORRIS—ROWLATT.—At Nagpore, Nov. 14, Lieut. F. B. Morris, asst. comr., to Juliet, daughter of the Rev. J. C. Rowlatt.  
 SANTENAC—SAXBY.—At St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, Nov. 15, Mons. H. T. Santenac to Mrs. M. Saxby.

## DEATHS.

BRIDE.—At Sukkur, Nov. 17, Margaret, infant daughter of Mr. J. H. Bride clerk in the Traffic Agent's office, Indus Steam Flotilla.  
 CHATTERTON.—At Madras, Nov. 18, wife of Fred. B. Chatterton, jun., aged 23. [Henry Cowley.  
 COWLEY.—At Deesa, Nov. 16, Jessie M. M., infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Drake.—At Tuticorin, Nov. 20, Conolly Pakenham, infant son of C. P. Drake.  
 FARMER.—At Mhow, Nov. 7, infant son of Surg. W. L. Farmer, 95th regt.  
 HENNESSY.—At Yeatmal, Nov. 15, George A., son of the late Lieut. A. C. Hennessy, 14 Bengal cav. (Jat horse).  
 HUMBLE.—At Chunar, Nov. 17, Jane, daughter of E. B. Humble, C.E., E.I.R., Mogul Serai, aged 4.  
 JONES.—At Calcutta, Nov. 13, W. B. Jones, overseer, P.W.D., aged 27.  
 KELSO.—At Silchar Cachar, Oct. 21, J. B. Kelso, tea planter.  
 MOORE.—On board the *Newcastle*, on his voyage to India, Oct. 3, G. Moore, M.R.C.S., late resident surgeon of the General Dispensary, Birmingham, and son of the late Brig. gen. G. Moore, col. 59th B.N.I.  
 NUNDY.—At Calcutta, Oct. 30, Rev. K. M. Nundy.  
 NUNDY.—At Taljhari, Priscilla, wife of the Rev. K. M. Nundy.  
 OWENS.—At Roorkee, Nov. 19, Maria, wife of Conductor C. Owens, army commissariat department, aged 23.  
 OWENS.—At Roorkee, Nov. 18, Charles H., infant son of Conductor Chas. and Maria Owens, army commissariat department.  
 SHERIDAN.—At Allahabad, Nov. 11, Lieut. C. Sheridan, V.E., deputy commissary of ordnance, aged 67. [aged 3.  
 STEPHENS.—At Mooltan, Nov. 12, Millicent A., daughter of J. Stephens.  
 THOMAS.—At Suez, Sept. 30, James V., son of Luke Thomas, aged 22.  
 WYATT.—At Rawul Pindie, Nov. 7, Mona, wife of Brigadier gen. Wyatt.

## Official Papers.

## THE OVERLAND TROOP SERVICE.

Revised instructions for troops passing through Egypt by the Overland service are published in supersession of the rules promulgated with Adjutant-General's Circular No. 81, dated Nov. 8, 1867.

The general officer superintending embarkations at Bombay will call for a certificate from officers commanding regiments and detachments proceeding in her Majesty's troopships, that the regulations regarding the packing, size, fittings, markings, &c., &c., of the baggage of the troops have been carefully attended to.

As affecting the movements of officers in particular, we give the subjoined extracts from the "instructions" prepared with the view of facilitating the passage of the troops through Egypt:—

SUEZ.—As the disembarkation of both troops and baggage at Suez depends on the arrival at Alexandria of H.M.'s troopship, no fixed day can be named for their landing; but in other respects all detailed arrangements for Alexandria will hold equally good at Suez.

The troops and families will disembark on the afternoon of the day succeeding that of the landing of the "heavy" and "cabin" baggage; and they will proceed by railway through Egypt, in two divisions, of strength, as nearly equal as possible, and by separate trains, at one hour's interval. Companies or detachments should not be broken up when it can be avoided.

The first division to be under the command of the second senior officer on board. The second, or head-quarter division, is to be under the officer commanding the troops.

A supply of 200 waterproof coats, and 200 waterproof caps, each fitted with a strong becket for hanging up, will be kept on board for the use of the troops embarking in the two vessels, to be employed between the United Kingdom and Alexandria. They will be placed in charge of the paymaster of the ship, and, when issued by him for use by the troops, the value of any which may be lost—namely, 10s. a coat, and 2s. 2d. a cap—is to be paid to the paymaster of the ship by the officer commanding the troops who may be on board. The military commanding officer is held responsible that they are returned to the paymaster before disembarkation.

Every man, woman, and child over five years of age will be supplied, before leaving the ship, with a ration, consisting of half a pound of cooked preserved meat, and half a pound of biscuit, for consumption on the journey through Egypt; and each child under five years of age will be supplied, before leaving the ship, with a quarter of a pound of fresh bread. Commanding officers should have returns prepared for the numbers of men, women, and children requiring to be supplied with the ration and fresh bread, and should see that each person has the ration in possession before landing from the vessel.

The order of disembarkation at Suez will be similar to that observed at Alexandria, with the following exceptions:—1. The whole of the men, women, and children of the first division will leave the ship's side at the same time, namely, about two P.M., and the whole of the second or head-quarter division an hour later. 2. On the arrival of the small steamers with married families or troops at Suez, they are not to disembark until the receipt of an order to do so from the deputy assistant quartermaster general.

The "light" baggage, which means a carpet-bag or small hand portmanteau, a basket, with rugs or cloak, for each individual officer or lady is to be carried into the carriages by the railway porters.

It should be clearly explained to the troops that the railway porters are at the termini of Alexandria and Suez for the purpose of conveying their "light" baggage from the railway platform to the steamers, and that no remuneration is to be given to them or is expected by them.

The officers to be fairly distributed to look after the men in transit through Egypt, whether the officers belong to the same corps as the men or not.

The officer in command of the troops will, on arrival at port of disembarkation in Egypt, be furnished with a form of "transit return," in duplicate, and will, on re-embarkation, make over the same, duly filled in, to the officer of the quartermaster-general's department for transmission to head-quarters.

On arrival at port of disembarkation in Egypt the officer commanding troops will furnish the deputy quartermaster-general, or his assistant, with the following returns, in duplicate, viz.:—1st. A detailed return, War-office Form, No. 753. 2nd. Disembarkation Return, War-office Forms No. 724, 725, or 726. 3rd. Return of children of non-commissioned officers and rank and file on board H.M.'s Indian troopship. 4th. Return, in triplicate, of the officers' wives and children. 5th. Return of weight and measurement of baggage on board H.M.'s Indian troopship.

This return should show the total weight and measurement of the baggage on board, and should, when practicable, be countersigned by the quartermaster or other officer who has seen it weighed or measured in this country or in India. The total quantity of baggage belonging to the several detachments on board to be given in one line, that of the regiment on board being shown separately.

The military commanding officer on board, on arrival at Alexandria or at Suez, is to furnish the officer of the quartermaster-general's department in Egypt with a nominal list, in duplicate, according to a form which will be supplied, of all officers' wives and families for whom conveyance across the Isthmus of Suez is required. The expenses of their railway transit through Egypt are chargeable against the officers, who will pay all such expenses before landing in England, or in India, to the paymaster of the ship in which the voyage is completed.

The charges for the messing of their families on board ship are also to be paid by the officers for each separate half of the voyage to the paymasters of the ships before landing. Officers embarked must be careful to comply with the instructions contained in clause 24, Army Circulars, 1868, and see that their messing certificates are properly signed by the commander or paymaster of the ships before landing.

Charges for loss or damage to stores or mess utensils on board H.M.'s Indian troopship are to be settled as shown at paragraph 1,274, Queen's Regulations. In case of wilful damage being committed by officers, a special report of the circumstances is to be made by the officer in command of the troops to the quartermaster-general at head-quarters through the officer superintending the disembarkation of the troops.

DIVORCE CASE.—The *Mofussilite* remarks that the divorce suit of Colonel Gordon v. Mrs. Gordon and Lord William Hay was disposed of by the Commissioner on the 19th Nov.—a decree *nisi*, with costs against Lord William Hay.

THE OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—The report of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company (Limited) has been issued for the half-year ending 30th June last. The revenue account gives the gross earnings as £10,930. 15s. 8d., and the gross expenditure £9,619. 13s. 2d. The capital paid up amounts to £1,591,930. 16s. 5d., and the total expenditure has been £472,631. 9s. 5d., leaving a balance in hand, in cash and stores, on the 30th June, of £1,119,308. 7s. The progress made in the new works has been satisfactory, and the locomotive superintendent reports the rolling stock generally to be in good and efficient condition. An arrangement has been made with the East Indian Railway Company to carry 16,000 tons of materials, to Benares, and the lines for the junction with that railway at Cawnpore and for crossing the Ramganga out of Bareilly have been settled.

## Home.

### MR. HAYWARD'S TRAVELS.

At the Royal Geographical Society's meeting on Dec. 13 Mr. Hayward's account of his visit to Eastern Turkistan was read and illustrated by maps and sketches forwarded from India. Mr. Hayward left Leh Sept. 29, and proceeded by the Chang Chenmo Pass, 18,839 feet high, to Shadula, in lat. N. 36 deg. 21m. 11s., long E. 78 deg. 18m., 360 miles from Leh, the frontier fort of Eastern Turkistan, 14,745 feet high, which is divided from the dominions of the Maharajah of Kashmir by the Karakorum range. Mr. Shaw had, unknown to Mr. Hayward, arrived a few days before. The travellers were detained while a messenger was sent forward to obtain permission for them to enter the country. The opportunity was taken to explore the sources of the Yarkand Daria, beyond the Khirgiz Pass, 17,095 feet high. From this a view of the Eastern Kuen Luen peaks was obtained, 90 miles away; the course of the river was traced and positions proved. A new pass, called the Yangi Pass, over the Kuen Luen, was observed, and described as practicable for horses, and easily made practicable for carriages, and even for guns. It is at present exposed to the depredations of robbers from Hunza Nagyr, which render it insecure and little used. Twenty days were spent in this exploration, and 300 miles of mountain districts explored. One peak rising to 28,278 feet was observed from a spur of Kuen Luen Mountains. The source of the Yarkand River, in lat. 35 deg. 37 min. 34 sec. N., lon. 77 deg. 50 min. E., was reached on December 8. At a height of 16,654 feet above the sea the cold experienced was intense. The thermometer the following morning showed the mercury to have sunk to a level with the bulb, or 18 deg. below zero. Having returned to Shadula, he found that permission had come for his advance to Yarkand, and started on December the 18th to reach that place by the Sanju Pass. Mr. Hayward described the Khirgizes, the Bedouins of Turkistan, from whom he experienced kindness and hospitality, as throughout the country seems to have been the case. From Shadula yaks were provided, on which the travellers crossed the Sanju Pass. The Turhi villages present a comfortable appearance. The country is well cultivated, and the people well to do. The dress, &c., of the different classes was carefully described. Slaves are still owned by some; but the former slave trade at Yarkand has been suppressed by Yakoob Kushbegi. Between Sanju and Yarcand a sandy steppe was crossed, the commencement of a desert called Tahlā Makān Desert, stretching to the east, towards the Gobi Desert. Strange legends of former cities, now buried in the sand, were related by the Panja Bashi. Yarkand was entered on December 27. It is described as a parallelogram of two miles by one and a-half, containing 40,000 houses, 120 mosques, and 120,000 inhabitants. It is defended by mud walls forty-five feet high, with bastions, and an outlying fort. The ruler of Yarkand, Muhammed Yakoob (Kushbegi), "Atali Ghazee" of Eastern Turkistan, was at his camp near Kashgar. The Governor of the city, "a well-informed, pleasant, well-read man," received Mr. Hayward with much courtesy. A house was assigned him, and plentiful supplies furnished him; but he was not allowed, except on visits to the Governor, to leave the courtyard of his house during the two months he remained in Yarkand.

February 24th, Mr. Hayward proceeded to Kashgar, which is a strong town of 60,000 to 70,000 people, the central point of all the Central Asia roads. The next day he was received by the ruler, who by his bravery and military talents has raised himself to the chief authority over Eastern Turkistan. His character and abilities impressed Mr. Hayward so much, that he says, were Central Asia undisturbed by foreign pressure, he would be another Zenghis Khan. He received the traveller kindly, and spoke of his desire for visits from Englishmen, who had hitherto been prevented from visiting his country by the Bokhara tragedy. He also alluded to the death of Adolph Schlagintweit, but did not mention that he had himself killed Hullee Khan, the murderer of Schlagintweit, two years ago. Mr. Hayward remained a month in Kashgar, vainly hoping to get permission to proceed to the Pamir Steppe, but was obliged to abandon the attempt. The position of Kashgar was fixed by him at

City	...	...	39 deg. 19m. 37s. N. lat.
Fort	...	...	39 deg. 23m. 9s. N. lat.

and 76 deg. 10m. E. long., at an elevation of 4,165 feet. He concluded by some account of the revolt against the Chinese dominion, which, after lasting a hundred years, was overthrown in 1863; after which the present ruler, with his Uzbek troops, defeated the Tunganis, and successively made himself master of the different places, and is now master of the country. But his tenure is precarious, and his fear of assassination causes him to change his apartment every hour during the night.—In the ensuing discussion, the president stated that, so far from Russia regarding our commercial entrance into Eastern Turkistan with jealousy, the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff had both assured Mr. Forsyth that so long as the Atali Ghazee confined himself to the country south of the Tian Shan Russia would not interfere with Eastern Turkistan.—The president also pointed out that Mr. Hayward's discoveries had confirmed A. von Humboldt's theory as to the salient points of the mountain

systems of Central Asia. Mr. Hayward was about starting to explore the Pamir Steppe, by way of Ghilghit.—Sir H. Rawlinson mentioned that he was enabled to state that the Indian Government were about to arrange with the Maharajah of Kashmir to send officers to survey the routes to the frontier of Turkistan; and intended afterwards to enter into negotiations with the Atali Ghazee for the same purpose, as to the routes in his dominions. It is understood that Russia has not recognised the Atali Ghazee, regarding him as a rebel against the empire of China—an ally of Russia.

## Miscellaneous.

**A RUMOUR.**—General Ramsay will probably succeed Colonel Fyche as Chief Commissioner in Burmah.

**INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.**—The next examination of candidates for appointments as assistant-surgeons in her Majesty's Indian medical service will be held at Chelsea Hospital on the 7th of February next.

**RUSSIAN TRADE VIA SUEZ.**—It is said that a Russian line of steamers from the Black Sea to Bombay, *via* the Suez Canal, is about to be established, with contracts already made by one house at Moscow to ship 4,000 bales of cotton per week.

**INDIAN TRAMWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).**—At the meeting on Monday of the Indian Tramway Company (Limited) a resolution was passed in favour of the undertaking being wound up voluntarily, for the purpose of forming two new companies, one to take over the Carnatic lines guaranteed by the Indian Government, and the other the Pondicherry lines, relative to which negotiations are pending with the French Government.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for £387,500 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were, to Calcutta £287,500, and to Madras £100,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, viz., at 1s. 11d. on Calcutta and Madras. Tenders on those presidencies at 1s. 11½d. received about 7 per cent., above that price in full. These results show that the demand for remittance to the East is a little in excess of that noticed on the last occasion.

**THE LATE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK.**—It is announced by the committee of shareholders of the late Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), that an arrangement has been made under which the Agra Bank (Limited) have agreed to take over the interest of shareholders in the surplus assets of the former institution at the rate of £4. 15s. per share, by an immediate cash payment. The arrangement will be open for the acceptance of shareholders resident in Europe up to and including the 31st inst.

**THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**—A circular has been issued from the guarantee department of the European Assurance Society, stating that the board have passed a resolution in accordance with the opinion expressed at the general meeting of shareholders held on the 18th ult., to the effect that the sum of £10,000 should be forthwith set apart as a special fund to meet guarantee claims as they may accrue, and that the sum shall be annually increased till it reaches the amount of £50,000.

**THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.**—It will be gratifying to many of our readers to learn that the Duchess of Argyll has so far improved that there are hopes of her recovery. Dr. Radcliff, of London, who accompanied Sir James Simpson to Inverary on Thursday, left the Castle on Saturday morning, and passed through Greenock that afternoon on his return to London. The Duke of Sutherland and a younger brother of the Duchess also took their departure from Inverary on Saturday, and passed through Greenock in the afternoon.—*Scotsman*.

**SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The Scinde Railway Company directors report that the gross receipts during the half-year ending 30th June last amounted to £43,000. 16s. 6d., and the working expenses to £28,193. 5s., leaving a net revenue of £14,808. 1s. 6d. The reports as to the Flotilla and the Punjab and Delhi lines are satisfactory. With regard to the proposed Indus Valley Railway required to connect the upper and lower portions of the company's line, and to unite the whole of the company's system in one continuous railway, the Secretary of State for India in Council had decided that that railway should be constructed by the direct agency of Government. The directors regretted this decision, as they were convinced that the early completion of the Indus Valley Railway as a through line was essential to the complete success of the sections already constructed.

**THE SUEZ CANAL.**—An official report on the Suez Canal has just been presented to the Admiralty by the hydrographer, from which we quote the following extracts:—"For five miles in the worst parts of Lake Timsah constant dredging, we are told, will be required until means are found to keep the banks solid enough to prevent the water communicating. . . . Thirty-five miles of the Canal is subject to sand-drifting. . . . The constant ebb and flow of the water between the Lake and the Canal carrying large quantities of sand with it, is constantly altering the depth of water. . . . The debris banks here, like those in Lake Ballah, are not adhesive enough to keep the silt from running into the channel. . . . With a flood tide



a great quantity of silt pours into the Canal from the sandbank on the east side of the entrance. . . . On twenty-one and a-half miles of the Canal there is either dredging or embanking work going on. From this it may be gathered that there must be a constant fight maintained with the natural causes ever working to fill up what M. de Lesseps has so scientifically excavated, and that an enormous amount of work remains still to be done before the Canal can be considered fit for brisk and continuous traffic. The paddle-wheel steamer *Peru*, in going at eight knots through the Canal, is described as producing an excessive commotion in the water of a character highly dangerous to the banks, and as swamping small boats by the wave she made; and screw-steamers going from four to six knots an hour are mentioned as all that can be safely counted on until the Canal is enlarged and its banks secured. The inevitable delays that must needs occur from vessels having to pass each other so cautiously are also adverted to; and the danger of one ship alone blocking up the passage of the Canal is thus described:—‘In the tidal part near Suez, if a vessel is passing through with a following tide, and the bow touches either bank, there will be great danger of her swinging across the Canal.’ It is to be feared, therefore, that the rumours we have heard of the Suez Canal being virtually only in its infancy, are but too well founded. That the day will come when the Peninsular and Oriental Company will be permitted to send their mail steamers at nearly full speed through the Canal is probable enough, and a great advantage it will be to them to be enabled to do so. But many years must elapse before this desirable end is arrived at, and in the meantime the great company must be content to disembark its mails and passengers at Alexandria and Suez. With regard to the conveyance of passengers and mails the Suez Canal will, we learn, be of no assistance to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Even if the evident risk of steamers sticking in the Canal were obviated, the much greater rapidity of transit across the Isthmus by the railway would commend itself too forcibly to the Postmaster-General and to the public to be ignored by the company. The mail steamers will still have to go to Alexandria to take on board and to disembark the mails and the impatient passengers; such, at least, is the present impression of the company. Possibly at some future time it may be feasible for vessels to steam through the Canal at ten knots an hour, in which case it would hardly be worth while disembarking the mails and passengers at all in Egypt.”

DR. LEITNER'S EXPERIENCES.—At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society Dr. Leitner gave some further details of his visit to Dardistan in 1866, especially referring to the Shina race. He briefly touched upon the main outlines of his journey, mentioning that his experience had modified his views as to the inconvenience resulting from the rarification of the air at high altitudes, inasmuch as he and his companions had surmounted passes of 18,000 feet without experiencing any of the usual effects. Although the Dards were at war with the Maharajah of Kashmir, and the towns apparently deserted, he was able to assemble, by sending round a drummer, 150 to a feast, and continued on most friendly terms with them during his abode in Ghilghit. The vocabularies and grammars of the hitherto unwritten Dardoo dialects which he has collected show a probably parental Aryan type. It is to be much regretted that the refusal of the India-office to grant an extension of leave to Dr. Leitner will compel his return to India within a fortnight, and almost deprive him of the opportunity of arranging and comparing these hitherto unknown languages. The Indian Government does not seem desirous of encouraging acquaintance with Central Asia. A traveller desirous of penetrating by Ghilghit to the Pamir Steppe had recently been refused mules. Several interesting particulars of the customs among the Chilas Ghilghites and other Dards were mentioned, which are alien to Mahomedan and Hindu ideas. The place and privileges accorded to women, who receive the visits of their husband's friends without any suspicion—the custom of courtship, the use of wine, the fondness for dogs—all seem to point to an independent origin of religion and manners. The value set upon dogs was illustrated by the fact that two men-slaves were given as the price of a good hound. The Sooni ruler of Chitral not merely sold his subjects, but his own mother, as a slave, and when asked how he could sell her whose breasts had suckled him, pointed to a cow, and said that she gave him milk constantly, yet he would sell her! and when a Moolah, who was to be sold, threatened him with vengeance for selling a minister of the Word of God, he replied that everybody sold the Koran—why, therefore, should he not sell the expounder of it. Dr. Leitner stated that the Kafirs were certainly fairer than the Kashmiris, but his experience hardly bore out the statement of their being exceptionally fair with blue eyes and light hair. West of Balti the general type of face approximated more to the European. He could discover no religion or rites among them, save that once a year each deposited a stone on a cairn, situated on a high mountain. He found a species of caste division among the Shinas, but the different castes intermarry and eat together. He narrated a curious Shina legend of a Shinari, who fell in with a company of one-eyed demons, and was a witness of a demoniacal wedding. A very numerous and interested assembly listened with marked approval; and in reply to various questions, Dr. Leitner further stated that he had not remarked any megalithic or Druidic remains. The countries were traversed by him rather

with a view to linguistic and philological discoveries. The houses were meanly constructed; the food evinced a rough skill in cookery; every Dard family seemed to possess a cavern, the secret of which was known only to them, and they thus had plentiful supplies of food, which they shared with him, while the Maharajah's sepoys were starving. Strong opinions were expressed as to the refusal of extension of leave to Dr. Leitner, and a resolution was unanimously passed calling upon the Government to take measures to aid and encourage travellers to visit these little-known regions of Central Asia. Dr. Leitner altogether denied the statement quoted from the *Invalide Russe*, that he had visited Herat or taken part in the battle of Samarcand.

## India Office.

Dec. 20, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. Jas. Hair (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. F. S. Child, and A. M. Ritchie (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. J. Jardine, and C. Chambers (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major R. H. Wall, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. L. Haliman, Staff Corps; Surg. T. J. Williams;

Lieut. col. C. Bradley, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. J. S. Carstairs, 2 mo.; Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. E. P. Down, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. H. Western, Engrs., 1 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. C. W. Willoughby, Cav., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. E. G. Birch, H. Le P. Wynne, A. J. Elliot, J. S. Campbell, W. E. Bryan (Uncov.), C. Platts (Uncov.), and Dr. G. W. Leitner (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. W. Ramsay, H. E. Jacomb, G. W. Anderson, and J. Jardine.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. G. Campbell, Inf.; Sub conductor W. Powell;

Lieut. col. C. T. Stewart, Engrs.; Surg. T. P. Wright.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. J. G. Gibbs; Major W. G. Morris, Cav.; Asst. surg. J. M. Houston.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major J. Miles, Staff Corps; Capt. J. S. Iredell, Staff Corps; Major W. H. Mason, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### MARRIAGES.

MACKENZIE—Amelia Isabella Margery, eldest daughter of Lieut. col John Robert Mackenzie, H.M.'s 106th Light Infantry, at Inverness, N.B., aged 17, Dec. 6.

RIDDELL—STEPHEN.—James Riddell, Upper Assam, India, to Harriet A., daughter of the late William Stephen, Montreal, Canada, at Alder Lodge, Edinburgh, Dec. 15.

BIDLEY—WALLER.—William Ridley, C.E., Kurnool, Madras, to Mary L., daughter of R. J. Waller, Esq., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Dec. 14.

ROOKE—PAYNE.—Capt. Cresswell K. C. Rooke, The Royal Regiment, son of B. P. Rooke, M.D., Honorary Physician to the Queen, and late Director general Medical Department, Bombay Presidency, to Mary, daughter of W. M. Payne, Esq., at St. Saviour's Church, South Hampstead, Dec. 15.

WARDEN—HOPKINS.—Capt. F. Warden, 106th Bombay Light Infantry, to Sarah, daughter of the late Henry Hopkins, Esq., at Kensington, Nov. 23.

WESTERN—ATKINSON.—Lieut. James H. Western, Royal (Bengal) Engrs., to Caroline S., daughter of the late Guy Atkinson, Esq., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Dublin, Dec. 14.

### DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—John Colin Campbell, Esq., late of Mysore, younger son of the late Neil Campbell, Esq., Glendarnel, at Marlborough-house, Bournemouth, Dec. 15.

GRAY—Ophelia M. M., wife of Lieut. colonel Gray, Bombay Staff Corps, at Brighton, aged 35, Dec. 16.

FRANK—LEA.—Donald Simon, eldest son of the late John Fraser, Esq., Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., to Florence, second daughter of the late J. Farr Lea, Esq., at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, by the Rev. J. P. Gell, Vicar, Dec. 11.

PUGHE—James G. Pughe, Esq., Bengal Opium Agency, at Montreux, on the Lake of Geneva, aged 45, Dec. 4.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13. Medusa, Madras; Blackwell, Madras.—14. Wellington, Coconada; Britania, Tuticorin; Susan A. Blaisdell, Bassein; C. G. Horton, Bassein; City of Tanjore, Calcutta; Nimroud, Madras; Hartfell, Bombay.—15. Howard, Madras.—16. Romania, Madras; Rowena, Rangoon.—17. Rooparell, Calcutta; John Allen, Madras; Simla, Calcutta.—19. Copenhagen, Madras; British Nation, Calcutta; Camelot, Tuticorin; Mathilde Athelin, Coconada; Ava, Coconada; Shooting Star, Colombo; John O'Gaunt, Calcutta; Glenmonarch, Akyab; Marion, Calcutta; Susan Pardew, Ceylon.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 14. Wild Carlew, Bankok; Dunphail Castle, Madras.—15. Jessie Isabel, Madras.—17. John Rennie, Calcutta (put back); Knight Bachelor, Calcutta; William Ritsen, Kurrachee.—19. Chatham, Kurrachee.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Poonah, Dec. 18.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. Tollemache, Mr. J. F. Russell. For MALTA.—Mrs. Brandreth and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Rev. Mr. Dearden. From SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. V. Reid. Per str. Massilia, Dec. 26.—From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Allardyce, Mr. H. C. Forde, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. C. Winter, Col. and Mrs. P. Alexander, Mr. J. J. Campbell, Mr. A. D. Conyngnam, Mr. G. Atkinson, Rev. W. Johnson, Mrs. M. Harris, Mr. McMichael.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## DECEMBER 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. New, Capt. J. G. Campbell, Mr. A. D. Carlisle, and Miss Sacton.  
MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Dickie, Mr. H. J. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Hare and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow, Mrs. Waite, and Mr. J. F. Campbell.  
SUZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Birch.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Davison, Mr. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Champion, Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow, and Capt. Hodges.  
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Vanderzee and infant.  
SUZ to MADRAS.—Mr. Onslow, and Mr. F. M. Onslow.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Lowe.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. H. M. Reeves, Mr. Sheriff, Mrs. E. Morris, Asst. surg. G. Maconochie, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Dudley, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Mrs. F. Hore, Capt. Fisher, and Col. Wilkins.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Garbutt.  
MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. Carter and two children, Mr. Brown, and Mr. J. J. Callaghan.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. J. C. Pendered.  
MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. John Noble.  
MARSEILLES to SYDNEY.—Capt. the Hon. H. Corry, Mr. W. Bassett, and Mr. R. M. Stewart.  
SUZ to SYDNEY.—Rev. Mr. Tollemache.  
MARSEILLES to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Guild.  
MARSEILLES to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Russell Robertson.  
MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Mr. J. M'Nicol, and Mr. Wallace.  
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Miss and Master Roberts.  
MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Shipston.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBALTAR.—Col. and Mrs. Lukin.

## JANUARY 1, 1870.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ramsay, Mr. F. A. Beville, Mrs. Cant, Mr. F. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Rayne, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Miss Garrett, and Mr. Mewton.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Carpenter, Mr. W. M. Coghlan, Mrs. C. Molony, Mrs. E. Smith, Vet. surg. Beattie, Mrs. G. G. and Miss Maitland, Col. Mrs., and Miss Stewart, and Mr. S. H. Taylor.  
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mrs. H. F. Emily.

## JANUARY 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Miss Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Cosserat, Mrs. Thwaytes and two daughters, Mrs. Pittar and two children, and Mrs. H. Keiny.  
MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. F. Long and child, Miss Prideaux, and Mr. Smith.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Mayne and infant, Col. W. C. Russell, Misses Russell (two), Miss Diamond, and Major Morris.  
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Dr. J. M. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Champion, and Mr. F. M'Crean.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major D. Morgan, Mr. W. Hooper, Mr. Kean, Mr. H. Brown, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Young.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. M. Mellor, Col. E. C. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Capt. and Mrs. Hoskins, Capt. Westley, and Mr. Keswick.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. G. A. Talbot, and Mr. and Mrs. Folkard.  
MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. Elliott.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Remé.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBALTAR.—Mr. A. Stewart.

## Mails to India, &amp;c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 2, 16, and 30, November 6, and 20, and December 4 and 18.

VIA MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 8 and 22, November 5 and 19, and December 3, 17, and 31.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA &amp; CEYLON.

## LETTERS.

Via Marcellles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9s. 9d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marcellles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marcellles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon: such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marcellles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marcellles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marcellles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marcellles."

Up to the end of December the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings, September 30th, October 28th, November 25th, and December 23rd, and by Supplementary Mails on the morning following.

Supplementary Mails will also be made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday morning, via France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by Italian packet to Alexandria, but should they not reach the latter place in time, the departure of the regular Mails for Suez will not be delayed. The postage of letters will be at the rate of 1s. 4d. for each half-ounce, and of newspapers 4d. for each four ounces.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	96½
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	...	...	96½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29 ...	...	...	91½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	...	...	91½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	...	...	91½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	...	...	91½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	...	...	91½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	...	...	100½
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	...	...	105½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	...	...	105½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	...	...	110½
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	...	...	110½

## India Exchanges.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Singapore ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	...	...	...	5s. 0½d.	...
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	...	...	...	4s. 11½d.	...
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...	...	...	...	4s. 11½d.	...

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ...	...	Shut
	India 5 per cent. ...	...	111½
	India 4 per cent. ...	...	100½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	91½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872 ...	...	105½
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	110 to 111
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	...
	" " " 1859 ...	...	...
	" " " 1863 ...	...	...
	" " " 1864 ...	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	104
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	...
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	104½
	India 4 per cent., 1883 ...	...	100½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	104½
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	21s. to 25s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	25s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 109
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	109½
Stock	East Indian ...	100	113
20	Ditto L Extension ...	all	...
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	109 to 110
20	Ditto (new) ...	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto ...	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	107½
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	108 to 109
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	102 to 104
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	107 to 108
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	108 to 109
Stock	Scinde (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Delhi (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
20	Ditto ...	2	107 to 108
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B ...	10	4 to 5
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	17 to 17½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	31 to 33
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	41 to 42
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	5½
5	New ...	4	½ dis. to ½ pm.
10	British Indian Extension ...	3	½ dis. to ½ pm.
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) 1st iss. ...	all	13½ to 13½
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	4 to 3 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	7	5 to 4 dis.
25	Indo-European Telegraph (Limited) ...	all	23 to 24
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	105 to 107
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6	3-16 to 5-16
10	North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	5½	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B ...	all	9 to 8 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	47 to 40
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	3 to 2 dis. x.d.

## Advertisements.

### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, S.W., 10th December, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEN APPOINTMENTS as ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held at CHELSEA HOSPITAL, on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1870.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination of Candidates, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India-office, Westminster, S.W.

T. T. PEARS, Major general,  
Military Secretary.

### CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Persons desirous of being admitted to the OPEN COMPETITION, commencing on April 5th, 1870, should apply at once for the necessary Forms, which must be returned, with evidence of age, health, and character, not later than February 1st.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon-row,  
Westminster.

### PURSUANT to a DECREE of the HIGH

COURT of CHANCERY, made in a Cause MCNULTY against WALL, the Creditors of JOSEPH THOMAS LA PRESLE, late of Murree, in the East Indies, a Surgeon in her Majesty's 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, who died on the 8th day of September, 1864, are on or before the 3rd day of JANUARY, 1870, to send by post prepaid to JOHN LOCKHART SYMS, of No. 7, Furnival's-inn, in the County of Middlesex, Solicitor of the defendant, George Wall, the Administrator of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses, and descriptions; the full particulars of their Claims; a statement of their Accounts and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir RICHARD MALINS, at his Chambers, situated 3, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, in the said County of Middlesex, on the 8th day of January, 1870, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the Claims.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1869.

H. PRITCHARD, Chief Clerk.  
EMMETTS, WATSON, and EMMET, 14, Bloomsbury-square, Middlesex, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

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<b>FISH</b> Salmon, real Scotch ... per lb. 1 2 Lobsters ... 0 7 Finnon Haddocks ... 0 6½ Oysters ... per tin. Salmon Cutlets ... 1 8 Kipperd Herrings ... 0 10 Herrings, a la Sardine 0 11 Red Herrings, highly cured, 12 in a tin ... 1 1	<b>EDWARDS' PRESERVED POTATOES</b> 16 lb. tins ... per lb. 0 10½ <b>BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK</b> In tins to make 5 pints of Milk ... per doz. 11 6 <b>GAME</b> Roast Partridges each 2 3 Roast Grouse ... 3 6 Roast Pheasant ... 5 0 Jugged Hare ... per lb. 0 11	<b>GENUINE VINEGAR</b> per doz. Table Vinegar quarts 4 0 Crystal, ditto ... 4 11 Raspberry Vinegar, ½ pints ... 4 3 <b>FINE SALAD OIL—</b> ½ pints, per doz. ... 4 5 <b>COD LIVER OIL—</b> ½ pints, per doz. ... 4 5 <b>HAIR OIL</b> Perfumed ... per doz. 3 5	<b>DRIED HERBS</b> per doz. Mint ½ pints ... 3 6 Mixed Herbs ... 3 6 Marjoram ... 3 10 Celery Seed ... 5 2 <b>OATMEAL, PEARL BARLEY, &amp;c.</b> In quart bottles, per doz. Fine Scotch Oatmeal 6 6 Pearl Barley ... 7 9 Flour—Fine Kiln-dried 7 0	<b>HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S          READING BISCUITS.</b> In tins containing about 1lb. each per doz. Mixed Biscuits, 18 kinds 14 3 Mixed Dessert, 16 kinds 19 0 Abernethy, small ... 9 6 Captain's, oval thin ... 9 6 Ginger Nuts ... 11 11 Macaroons & Ratafias 17 1 Ginger Wafer ... 19 0 Caraway Wafer ... 19 0 Orange Dessert ... 9 6
<b>MEATS—1 lb. Tins.</b> Mutton and Vegetables 8 0 Boiled Mutton ... 9 0 Corned Beef ... 10 0 Calves' Head ... 10 0 Roast Beef ... 10 0 Roast Mutton ... 10 0 Spiced Beef ... 10 0 Minced Collops ... 11 0 Roast Veal ... 11 0 Veal and Green Peas 11 0 Lamb & Green Peas	<b>OPENING KNIVES</b> Provision Small per doz. 3 8 Ditto Large ... 7 6 <b>JAMS, JELLIES, &amp;c.</b> In 1lb. stone jars or 1lb. tins. Greengage Jam ... 6 6 Damson Jam ... 7 0 Black Currant Jam ... 7 0 Orange Marmalade ... 7 0 Raspberry Jam ... 7 9 Strawberry Jam ... 8 0 Apricot Jam ... 9 6 Black Currant Jelly ... 9 6 Red Currant Jelly ... 9 6	<b>ESSENCE OF COFFEE</b> (Smith's) ... per doz. 8 7 11d. per doz. extra for less than 1 gross. <b>ESSENCES OF SPICES, &amp;c.—</b> In 1 oz. bottles, per doz. Essence of Vanilla ... 5 9 " Lemon ... 5 9 " Almonds ... 5 9 " Peppermint ... 5 9 " Ginger ... 5 9	<b>ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND          GROATS</b> per doz. In 1lb. canisters, soldered 6 8 <b>BROWN &amp; POLSON'S CORN          FLOUR.</b> per doz. In 1 lb. tins, soldered 7 11	<b>CRACKER BONBONS</b> per gross. Variegated and Gold Cosques ... 3 0 Very superior ditto ... 3 0 Real Silver Cosques for weddings ... 6 0 Gold Cosques ... 4 0 French Cosaque Bon- bons ... 11 9
<b>SOUPS AND BROTHS—</b> 1 lb. Tins, per doz. Soup and Bouilli ... 6 6 Julienne Soup ... 7 6 Gravy Soup ... 7 6 Mutton Broth ... 8 6 Hotch Potch ... 8 6 Mock Turtle Soup ... 10 6 Ox-Tail Soup ... 10 6 Hare Soup ... 10 6 Grouse Soup ... 10 6	<b>SUPERIOR CANDIED PEEL—</b> In 2lb. Jars. Orange Peel, per doz. 17 9 Lemon Peel ... 19 5 Citron Peel ... 23 11 <b>CRYSTALLISED FRUITS and          FRUITS IN BRANDY—</b> per doz. Greengages, Crystallised 22 9 Apricots ... 39 9 Mixed Fruits ... 22 6 French Plums in Brandy 26 0 Cherries ... 19 9 Apricots ... 34 0 Stewed Pears, in 1lb. tins 6 0	<b>LOZENGES, COMFITS, &amp;c.—</b> In ½ lb. Stoppered Bottles per doz. Peppermint Lozenges ... 5 5 Ginger ... 5 5 Rose ... 5 6 Caraway Comfits ... 5 6 Scotch Mixture ... 5 3 Sugared Almonds ... 5 7	<b>MACCARONI &amp; VERMICELLI</b> per lb. In 4lb. or 7lb. Tins ... 0 6½ <b>ISINGLASS &amp; GELATINE</b> 1 oz. tins. Brazil Isinglass, per doz. 7 6 Russian ditto ... 12 3 1 oz. pkts. Opaque Gelatine, per doz. 3 0½ Sparkling ditto ... 3 3	<b>CHLORODYNE</b> per doz. Dr. J. Collis Browne's 8 6 <b>CHEMICALS—</b> In 1 lb. bottles, Cream of Tartar per doz. 12 7 Tartaric Acid ... 19 11 Sal-Acratus ... 4 5 Epsom Salts ... 2 10 Bi-Carbonate of Soda ... 4 5
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<b>YELLOW SOAP</b> per cwt. Fine Primrose Soap ... 39 0 <b>BLACKING (Day and Martin's)</b> per doz. Liquid, in ½-pint bottles 2 7 Paste, in small tin boxes 2 7 <b>CANDLES</b> per lb. Price's Belmont Sperm 0 8½				

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 4; Agra and Calcutta, November 30; Madras, November 29.

On November 26 Mr. John Strachey brought in his Bill for improving and cheapening the production of salt in Upper and Central India. He was forced to own that the working of the present fiscal rules had caused an artificial salt famine, so that within the salt customs' line only  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of salt were consumed per head, whereas in the salt-bearing districts outside the line the consumption was all but doubled. The new Bill aimed at remedying this unpleasant state of things, by multiplying the main sources of supply, and providing cheap means of access to those sources by rail. One of these lines will connect Agra with the great Salt Lake of Sambhur, newly leased from the Jeypore Rajah; another will join Delhi to the Salt Fields of Sultanpore, in Oudh; a third will tap the Salt Ranges of the Punjab; and a fourth is to fill up the gap between Mooltan and Roree, on the left bank of the Indus. Improved methods of making and storing the salt are also indicated in this Bill. By these means Mr. Strachey expects to diminish smuggling, and add a million to the revenue from the consequent increase in the consumption of salt. The liberal conduct of the Maharajah of Jeypore in the matter of the Sambhur Lake evoked some flattering comments from Mr. Strachey and Sir H. Durand.

In the debate on the Income-tax Bill the Maharajah of Jeypore declared that the tax was odious to the people of India. In the present crisis however he would say nothing against it as a convenient makeshift. Sir Henry Durand spoke still more strongly to the same effect. Sir R. Temple of course insisted that, so far from being odious to the people at large, it only concerned a very small section of the public, about one in every thousand, and a large proportion of these were not natives.

SIR H. DURAND had his sling also at the "notorious dilatoriness" of the Government, which ought long since to have furnished India with at least as many railways and canals as she has now. He pointed out that two thousand miles of rail are laid in America in the time taken to lay two hundred in

India. Sir Henry further declared that the projected reductions in military outlay had been sketched by the Secretary of State for India some months before the small surplus turned out to be a large deficit. In spite however of these retrenchments, he affirmed that not one tittle of India's effective strength would be impaired. Not a man would be taken from the frontier force, nor would a single military post be abandoned.

CALCUTTA is in all the bustle of preparation for an early visit from the Duke of Edinburgh, who would probably land there between the 12th and 14th of this month. Of public enthusiasm there is not much proof, in the way of money subscriptions, which by last accounts were only £2,300. Lord Mayo however means to do the honours of the Empire in princely style, so far as his own purse will let him. Calcutta itself will be illuminated—a sight worth seeing from Fort William or the Esplanade. A series of entertainments will be given at Government House, a great durbar will be held, and the Viceroy will invest the Duke with the badge of a Grand Commander of the Star of India. The latter will probably look in at Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, and Lahore. He will come in for some good shooting in Oudh, will afterwards open the united line from Allahabad to Bombay, and will start from the latter place on his homeward voyage.

AMONG the latest notifications in the *Gazette of India* is one from the Public Works Department on the subject of coal for railways. So great is the distance which the Burdwan coal has to travel before it can be used on the Delhi and Punjab lines, and so much waste occurs on the journey, that coal for those lines could be got cheaper, thinks Colonel Strachey, direct from England through Kurrachee. It would however be possible to save 20 per cent. of the present cost by means of washing and pressing the coal at the pit's mouth; and an attempt in that direction is about to be made. Another source of cheap fuel seems to have revealed itself among the rugged rocks of the Salt Range in the Punjab. If the petroleum wells of that region only yield half their expected supply, both coal and wood may ere long be superseded for railway use by an inflammable oil that would do the work of either at far less cost.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* expresses serious alarm for the safety of the new sown crops in Rajpootana. Wherever he goes across country he finds "numbers of little locusts leaping about." They seemed to be daily gaining strength in spite of the cold weather, which ought to have killed them, and in some places were even beginning to fly in great numbers. If they should continue to survive the cold, "there can be little doubt that they will do great damage to the springing crops." The same writer admits that no one else seemed to share his anxiety, and we can but trust that the general indifference will prove to have better warrant than his forebodings.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, at least half-a-million people have died of famine in Rajpootana. And the mischief, as usual, has not ended with the famine. Its after-fruits, in the shape of fever and dysentery, are now being gathered in their turn. A writer in one journal declares that in many places half the population are unfit for work through disease. From another paper it seems that for the last two or three months "a most persistent fever and murrain, or swelling of the limbs and face, caused by living on grass seed," has been

slaying the villagers to the number of ten or twelve per cent. in October alone. No wonder that the poor people are said to have lost heart!

WHAT India has already gained from the extension of her foreign trade since the beginning of the American Civil War may be gathered from the fact that in eight years the imports of bullion into Bombay amounted to £48,735,000, a good deal of which must have found its way into the cotton-fields of Western India. Some of the wealth thus circulated was soon lost to the cotton-growers themselves, whose sudden enrichment tended to illustrate the proverb about a beggar on horseback. Enough however remained, according to Mr. Rivett-Carnac, to effect a marked improvement in the condition of the people at large. Earthen vessels were replaced by brazen ones; wells were everywhere dug, trees planted, new land brought under the plough, mud huts gave way to houses of brick or stone, and everybody was better fed and better clad. As one old grumbler declared, "every cooly took to dressing himself like a Brahmin." Weddings, even among the lowest classes, became costlier and costlier, and more and more defiant of old caste traditions. The very Chumars or leather-dressers assumed an independent bearing, and struck work throughout whole districts, until the Mallies, or gardeners, consented to furnish them with real flowers for their wedding garlands, which had hitherto for ages past been woven only of sham flowers. The barbers again refused to shave the carpenters, until these latter agreed to adorn their marriage ceremonies with some kind of woodwork hitherto forbidden them by caste rules. The Dhers, a caste still viler than the Chumars, successfully asserted their right to employ ponies instead of bullocks at their marriage processions. But, alas for human consistency, these very outcasts in their turn resisted with all their might the attempts of a yet lower caste, the Mhangs, to follow their example.

So low in the social scale is or was the position of these same Dhers, that some years ago no man of that caste could appear in public in Guzerat without trailing behind him a bramble-bush "to wipe out the trace of his obnoxious footsteps." The dwellings of Dhers and Mhangs were fixed outside the village-walls, and at Poona in the Peishwah's time a strict order forbade all men of those castes from entering the city before nine A.M., or remaining there after four P.M. Not long ago in some parts of India no Dher was allowed to give his evidence before a native magistrate from inside the court-house walls. Even now, in parts of the Central Provinces, the Dher who meets an English officer or a native of rank, first rubs his nose on the ground, and then stands on one leg, with his shoes in his hand, as if to indicate his utter unworthiness to breathe the same air with a being so infinitely above him. His right however to travel in the same railway-carriage with a high-caste native is now practically admitted, and it is pleasant to hear that the children of Dhers and Brahmins have come to read together in the same Government schools. In this respect Europe, or at any rate England, is still a century or two behind India. And yet we are always crying out against the enormity of caste distinctions!

The progress of general education in the North-West Provinces seems by Mr. Kempson's latest report to be still slow. In some of the higher schools, according to one inspector, the staff of teachers, especially of English teachers, is too "weak and inexperienced" for the work of educating up to the University Entrance Examination. Another inspector makes a similar complaint of the schools in his district. Of the higher class schools only seven sent up candidates for Entrance. Of the sixty-six who went up to be examined, forty-nine passed; but the weak point both with the successful and the rejected candidates lay in English and Mathematics. It is therefore argued that the North-West is still unfit for a University of its own, and must either continue to seek enlightenment from Calcutta, or coalesce with the Punjab, which has also been vainly trying to get up a local university. Sir W. Muir however seems still bent on carrying out his own scheme of an embryo university at Allahabad. He proposes to form all Fellows in his province into a Syndicate for holding examinations and granting degrees at that place. This offshoot from Calcutta would in time expand into a separate university for the special encouragement of Oriental as well as English learning. Sir

William has already found a few zealous supporters among the native nobles of his province. The Nawab of Rampore for one has just given him ten thousand rupees towards the building of a college at Allahabad, besides four thousand eight hundred for the endowment of two scholarships of ten rupees a month each for Arabic students in the same. Another benefactor is the Rajah of Benares, who writes, apparently in English, to inform Mr. Shakespeare that he "will very happily subscribe Rs. 5,000 for the Allahabad University, which please intimate to the Hon. Sir W. Muir." That gentleman is left free to lay out the money "either in building expenses, giving scholarships, or paying the salary of a pundit for teaching Sanskrit, just as his Honour may think proper." The Rajah of Rewah has also subscribed handsomely. If a few more noblemen and gentlemen would follow the liberal example thus set, the question of a university for Upper India would speedily solve itself. We want more of these institutions to serve as counterweights to the one at Calcutta.

MR. J. W. WYLLIE's able defence of Sir John Lawrence's Afghan policy in the *Fortnightly Review* for this month was cleverly assailed on certain points by Major Evans Bell in the *Daily News*. It was easy however to answer an assailant whose zeal in picking holes outstripped his special knowledge; and in the *Daily News* of last Monday Major Bell is answered accordingly. A less rash and reckless assailant would have shrunk from a combat so manifestly unequal, so far, at any rate, as facts were in question. It was a sad mistake, for instance, to twit Mr. Wyllie with misrepresenting the true nature of our treaty obligations towards Afghanistan. Lord Dalhousie's Foreign Secretary must have known all about the treaties he helped to draw up; and unlucky was the hour in which his opponent set up his own unaided reading of the Treaty of 1855 against that of so qualified an interpreter. Touching the pledge of "perpetual peace and friendship with the heirs of the said Ameer," Lord Lawrence himself assured Mr. Wyllie that Dost Mohammed's eldest son, Gholam Hyder, had striven hard but in vain to get himself specially named as his father's heir. The Indian Government refused to pledge itself to any particular heir. Its engagement was avowedly made with the dynasty of the Barukzai Dost Mohammed, not with Gholam Hyder, or Shere Ali, or Azim Khan individually. No excuse therefore was needed for any delay in recognising Shere Ali; but the fact is that his sovereignty was recognised as soon as it appeared to be an accomplished fact; as soon, that is, as he had succeeded in stamping it on the minds of his unruly subjects. It is almost needless to add that Major Bell's delusion about the secret unfriendliness of the Government towards Shere Ali is utterly exploded by the publication of the letter in which Sir W. Denison, as acting Viceroy, acknowledges that prince as his father's successor.

WE are happy to announce the appointment of Mr. T. L. Secombe, Financial Secretary at the India Office, to a Civil Companionship of the Bath. Mr. Secombe has held his present post ever since the transfer of India to the Crown; but for many years before that event he had made his mark in the same department as an efficient and highly-valued officer of the East India Company.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Comet A. E. Gambia, 4th Hussars, at Meerut, Nov. 11, aged 22; C. R. St. Quintin, Esq., 19th Hussars, at Cawnpore, Nov. 17, aged 27; Lieut. Whitmore, H.M.'s 69th Regt., on board H.M.'s troopship *Junna*, on his passage home, Dec. 1, aged 26.  
BENGAL.—Lieut. Col. Meares, late 42nd Bengal N.I., at Clifton, Dec. 20.  
MADRAS.—Capt. A. J. F. Gordon, Madras Staff Corps, at Stanhope-house, Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 21, aged 31; F. L. Howard, Esq., R.N. (Chief Engineer), on the voyage home from India, Nov. 13.  
BOMBAY.—Gen. Sir David Capon, K.C.B., Colonel of the 106th Regt., at Cravenhill, Hyde-park, Dec. 17, aged 76.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per str. Ripon, Dec. 25.—From BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Crancroft, Mr. J. Arnhold, Mrs. Matiller, Mr. Pearson, Mr. McCombie, Mr. Dickinson, Dr. Buhler, Mr. and Mrs. Muller, Capt. Ralston. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Sapte, Lieut. Dundas, Mr. Adams, Mr. Heath. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Lock and two children, Mr. Bowden, Col. and Mrs. Hankin, Mr. Morgan. From ALEXANDRIA.—Earl of Dudley, Capt. Traylor, Mr. Vivian, M.P., Hon. Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. D. Davies, Mr. J. Falshaw, Mr. H. Lowell, Mr. Hambrough, Mr. Oppenheim, Mr. Gregory, M.P., Mr. E. Dicey, Mr. Botto. From KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. S. Thompson. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Bartsaghe, Mr. Pelly, Mr. Riviere. From HONG KONG.—Lieut. Mainwaring. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Duprey.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Delta.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Murray and infant, Mrs. Vibart and three children. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe, Mr. W. Newton, Lieut. Monteith, Mr. H. St. J. Jowers. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. Langlois. From HONG KONG.—Mr. J. G. Ewart. From ALEXANDRIA.—Count de Recondo, Mr. de Guerres.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, December 29, 1869.

## TEN YEARS OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT.\*

THE end of Lord Lawrence's viceregal career happens to synchronise so closely with the end of the first ten years of Indian administration under the Crown, that a connected review of India's progress during that busy period would naturally suggest itself to many minds as a work well worth the attempting. It is a period long enough for measuring the extent, direction, and rate of change between the India of Lord Dalhousie and the India of to-day. If there has been no real solution of continuity, if recent events are mainly the natural outcome of pre-existent tendencies, still it may be allowed that the cataclysm caused by the mutiny serves to mark off two distinct epochs of Indian history. The transfer of India from the Company to the Crown in 1858 furnishes the historian with a fresh starting-point in that career of dominion which had hitherto led, by natural stages, from Clive up to Dalhousie. It marks off, as it were, a century of outward growth from the new era of internal concentration. A new tradition has replaced the old; an age of conquest has been followed by an era of peaceful and philanthropic legislation. The first decade of Royal rule has stamped the destinies of British India with a colouring at once distinctive and ineffaceable. For ten years past India has been diligently studying the arts of peace and civilised wellbeing under the careful guidance of energetic masters, who have striven, however lamely, to govern her for her own good. Her progress in these respects, aided on the whole by favouring circumstances, has already placed her outwardly at so great a distance from her former self, that those Anglo-Indians who are old enough to compare past with present are amazed at the contrast thus suggested after the lapse of so short an interval. So much of noteworthy has happened in those ten years, that no excuse can be needed for the chronicler who would work up into a connected narrative, at once concise and comprehensive, the mass of documents already available for such a purpose.

In undertaking a task so serviceable, yet so far from easy, the writer of the work before us had some advantages, which certainly enhance the value of what he has accomplished. Mr. Prichard has spent, we believe, many years in the country whose recent history forms the subject of his book: his conclusions have been gathered from more than one field of action; and his native shrewdness has helped him to make

the best use of opportunities for learning not too often enjoyed by his fellow-countrymen. To most officials, as with some truth he observes, "the native mind is a sealed book. They are allowed to see exactly as much as the people by whom they are surrounded . . . think fit to let them see, and no more." As an independent journalist, Mr. Prichard must have learned to correct and enlarge the judgments he had previously formed as a member of the official class. It may be indeed that his later experiences have somewhat blinded him to the better traits of Anglo-Indian officialism, and have led him to make too much of the faults which it only shares in common with official life in all countries. But the pressure of the system in India is immensely aggravated to outsiders by the absence of any counteractive force in the shape of a powerful middle class, either native or European; and it is idle to wonder at the bitterness which so often infects the unofficial Englishman's tone and manner towards the great community of black and white Brahmans, that enforces the despotism of the Central Government. Shivering under the cold shade of a system that all but ignores his presence, and seeing as he does so much of its worse and weaker sides, he would be a monster of clearheaded impartiality if his judgment did not lean more or less noticeably to the side of his special experiences. With the bulk of Mr. Prichard's criticisms and reflections, however, we are by no means inclined to disagree. His estimates of men like Canning, Sir John Lawrence, Lord Clyde, Sir W. Denison, are such as a cool, candid, well-informed observer would be likeliest on the whole to shape out. To the splendid military genius of Sir Hugh Rose he has taken care to render the justice claimed for him by previous historians. His account of the White Mutiny forms a rare exception to the impartial temper that marks his treatment of such difficult questions as the Indigo Dispute in Bengal, the Mysore Grant, the Orissa Famine, the Oudh and Punjab Tenancy Bills, the currency reforms, and so on. In denouncing the absurd extravagance of the Public Works Department, which charges ten annas, for example, for every nail driven into a soldier's cot, Mr. Prichard does but re-echo the universal opinion of Englishmen outside the official pale. An amusing instance of the way in which knowing contractors may fleece the Government, is the story he tells about a certain contract for railway sleepers. A railway company paid five rupees for every sleeper to a man who underlet the contract, which a second party underlet to a third, and so on until the lowest bidder did the job for a rupee and a half per sleeper, at a profit even then of eight to twelve annas. Among independent Englishmen of any experience nobody doubts that twenty-five per cent. of the outlay on public works might easily be saved, if anything like an honest and earnest effort were made to stop up the sources of the present waste.

Mr. Prichard's remarks on the European mutiny of 1859 betray a curious inability to understand the just grievances of the old Company's Europeans, who by a stroke of the pen were transferred "like a lot of horses" from one master to another. He seems to forget that the Guarantee Clause in the Act of 1858 covered the existing rights and privileges alike of men and officers. The injustice of an unconditional transfer was none the less real because the youngest soldiers were the noisiest complainants, and because the resentment felt by all alike took in their case the form of open defiance. The impolicy of such a measure was even more glaring than its injustice, and the Government eventually paid many times over for its misplaced economy at the first. On the other hand, we may note how clearly the same writer exposes the unjust withholding from the Indian officers of all real compensation for the death blow given to the bonus system by the amalgamation of the two Armies and the formation of a separate Staff Corps. His exposition of the blunders made from time to time in the reconstruction of the old Indian Army betrays thorough mastery of a most complicated question, and fairly exemplifies Mr. Pri-

\* The Administration of India, from 1860 to 1869. By J. T. Prichard. Two vols. London: Macmillan and Co. 1869.

chard's power of decomposing huge masses of mingled fact and fallacy into their pristine elements. The place of the finer sympathies in which he is mostly wanting is often supplied by a hard-headed scorn for sophistry, or a lawyerlike mistrust of sounding commonplaces. He is not to be taken in by showy counterfeits of self-government, like that concocted by the authors of the Municipal Committee Act of 1868, nor will he blame the Indian Government for raising a handsome revenue from opium, if they would only raise it all in the form of an excise duty. He insists that Sir John Lawrence ought to have spurred the Bengal Government into timely action with regard to the Orissa famine, but he firmly deprecates all interference under present conditions in the affairs of Afghanistan. If he questions the wisdom of a large outlay on new barracks in the plains, or sneers, with one school of thinkers, at the late Viceroy's policy towards the landowners, or charges him with the usual hostility of his class to the growth of an independent white community in India, he also avows his contentment with the purpose and results of last year's campaign in the Black Mountain, admits that Sir John brought the Bhotan *imbroglio* to the best ending possible under the circumstances, and ascribes the internal peacefulness of India during his rule to the awe in which he was held alike by the native feudatories and the neighbouring princes.

Mr. Prichard has been fortunate in the eventful character of the period embraced in his narrative. Poor enough in warlike interest, it teemed with a rare succession of incidents far more suited to the taste of an inquiring reader. No writer of ordinary talent could have failed to produce something readable about a period which extends from the last days of Tania Topee to the end of the campaign in the Black Mountain, a period which includes the great famines of 1861 and 1866, the Umbeylah and Bhotan campaigns, the growth and collapse of the Bombay cotton mania, the progress of tea culture in Bengal and Upper India, the Indigo disturbances, the spread of railways and canals, the introduction of the Penal Code, the great impulse given by the new order of things political to the mental, social, and material life of all Hindustan. All these subjects are handled by Mr. Prichard with the pen of a well-informed critic and an informing writer. The two chapters on recent legislation and those on finance do equal credit to his painstaking research and his power of lucid exposition. The chapter on education is full of suggestive details, and the one on sanitation condenses the substance of many Blue-books and medical or official papers into one useful summary. The history of social progress is somewhat meagre on the native side; no place being found for the name of Keshab Chandar Sen in the few sentences devoted to Brahmoism, while pages are given to an amusing but overloaded picture, in Mr. Kinglake's manner, of Anglo-Indian society, its cliques, and its general tone of self-seeking, exclusive officialism. The general level of an easy, if not very graceful or nervous style, is relieved by frequent touches of dry humour, and by occasional oases of picturesque beauty, such as the account of Lord Elgin's last journey and death, the description of the English soldier's life in an Indian barrack, and the tale of the Secundra Orphanage. With regard to the twofold method of treating his theme, an arrangement tending to incompleteness at one moment and repetition at another, opinions are sure to differ; but we think that anyhow the writer will be generally credited with having produced two readable and very instructive volumes out of a bewildering excess of raw material. To all who would know what India has been doing in the last ten years these volumes will be found to furnish a detailed and generally sufficient answer.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported by the board of examiners at Fort William to have passed the tests specified, on Nov. 1, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734, of 1864:—High Proficiency in Hindoe: Lieut. R. N. Franks, 1st battalion 3rd foot; Higher Standard in Hindoostanee; Lieut. J. J. Congdon, R.A.; Capt. and local major G. T. Osborn, 1st battalion 11th foot; Lieut. A. W. Gordon (2nd wing subaltern 2nd N.I.) 2nd battalion 12th foot.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

The *Madras Times* observes that the extreme haste with which the Supreme Government is pressing on retrenchments in every department throughout India already begins to partake more of the nature of a general panic than of a wise and well matured policy, and is much more likely to be attributed to the former than to any other cause by the natives themselves. The worry and bother that is being made over the deficit is as great as if it had been ten or twenty times as much, and much more resembles the nervous fussiness of a weak old gentleman, who has expended a few pounds more than his annual income, than what might be expected from the Government of a vast and mighty Empire. In the attempt to save two millions this year we shall be extremely fortunate if we escape having to expend five, or even ten times that amount a few years hence in consequence of the great haste with which reductions have been made. Even granting that the deficit is extinguished, and an equilibrium established, will the estimation in which we are held be enhanced or lowered by the measures adopted for that purpose? On every side we hear rumours of reductions—the native cavalry and infantry of this presidency are to lose, the former two and the latter seven regiments—the expenditure upon education, irrigation, and other works of public utility is to be reduced, and no department appears to have escaped the application of the official shears. In none, however, are the measures of retrenchment about to be carried out likely, we fear, to inflict more marked and grievous injury upon the country than those proposed for the police department. The abolition of the appointment of deputy inspector general, much as it may be regretted on account of leaving nothing higher than that of superintendent of a district to aspire to by officers entering the department, is not of such vital importance to the efficiency and well-being of the whole force as the contemplated reduction in the number of assistant superintendents. The efficiency of the whole department has apparently been completely lost sight of in the keen desire to save to the State the pay and allowances of these officers which are calculated at so many lakhs of rupees. Now, if experience has taught us one lesson since we acquired possession of this country, we should have imagined we had at least learned this, that European supervision is absolutely requisite for maintaining in good working order any department in which natives are largely employed, and that just in proportion as the European element is eliminated does it become inefficient and useless. More especially is this likely to be the case in the police, where the men are scattered in groups all over the district, often miles removed from the head-quarters of any European official, and where the opportunities for oppression and extorting money are great. Instead of being decreased, the number of European assistants should rather have been increased, as it is more, and not less, supervision that is required in order to make the force more efficient than it now is.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WASTE.

The *Englishman* urges that the grievance of the public against the department is not that it has great works to carry out at the behests of the other departments of the State, but that it has no idea of economy. The title—Department of Public Waste—attacks the department on points where even the gallant Colonel throws down his arms and capitulates. The department has resisted hitherto all meddling with its estimates. And the public accuse it, and not without a lengthened sad experience, and an excellent cause, of giving the very worst return for the very largest outlay.

Cold, pausing caution's lesson scorning,—

it has been the ambition of the department to be a world unto itself. It has its own audit department, its own financial machinery, and above all its own peculiar gift of expenditure. On the last point its tyranny has been all pervading. But let us see how Colonel Strachey surrenders the citadel while striving to retire behind the banners of the other departments. He starts by admitting an "irregularity" of £250,000, which is about 4 per cent. on the whole expenditure for the year, which is thus fixed at £6,250,000. This is exactly the same sort of argument as that used by Sir Richard Temple to cover an "irregularity"—the term is catching, of £100,000. Says Sir Richard, "Oh! if both sides of the account are taken it is just a fractional error of one thousandth part." But not so; it is not an error in the whole account, but in the special account, in which the sums which make up the £100,000 ought properly to have appeared. So Colonel Strachey's irregularity of £250,000 of "unauthorised outlay" can only be judged of properly when compared with the total sanctioned outlay under the special heads where excess has occurred. Having disposed of this little matter with considerable skill, the gallant colonel makes the very remarkable statement,—“In truth, the necessity for keeping the expenditure within the grants has not hitherto been seriously felt by the Government itself, nor properly impressed on the officers of the department. The results of the past year have led to the adoption of other and assuredly more correct views, and we may be confident

that henceforth additional attention will be given to the more exact management of the disbursements, so as to prevent any excess outlay in the future." But for securing this end the public have no confidence in the controllers of Public Works' Accounts, whose official usefulness the head of the department thus openly impugns. It will require a controlling officer indeed, but he must be independent of the department. Has any one heard any good of the Controller of Military Expenditure since his office was swallowed up in the Military Secretariat? When Colonel Strachey said "the necessity for keeping the expenditure within the grants has not hitherto been seriously felt," he formulated the public grievance against the department, and explained what Sir Richard Temple has described as its "tyranny." We fear, however, in spite of Lord Mayo's undoubted vigour and determination, he will be able to do nothing of importance with a department educated as an accomplished spendthrift, until Colonel Chesney is made responsible only to the Finance Minister.

The *Friend of India* remarks that Colonel Strachey's defence reaches almost a sublimity of sophistry when he charges every Government and branch of the Government, which orders or uses a public building, with the extravagance of those who erect and repair it. It is true that the Public Works Department does not desire to build palatial barracks, nor splendid hospitals nor vast court-houses. But it is very hard that when the Government, which on public grounds devotes the money of the country to such works, pays so highly and equips so efficiently the body of servants known as Public Works officials, to raise such buildings with a due regard to economy, perpetuity and art, barracks should fall down, hospitals should be of hideous architecture, the underlings of the department should wax fat, and the trained and honourable Engineers should be so oppressed with accounts as to be unable properly to supervise the works and their subordinates on the spot. It would be better for the finances and for his department if Colonel Strachey, instead of spending days in reading official minutes in the Council and attending Select Committees, were to grapple with these two problems—how to secure honest work at the other end of his department: how to perfect his account system and yet prevent his executive and superintending Engineers from being converted into mere clerks.

#### LAND ASSESSMENT.

The *Madras Athenæum* maintains that although the English system of land-tenure works well enough in England it is far from being the best. It has not borne transplanting to Ireland, nor will it bear transplanting to India. It is a system tending to repress political liberty and free exercise of opinion, a system which places a large number of industrious men almost at the mercy of an individual who may have no mercy or common sense in him. It is a system wholly illogical as placing it in the power of individuals to depopulate, if they choose, a whole district. But that system, attended though it is with many evils, is incomparably better than the imitations which have been set up here, and which some enthusiasts think are so perfect that they ought to be extended everywhere. But, let us ask, what proposition in England would be analogous to the proposition here of a permanent settlement? There are farms belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster which have for generations been tenanted by the same families, and the analogous proposition would, therefore, be that the Crown should confer the land on those families in perpetuity at the rents at which they are now held. The tenants themselves would laugh at such a proposal, and think the Commissioner of Woods and Forests was going mad if he entertained it. Already they are the happiest tenantry in England. So long as the farms are well attended to and the rent paid there is no fear of being turned out. The tenant can vote for Whig or Tory, according as his political opinions may lean, and no one says a word to him. No notice to quit ensues, and there is no raising of rents immediately after an election. We think that it will be admitted that a permanent settlement of the Crown lands at home would not involve so large a sacrifice of revenue as the permanent settlement of land in a country so backward as this. Yet, suppose that the rental of one of the Crown farms was fixed in perpetuity at £500 a-year, and that in course of time the value of the farm rose to £1,000 a-year, it does not follow that the real tenant would benefit by it. The farm might be sub-let, and the tenant in chief pocket the difference between the land-tax or quit rent, or whatever it might be called, and the rent actually paid by the *bona fide* occupier. There we have put a hypothetical case. The reality is under our own eyes. If the Government can boast that it has given up grinding the ryots down, it has done so by placing it in the power of others to do so. Men who used to cultivate their own fields find that they can sublet them and live on the difference between the *teerwah* and the rent they get. Thus are they encouraged in idleness. Again, if the Government has a horror (we say nothing of the justice of it) of anything it is land jobbing; yet money-lenders are gradually getting a deal more power over the land than would be possible if the ryots paid a tax more approaching a sum that might be called rent. By thus keeping the assessment so low as to give a great value to the proprietary right in the soil, the Government is merely transferring to the pockets of individuals the

property of the community at large. And we may well ask to what good. The theorists tell us that we shall put the money in the pockets of the people, where it will fructify, and that wealth breeds tastes, to gratify which revenue will be paid in other forms. In the first place we doubt the possibility of the application of the theory to the Madras Presidency, and in the second place we deny the desirability of seeing it carried out to its conclusion. Granted that the native does get a lot of money in his pocket—we mean the ordinary unanglicised and respectable cultivator—he goes in for no great outlay on piece goods, nor does he indulge in any expensive luxuries of the table. He will simply support more idlers, spend more on marriage ceremonies in his family, and buy more jewels. This is really the class of man to benefit whom in particular extraordinary irrigation works are being erected, roads, railroads, and canals are being constructed; to benefit whom alone the Government has sacrificed an immense percentage of its revenue, and to avoid taxing whom a paltry revenue is raised from taxes on articles consumed almost solely by Europeans, and taxing those classes both of Europeans and natives upon the growth and prosperity of which the future energies of the country depend to an immense extent; upon the growth and respectability of which the cultivators may look for ready and fair markets for their produce. But supposing that, if the ryots became wealthy, they would buy large quantities of taxable articles. Is this desirable? We do not propose to discuss this great question, but we can call to mind scenes in the great country of powerful landed proprietors, England, which make us shudder, though we regard them at the distance of many years. Near the heavy consumers of taxable articles, poverty in its cruellest and most heartrending forms is to be met with. The taxable articles of luxury, whether desirable or not, are, however, *in nubibus*; taxable land is a fact. The very language of the people tells them so. They acknowledge it freely and would not consider an increased assessment or rent a hardship. We would ask if it is marvellous that there should be a deficit when, as in some places, assessment has been reduced, customary labour abolished, tanks improved, and roads made, at the same time that money has decreased in value, labour increased in value, and the demand for produce increased also? Look at the policy of keeping the land tax down too low, as we are doing; in any possible way it is wrong. As a measure of justice no one asks for it except visionary doctrinaires and possible land jobbers. As a measure of expediency, it will raise up a class of middlemen between the Government and the ryots who will use permanent settlement and fixity of tenure to make the tenure of their sub-renters depend upon their own whims. The actual cultivators will be poorer than ever. The experience of England shows that the best way to get the most out of the soil is to let the land to tenants at a moderate rent, with a certainty that so long as that rent is paid, the tenants will not be ejected.

**GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**—The thanks of the Government of India have been conveyed to the medical officers at Morar in acknowledgment of their exemplary conduct and zealous exertions during the late cholera epidemic in that cantonment.

**COOLIE LABOUR IN ASSAM.**—We have now the authority of a tea planter for stating that labour has become plentiful. We take the following extract from a correspondent's letter. "It will be gratifying to all concerned in the prosperity of tea cultivation to learn that labour is becoming plentiful. Imported and local labourers are so numerous that they cannot find employment. The stoppage of work in the P. W. Department has also increased the number of idle labourers, so that scores of them are travelling about in search of something to do. So recently as last week eighty time-expired Bengalis were dismissed by the Public Works Department at Debroghur. These men went of their own accord and offered to work on several plantations at reduced rates of wages. Is it not amazing? Coolies seeking for work in Assam! The P. W. Department in this station (Sebsaugor) are also dispensing with the services of their imported labourers so soon as their contracts expire. The Executive Department also have made a change favourable to the planter. Formerly labourers employed by them received four annas a-day and now it is reduced one-fourth." Another change very much in favour of the planter is reported by our correspondent. Planters were compelled, under contracts made in Calcutta, and under Acts of the Local Legislature, to supply their labourers with rice at one rupee per maund. But the price of rice, from a variety of causes, rose rapidly, and at one time reached the high figure of seven rupees per maund. The average rate however for a considerable time ranged from five to six rupees a maund. This pressed most heavily upon the already overburdened planters, and assisted in the consummation of the ruin of a great many of them. The survivors, those who were enabled to weather that terrible storm, are now being relieved from the heavy demands that were so ruinous. Rice, our correspondent informs us, is now obtainable in the local market for 1-12 and 2 rupees a maund. Paddy, which was selling at three poorahs (a poorah of paddy is equal to fifteen seers in weight) per rupee, is now procurable at nearly double the quantity for the same sum, and so soon as the present crop is gathered paddy will be much cheaper. The crop promises to be a good one, some 30 per cent. at least over last year's harvest.—*Englishman.*

## Bengal.

### A CASE FOR CONSIDERATION.

From 1822 to 1858. Within those not very far divided dates a manly, upward, scientific, and, to the public, most eminently useful life was commenced and ended in our midst, here in Calcutta and the Eastern seas. Henry Piddington, midshipman in the East India Company's service, reached India in 1822, and continued his career as a sailor for some ten years, during which he doubtless acquired the rudiments of a science the subsequent elaboration of which won for him the approbation of the maritime world, of all scientific men, Herschel not excepted. Leaving the sea, yet ever dreaming of it, toiling constantly to give a practical use, a local application, to Sir William Reid's theory of storms, Henry Piddington discharged for the next fourteen years the office of Coroner for the town of Calcutta, upon the munificent monthly salary of £30. True, indeed, his predecessors had drawn well nigh three times £30 for discharging precisely similar work, but the sailor, sailor-like, made no appeal, striving only, true public servant, to do the duty given to his hands. The journals of the Asiatic Society of those days, from 1839 forwards, contain many-sided evidence of the intelligence, the industry, of the man, all pointing seaward, all tending to indicate the progressive steps by which Henry Piddington was permitted, little by little, to unravel the laws by which the most terrible of all atmospheric convulsions are mercifully over-ruled. Those researches, it is needless to remark, were conducted under many difficulties, pecuniary and other. In 1846 the Government of Bengal was further pleased to add the office of President of the Marine Court to that of Coroner, a position of laborious responsibility, demanding considerable knowledge of marine legal procedure, British and foreign, at sea, in river, in harbour; theory and practice of seamanship; perfect familiarity with the Sandheads and dangerous navigation of the river Hooghly. Whereon, in consideration of the multifarious duties of the appointment £15 per mensem was allowed to the said Piddington, above and beyond the £30 already mentioned, raising the salary of the president of the Marine Court, and Coroner for the town of Calcutta, to somewhat less than that of a Captain in a marching regiment.

Nothing daunted by poverty, Henry Piddington continued to distribute gratuitously from his private pocket copies of his nautical books and pamphlets to the Royal and Mercantile navies, seeking thereby to interest his fellow-sailors in those researches, to induce them to contribute materials for their further advancement. Touched at length by the noble unselfishness and self-sacrifice of the man, the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Admiralty in 1847 made a grant—little sack for so much good bread!—of £100 to assist him in the prosecution of his investigations, the importance of which even a British Admiralty could not fail to acknowledge. Not, however, until 1848 did Henry Piddington publish the *Sailor's Horn-book*, exposition of the law of storms, especially as applicable to our Eastern Seas, so admirable and exhaustive that, whilst it has gone through three editions within the last twenty years, and been translated into almost every European tongue, it continues to be, without qualification, the one standard work upon the subject. By it the cyclone or typhoon-caught mariner is taught to know the precise position occupied by his ship in the circling hurricane; the storm's course, direct as well as rotatory; the shortest and safest route by which to escape from that fatal embrace. To the teaching of its modest pages hundreds owe their lives; millions sterling of floating property have been economised by its wisdom. The *Sailor's Horn-book* received the highest commendation from Herschel, Sir William Reid, and other eminent men of science. Her Majesty's Admiralty expressed their approbation by assigning to it a place in the chart-chests of their ships; the officers of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company publicly testified their high opinion of its worth; by direction of the Government of Bengal all ships taken up by Government, coolie and other, were required to carry this work. There is not to-day an educated captain of a ship trading to Calcutta, or other Indian ports, who will not endorse the opinions then expressed. Time and experience have only further demonstrated the soundness of the basis upon which the *Horn-book* was reasoned by its author from alpha to omega. The work, the loving work of a life, accomplished, there remained little to Henry Piddington, writing figuratively, save a hewing of wood and drawing of water. He continued, nevertheless, to find in the pages of the *Asiatic Journal* scientific relaxation from the heavy duties of a life now gradually drawing to a close.

On the 7th April 1858 the old sailor, of world-wide reputation, self-made, self-educated, a noble instance of self-help, was called away, leaving little to his widow and children except the memory of a good man. Pension there was none whatever. What mattered it? The public, the Government served well for five and twenty years, would make provision for them, so whispered his sailor heart, lying there, slowly sinking to rest. And who dares assert provision had not been made for the widow? But alas, public trouble past—1857, present—1858, future—1859, terrible in poignancy, drove from the public mind all lesser sense of public duty. Men in presence of national calamity take small count of private suffering: in a word,

the claims of the widow of Henry Piddington were overlooked. Little world-wise, having few friends, Mrs. Piddington, instead of appealing direct to the quick instincts of Lord Canning, submitted to the Court of Directors a memorial begging for some small pension in recognition of the services of her late husband. The Court replied with fine sense of satire that, "while duly appreciating the scientific attainments of the late Mr. Piddington it could see no sufficient reason for granting a pension to his widow." Of course not. Had the grant solicited been for the use of Jugganath's car, the case would have excited a much larger sympathy in the hearts of those Leadenhall-street Samaritans. Seven years later another memorial, burdened with the same cry for justice, travelled home, this time to the Secretary of State for India. "Mon mari," exclaimed the old lady of French descent, with something of pride, "mon mari n'a jamais manqué à son devoir, et le gouvernement Anglais est trop honorable de manquer au sien." Obviously, this poor French woman had not mastered India House ethics. At length an answer came, the character of which will be inferred from the fact that it was dictated by Sir Charles Wood. The widow begged for such pittance "as will rescue her from her present straitened circumstances and place her beyond the reach of poverty." Sir Charles declared that her prayer could not be acceded to:—absolutely not another word.

And now, in olden phrasology, our story is done, at least, nearly so. It is susceptible, our readers will well observe, of a touching, a most natural, a not impossible termination if, only, we have succeeded in enlisting, on behalf of its aged heroine, the sympathies of Lord and Lady Mayo, and those also of the public of Calcutta.—*Friend of India.*

### STATION TALK.

CENTRAL PROVINCES, Nov. 16.—Whether the followers of Islam really apprehend the progress which Christianity is making by the aid of Missionaries proper and other agencies, or not, there cannot be a doubt that they have here been roused to a sense which prompts them that they also must be zealous in warnings and exhortations to their own, if Islamism is to survive in India under the superincumbent weight of so many other creeds which are daily making its existence more difficult; and, if we may be allowed to construe their preachings freely, it would be easy to prove the seditious spirit which pervades them, for in no other sense would it be possible to view a declaration that "there have been many Kings in India, and we do not know how many more may pass away." But it is better that we should hear these sayings repeated in market-places than that they should be whispered at nocturnal meetings. Bazaar preaching by Mahomedans is, therefore, rather to be encouraged than otherwise. I cannot, however, say that close meetings in our large towns are not held at nights. The forward tendency of the crescent element on the whole is daily becoming more manifest, despite the natural desire of Mahomedans to work in secret. It is a marked characteristic of the people—the Hindus generally, and their distinguishing feature from Mahomedan settlers, that at such a moment it is not the Russ or Cabul politics, or secret meetings which occupy their attention. To them the State deficit is at once the most important topic. It is really with them something more than a nine days' wonder how with our comprehensive and expensive system of administration we go on from indebtedness to insolvency; why we should not have known better what our means would be, and how far they would go to meet the requirements of expenditure. The really business-like men say that the deficit is a discreditable result. If it is only for the satisfaction of getting an opinion on Government out of them that we can welcome such criticism. But they are less communicative when more required to speak. The cutting of *mowha* trees for railway sleepers has most wisely been drawn attention to by the Chief Commissioner, who has in connection with the subject impressed upon his officer the large extent to which the fruit sustains the agricultural classes when crops of food grains fail, and has asked them to use all their influence to prevent the cutting which has been going on. Only think what would become of the abkaree revenue if the *mowha* trees in the country were cut down! The new chaplain has arrived at Jubbulpore, so has Brigadier general Sir William Turner, commanding the Saugor district. Sir Richard Temple has passed through in hot haste to Calcutta. It was supposed at first that he was coming by the line of railway from Khundwa to Jubbulpore, in order to be able to judge the progress which has actually been made; but he suddenly turned up at Nagpore, whence he proceeded *via* Seonie to Jubbulpore. We are not quite so badly off as they are at Jhansie, where fowls are selling at one for the rupee, eggs only eight for the rupee; though there can be no doubt that we are daily drifting into dearer times. Prices of everything are rising steadily, from house-rent to the most insignificant article of domestic consumption. House-rent I fear will as yet reach an alarming figure at Jubbulpore, as the number of residents is increasing fast. No less than three doing-duty Colonels will soon drop in here, Colonels Maitland, Lowther, and Carey. The baboo attached to the Secretary's office of the Jubbulpore Exhibition, who was apprehended a short time back at Umballa, and made to stand his trial at Jubbulpore on a charge of criminal breach of trust, has been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred rupees. I think he will be grateful that the result was not worse for him. The weather has not



yet become so very cold as we expected it would be. In fact, for the past few days it has warmed up and clouds are keeping overhead.

**ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.**—What a thing it is to be a Lieutenant-governor; positively I would give anything to be one. Here is Sir William Muir, he only expresses a desire to see a good College established here, and Mahajuns and Vakeels and Rajahs and Baboos now vie with each other in contributing to the funds. Benares gives Rs. 5,000, Rampore somewhere about the same, Rewah out-steps the whole of them, and offers Rs. 9,600; he, of course, does not know if anybody else has given anything! His Honour may now carry out his wishes in full, and may remove the Agra Medical College to Allahabad, and attach it to the college now being subscribed for. The site selected for the building is pretty central, it will be somewhere between the Kuttra and the city, where in fact the Clydesdale Barracks are, but I thought that plot was intended for a people's park. A kingdom divided against itself is sure to fall. I am afraid the days of the Indian Bar are "limited." The members are divided, and for want of clients have begun to sue each other. Mr. Newton, Barrister-at-law, has brought an action against Mr. Goolall, Barrister-at-law, for something like defamation of character, damages Rs. 1,000. It appears that some anonymous letters were addressed to Mr. Newton in regard to some case he had in hand, and Mr. N. thinks Mr. Goolall is the author. The suit has been thrown out by Mr. Atkinson, in his capacity of Subordinate Judge of a portion of Allahabad, it being under the value of cases he can decide. If Mr. Newton claims Rs. 1,001, Mr. Atkinson will be able to take up the case. A few of our capitalists intend to erect a market-place in Cannington, a building, the want of which is much felt. It is to be a two-storied building, and will accommodate all descriptions of petty tradesmen. I hardly think it will pay the projectors of the scheme; but as it is *pro bono publico*, the Municipal Commissioners should assist.

**MEERUT, Nov. 24.**—The weather here is upon the whole delightful, though somewhat changeable. To-day it is quite warm, but yesterday was cold, and we had fires for the first time. A detachment of time-expired men and invalids from Rohilkund marched into the station this morning. The party is commanded by Major Brandt, of the 103rd regiment, and consists of three officers, 162 rank and file, seven women, and nineteen children; they leave for Allahabad on Friday. Captain Sewell and Lieut. Baines, of the 105th regiment, are about to proceed to England in charge of troops. Colonel Angelo, of the artillery, is down in Calcutta just now purchasing horses for remounts. Government reposes great confidence, I believe, in the Colonel's knowledge of horse-flesh and his skill in managing horses. He was, as will be remembered, on the Stud Commission, and was afterwards entrusted with the rearing of several Australian foals belonging to Government. These foals turned out very well, contrary to the expectations of a number of people who supposed they would grow up ill-favoured and weedy under the influence of the Indian sun. Colonels Maitland and Drummond will shortly proceed to their new stations, Jubbalpore and Allahabad. Mr. Williams, our commissioner, is really going to leave us at last, I believe; his time of service being up for the second or third time. I am told that he will probably take up his residence somewhere in the Hills. There is a good deal of speculation as to who will succeed him; some say Mr. Shakespeare, of Benares; and other more unlikely commissioners have been suggested as possible successors. Colonel Cookson, who has for very many years been the cantonment magistrate here, is also about to leave us shortly. The number of changes here lately is something unusual, even for Meerut, and will be felt in the dulness of the coming season.

**ALLYGURH, Nov. 25.**—It is but seldom that one ever hears any news about this benighted station excepting however the meagre accounts that used to figure sometime back in your paper of diuvian interest and agrarian worth, though now even these, like other things, have passed away. The weather at present is delightful, and notwithstanding the threatening clouds we had the other day no rain has fallen. Morning constitutionals are quite in vogue here; and many are the partially frozen noses one meets, enjoying a winter's walk. The only change of any importance that Allygurh has recently witnessed consists in the withdrawal of the solitary company of the 40th N. I., under command of Captain Simpson, to its Regimental Head Quarters, and the replacing of it by one from the 1st Grenadiers from Agra, under command of Captain Lupton. There is also a rumour current of another change, owing I presume to the stoppage of works and the want of funds, to abolish the post of Municipal Engineer, which if carried out will necessitate the transfer or resignation of the present incumbent, a most efficient although an amateur civil engineer, and one who during his protracted tenure of service in the Allygurh district as an overseer, and subsequently as Municipal Engineer, has rendered himself highly valuable and generally popular. *Appropos* of the above stagnation of Government works, there is but little to do on the Grand Trunk Road, all that was put in hand being done more with a view to employ the neighbouring famine-stricken population than for the sake of public convenience or utility, and as might have been anticipated for the successful management of this scheme, the thanks of the Lieutenant-governor, and great eulogy fell to the lot of the Executive Engineer,

who, it will be remembered, is not unacquainted with the manners, customs, and resources of the district, having in former years zealously served in this very station as a military subordinate of the D.P.W.—A detachment of time-expired men and invalids from the 25th and 37th Regiments, under command of Captain Rosser, left this yesterday *en route* for England, after a halt of fully a week on the encamping ground; a gorgeously appressed piper, in the Stuart tartan, having added a glow to their marching in and out by sundry solos on his bagpipe. The 14th Bengal Lancers (Murray's J. I. Horse) also passed through on Monday, whilst the 21st Hussars stayed here on Sunday; their splendid band enlivened us on Saturday evening, as we are by this time well-nigh unconscious of any such treat since the departure of the gallant 19th Punjab Infantry.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**DR. DOUGALL**, medical officer of the Mandalay Agency, is spoken of as the probable successor of Dr. Maingay, as Superintendent of the Rangoon Gaol.—*Englishman*, Nov. 30.

**A NEW PUNKAH.**—Mr. Turnbull, of the 9th Foot, inventor and patentee of a self-acting punkah, has proceeded to Roorkee, where his apparatus is to undergo the ordeal of a Scientific Committee.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—ANOTHER INSTANCE OF RETRENCHMENT.—Three executive charges in the Public Works Department of these Provinces—viz., those of the Kunhan-bridge, Nimar, and the Southern-road divisions—are to be at once done away with, thereby effecting a saving of between four and five lakhs of rupees per annum.—*Central India Times*, Nov. 27.

**CHOLERA IN THE BRITISH ARMY.**—The latest returns of cholera brought up to the end of last month show that in the British Army stationed in the Bengal Presidency, the number of cases of *real* cholera were 893, of which 659 were fatal. At Peshawar the Artillery lost 45, the 36th and 104th Foot respectively 74 and 75, the 103rd Foot at Morar lost 51. These figures include women and children.

**BUNDELCUND.**—By the latest accounts up to date 30th October flour was selling in Bundelcund at six to six and a-half seers for the rupee, and gram at seven seers; maize, bajra, and other small grains are being imported from Malwa, where the harvest has been abundant, and on these the poor classes are mainly living. The poverty of their diet for some months past makes them ill able to resist the attacks of fever, which have been very prevalent. In parts of Holkar's dominions sickness has been so general and so severe that there are no cultivators to till the fields.

**EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.**—The board of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company has offered the Government of India the services of its engineering staff for the survey of a railway from Koochbea to Bugwah, on the Megna. The Duke of Argyll has already expressed his opinion that this line would of itself be of great commercial value, and that its terminus would be a convenient starting point for future extensions to Darjeeling on the one hand and the valley of the Brahmapootra on the other. The arrangements for carrying out the survey will be left to be settled by the Government of India.

**THE TORPEDO COMMITTEE.**—We hear (says the *Indian Daily News*) that a Torpedo Committee has been appointed at Calcutta, by the Government of India, of which Colonel Hyde is the President, and Lieutenant Broadbent, Royal Engineers, is the Secretary. The latter officer is to receive a staff allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem for this additional duty, besides his military pay and allowances. We should imagine that this expenditure might well have been spared, under present circumstances. All about torpedos may be learnt from England, if Government would simply ask for the information.

**TORTURE IN SINDH.**—The police of Upper Sindh have distinguished themselves. An individual accused of murder has been the victim of a description of mild persuasion by them, "of a nature quite equal in atrocity to the torture of the Spanish Inquisition," and that is no small compliment. A confession was obtained when the unfortunate man's "legs were muffled with cloth, and oil having been applied thereto, the police set fire to it." The crime admitted, he was carried to a medical officer, who amputated his limbs; that his life might be saved a sufficient time to be taken away in the orthodox manner.

**POLICE.**—We are informed that the Government of India has directed his Honour the Lieut.-Governor to dispense with the services of only eight Assistant District Superintendents of Police in the North-West Provinces, and that six will be permitted to retain their appointments. We have not heard which of the assistants will remain, but we trust that Mr. F. O. Mayne, Inspector-general, will, as a simple act of justice, select the seniors. Some of the assistants might be re-transferred to the departments to which they were originally attached, as in the case of two of them who were respectively employed as extra assistant-commissioner and deputy-collector—the latter officer has only been in the police for the last six months.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**LOCUSTS AT DUGSHAIE.**—The *Mofussilite* reports that at about ten o'clock A.M. on Sunday, November 27, a large flight of locusts passed over the hills at Dugshaie. They appeared to come from a south-easterly direction, and, after settling for some time, again took wing towards Kussowlie.

**THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.**—We understand that there is some uncertainty about the date of arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh in Calcutta. The dates given leave a wide margin. The latest date assigned is about the 20th December; the earliest about the 8th. Probably the latter will be nearer the mark, though a date between the two is the more likely. We deem it as well to note this as many people are anxious about the forthcoming festivities—notably the fancy dress ball. It requires time to prepare for these absurdities, and as few people know who will be invited, few have made preparations for it.—*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 26.

**MURDER ON SMALL PROVOCATION.**—An European named James Allen, employed in the Indo-European Telegraph department, in charge of the Telegraph Station at Sonmeance, has been accused of murder. He shot one Brahoe camel-man dead and wounded another. The only provocation is said to have been impertinence. Several Brahoes, on learning what had happened, rushed, it is said, into the office to inflict summary punishment on the accused, but were prevented by the Khan of Khelat, who undertook to arrest him and make him over to the British authorities for trial. No news of the event reaching Kurrachee a party of police started off to take charge of the offender and bring him in for trial.

**PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE PUNJAB.**—The official report of mortality in the Punjab for the last week of October confirms the news paragraphs we have of late occasionally given of the prevalence of great sickness in almost every district. While cholera has almost disappeared, only 40 deaths being reported, no less than 1030 are given as owing to the present prevalent form of low fever. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks as follows: "The sickness in the large towns shows no signs of abatement, but rather tends to increase; thus the deaths in Amritsar have increased from 227 to 253, and those of Lahore from 147 to 168, in the weeks ending 23rd and 30th October, respectively. Mortality is declining at Rawul Pindi, though the death rate is still enormous. The death rates of Hoshiarpore and Wazirabad are very excessive. Peshawur was the only large town in which cholera was epidemic, though it was very fatal in the small towns of the Kohat districts."

**THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO BOKHARA.**—The Turkish Ambassador to Bokhara, who has, after a very protracted stay, left Lahore, seems to be a very helpless individual indeed, and we should imagine that if he escapes the dangers of the Khyber he will be very fortunate. We do not understand why, in these days, when the Government is reducing pay and turning its old servants adrift to starve, money should be wasted on persons like this so-called Turkish Ambassador. Was he an ambassador at all, or only an adventurer trading on the credulity of our Government? He is said to have had no credentials whatever nor anything to show that he was accredited or even sent as an unaccredited agent of the Porte. The original Bokhara Ambassador died at Bombay, and his widow, who is travelling homewards with the present man, has had fierce disputes with him about the property left by her husband.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

**FAIR AT LEH.**—There was an unusually large gathering in September last at the annual fair established by the Maharaja at Leh, and the value of the merchandise brought into the bazaar was considerable. Liberal rewards were bestowed by desire of his Highness on all those who exhibited their goods in order to encourage the visits of merchants. This conduct is an earnest that the Maharaja wishes to promote commerce in his territories and to act generously towards traders. The strongest argument that can be used in favour of the Chang Chanmo route lies in the dangers which have been experienced this year on the Karakoram-road from the falling of huge avalanches of ice and snow and the bursting of ice-barriers, which formed in many places across the course of the Shyok River. From the latter cause one merchant lost five horses with their entire loads, consisting of silk and other valuable property, and a large number of laden horses had to be turned back. In consequence many of the merchants who are now returning to Yarkund have chosen the easier route, and have intimated their intention of always travelling by it on future occasions. Fuel and forage are less scarce by it, and now that the example has been set, it is probable that it will be much frequented.

**THE STATE OF BHAWULPORE.**—The question propounded by Sir John Lawrence to so many of his subordinates as to the relative merits of British or native rule has perhaps never received a more satisfactory answer than in the report by Captain Minchen, the political superintendent, on the re-organisation of the State of Bhawalpoor. When Mr. Ford assumed charge of the State in the character of Political Agent and Superintendent in 1866, he found the whole system of native administration a mass of corruption and intrigue. The Queen mother was clamorous for money and for the maintenance of her influence over the young Nawab, the native ministers were found to be intriguing against the Wuzer, and one of them had been proved to have embezzled a nuzzur sent from his own master's court to the Commissioner of Mooltan. The pay of

the officials and soldiers, which was chiefly given in grain, was largely in arrear, whilst the supplies were bought back by the commissariat officers at half price, and immediately sold again to the State at full prices. Any one attempting to introduce reforms or improvements was watched, imprisoned, or summarily murdered, and the highest officials said that their dignity suffered if they attended to business. The people, as usual amongst Asiatics, did not grumble, for the ramifications of their superiors web was sure sooner or later to involve them if they did so, and therefore they endured in silence. In two years the whole system was changed. New officers of a trustworthy character were introduced into the principal posts, a regular system of account and audit was inaugurated, debts were discharged, the expenses and demands of the Queen mother reduced and checked, the army reduced, but rendered more efficient, the customs tariff thoroughly revised and remodelled, the credit of the State restored, and every one satisfied, with the exception of the wealthy merchants who had purchased the monopoly of supplies from the corrupt officials. We recommend a perusal of Captain Minchen's report to those philanthropists who are so fond of making use of the cry "India for the Indians."—*Englishman*.

**SALT.**—While the Legislative Council at Calcutta is busying itself with a Bill, introduced by Mr. Strachey, to enhance the price of salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the duty on salt in the Presidency of Bombay, the fiat is going forth over the length and breadth of the Central Provinces that salt is to be exempted from the payment of octroi in all towns, a measure which we hope will cheapen the article and expand its trade. But the bunneea is, after all, such an incomprehensible creature at times that we should not be surprised to learn that he has actually raised the price of salt because the duty has been removed. The supply to Jubbulpore of salt from the Sambhur Lake has fallen off very much since the opening of the East Indian Railway, and Lahore salt has taken its place. Mr. Strachey has introduced a Bill to provide rules for the manufacture and sale of alimentary salts in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oude, and the Central Provinces. This measure is to be hailed with joy in the Central Provinces, where salt is certainly not consumed to such an extent by the population as may be when the supply becomes greater and the price falls. The wild tribes and the people of outlying villages pay fabulous prices sometimes for salt. Those who trade with them seldom pay the Gond's in money for the forest products which they gather. Bartering for salt is always preferable to the Hill men, and the itinerant trader encourages the practice, as it helps him in abusing the Gond's ignorance. As a preservative of health, also, we hail any measure which is calculated to place salt more within the reach of the village population of India. If they got more salt than liquor they would be, unquestionably, more healthy; and they never could have an excess of salt, whereas of liquor they probably already see too much, particularly on the frontiers marching with native States, where a man can get drunk for an anna, and yet has to consume food without salt for a week, because it is too distant for traders to visit often, and the villager is too poor to buy a large quantity at a time. There are, of course, other questions mixed up with the deficient supply of salt to the outlying rural population, such as bad roads or no roads at all, rendering travelling in the rains impracticable. But we are not disposed to find fault; and welcome every step taken to cheapen salt for the poorer classes in these provinces.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*.

**MILITARY.**—Col. the Hon. F. Thesiger, Adjutant-general of the Army, passed through Umballa on Oct. 25, en route to Lahore, whither he has been summoned to a conference with the Commander-in-Chief.—The *Delhi Gazette* learns on good authority that the abolition of Kamptee as a large military cantonment, so long talked of, has been finally determined upon, and will be carried out at the end of the current year. A regiment of Native Infantry and a battery of Horse Artillery will be retained there, the remaining troops being transferred to Secunderabad.—Major-general Beatson, commanding the Sirhind division (says the *Pioneer* of Nov. 26), is a rumoured candidate for the Divisional Command of Rawul Pindie, when vacated by General Haly.—The *Mofussilite* of Nov. 23 states that the invalids at Kussowlie, and those of the 41st Welsh Fusiliers at Subathoo, and 3rd Buffs at Dugshaie, will leave for Umballa on or about the 23rd inst., en route for England, via Bombay.—The expected reduction of fourteen batteries of Artillery, or eighty-four guns, sounds more formidable than it is. It has long been the opinion of the most competent judges that Sir G. Barker's Meerut Committee reduced the personnel of batteries below the point of efficiency—the number of gunners, and still more of drivers, being far too few for the real work of a campaign. Now the men of the reduced batteries will be distributed throughout the rest; and though the army of India will nominally have eighty-four guns less, it will really boast a more effective artillery than before.—*Pioneer*.—Major-General A. Hayshe, Inspector of Artillery, Southern Division, is now visiting Allahabad in course of tour. It is rumoured that one of the contemplated military economies is a reduction of the number of Inspectors of Artillery from four to two. One officer will have the supervision of the Artillery throughout the whole Bengal pre-idency, and the other of that of both Bombay and Madras.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 1.—B. Battery, F. Brigade, R.H.A., en route from Umballa to Morar, will leave Delhi on the 8th December, arrive at Allypore on the 16th, and leave Agra on the

23rd, on which day it will march for its destination, where it is expected to arrive about 1st January, 1870.—Her Majesty's 5th Royal Irish Lancers left Lucknow on Thursday, the 25th, on their way to Campbellpore; they had been there for six years, and from their hospitality had become great favourites. They will be greatly missed, says the local paper.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23. Flower of the Forest, Tully, Colombo; Gertrude, Hengerty, Liverpool; Baroda, Tully, Liverpool.—24. Str. Simla, Woolcott, Suez.—25. Saint Hilda, Moore, London; Reine Pomare, Bornean, Pondicherry; Pericles, Snow, Liverpool.—26. Himalaya, Hawkins, London.—27. Humbler, Morgan, London; Saint Lawrence, Wilcox, London.—28. Str. Penang, Long, Moulmein.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Himalaya.—Mr. W. L. Litchfield.  
Per Saint Lawrence.—Mrs. Daubeny and two children.  
Per str. Penang.—Mr. J. Carruthers, Mr. Jones, Mr. E. Watson, Col. Fraser, Mrs. George and two children, Mr. Ridsdale, Mr. Macgrath, Col. Briggs and wife, Mr. P. Keith, Capt. B. Bell, Capt. Raiston, Mr. Pascal, Mr. Mackay.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 23. Saint Jean.—24. Lady Rawlinson.—25. Str. Mooltan; British Monarch.—26. Strs. Madras and Moulmein; Star of Greece, Peeress.—27. Str. India.—28. Bernice.—29. Str. T. A. Gibb; Lord Strathnairn.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 29, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 93 12 to 93 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	91 0 to 91 2
4 per Cent. ...	Co's Rs. 91	91 0 to 91 2
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Co's Rs. 108	108 0 to 108 8
5½ per Cent. ...	Co's Rs. 114	112 10 to 112 14
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co's Rs. 104	108 4 to 108 8

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0 1-16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ...	200	165 to 170
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	152½ to 1530
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	58 to 60
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	525 to 530
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	300 to 320
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	100	to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	200	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ...	200	to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	175 to 180
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	35 to 36
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	212 to 214
East India Tea Company ...	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 32pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	30 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	235 to 236
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	197½ to 200
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	152½ to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	230 to 240
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	500 to 520
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	135 xd.
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	13½ to 14
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	330 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100	82½ to 85
Screwery Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500	580 to 585
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	60 to 62
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	0 10 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Seeds ...	2 7 6 to 2 12 6	2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 2 7 6
Cotton ...	2 17 6 to 0 0 0	2 15 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

### STATION TALK.

COCHIN, Nov. 8.—Your readers will doubtless be surprised to observe in your columns a news-letter from this part of India. Though the distance be great, still this being a town of no little importance, both judicially and commercially, a small corner in your paper for such matters of importance as transpire here will, I hope, not be out of place. To a much higher level will its importance rise when the proposed extension of the railway to Cochin is completed. This place has been selected owing to its harbour, which affords a safe anchorage for vessels of large dimensions, and as the Government

intended having for the railway terminus a town with a fine harbour, and finding no other on this side of the coast better than this, Cochin had the preference. We have both the native states of Travancore and Cochin around us, whose importance has often been ventilated in the Indian journals and do not therefore require a detailed description by me. The extensive backwaters interspersed all along Travancore and Cochin are the main roads that flush the markets with the produce of these States. There is now existing a barrier formed by the Western Ghats, called the Varkala Hills, at the distance of a little more than four miles, cutting off altogether the backwater connection between Cochin and Travancore, which goes a great way as an obstacle in the free intercourse of trade. A tunnel at the cost of three lacs of rupees is about to be constructed, thereby affording an easier and far less expensive mode of conveying articles of produce and travelling; bullock carts and coaches have hitherto been used, to the great disadvantage of merchants and travellers. The Rajah of Cochin was some time ago attacked with paralysis, and the state of his Highness's health is still unsatisfactory. He is under native treatment, and totally declines to avail himself of European medical aid. The native antipathy to European doctors is very great, and it is no wonder that his Highness has his prejudices too. The death at Trevandrum, the capital of the Travancore State, of the young Princess at the age of three months, has caused much mourning and woe throughout the Royal family, more so, as the line of descent is through the female members of the Royal family. The Cochin Sirkar contemplated the formation of all the existing circular orders, regulations, &c., into one code, and having received the sanction of the British resident, Mr. Bullard, to this effect, the work of compilation was entrusted to the second judge of the Zillah Court some weeks ago. When this compilation is completed it will no doubt be one of interest and worth. A great building at Trevandrum for a college is now under construction, the ceremony of laying the first stone of which was attended with great pomp. The Cochin Sirkar has also begun one, and before long it will be completed. The weather here is during the day excessively warm, but at nights when the land breeze sets in, pretty cool and pleasant. There appear symptoms of the coming N. E. monsoons, when the last rains of the year visit us accompanied with thunder and lightning. Some years ago we experienced a very strong gale; a vessel or two riding at anchor on the outer roads were wrecked and other damage to life and property took place.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

PALAMCOTTAH, Nov. 20.—No very heavy rain fell till midnight on Monday, the 15th, and from that time till late on Tuesday night it never ceased to come down in torrents. On Tuesday night the wind blew in sudden squalls, and many large trees were blown down in a few hours, shutting off all communication, except for foot passengers, between Palamcottah and Tinnevely. Notwithstanding the heavy rain up to eleven p.m. on Tuesday the river had not risen, and people retired to rest little expecting the scene of desolation that daylight would disclose. At midnight the river rose, suddenly, quietly, and so rapidly that at daybreak the water reached the crown of the arch of the Sooloochenum bridge, having risen about twenty-five feet. The Superintendent of Police, Captain Trotman, was the first to discover the danger. He was awakened to a sense of his position by his cows taking refuge in the verandah, and found that a few inches rise would place his drawing room floor under water. It was with difficulty that Mrs. Trotman and her children could be carried through the water to a place of safety, and then Captain Trotman and Major Payne, who was likewise roused from sleep, waded through the water above their middles to the Judge's house, which stands on the Palamcottah bank of the river. So noiseless was the rise of the water that though so close to the river no one in the house was aware of the destruction which was to all appearance awaiting it. Hastily lashing chairs upon bamboos, just as the day broke the party left the house. Mrs. Webster and her children on chairs, and Mr. Webster, Major Payne, and Captain Trotman wading through the water, which had, by that time, reached to within half a yard of the lower story, and still seemed to be rising rapidly. The nearness of the house to the edge of the bank of the river caused every one to fear that should the bank be injured by the rush of the water the whole building would subside into the torrent. The Rev. Mr. Sargent's house became a haven of refuge, and glad enough the ladies must have been to get under shelter, for the rain came down in torrents and it was bitterly cold. The splendid bridge across the river was the next to suffer. A crack was reported very early on Wednesday, but great hopes were entertained that the damage was not so serious as it has since proved to be. Day by day the crack has continued to increase, and this morning part of the centre arch has fallen in, and it is said the three middle arches must go, and it is now merely a question of time. The calamity shuts off all communication between Tinnevely and this side of the river, and the distress is great amongst those who have brought their goods for sale into Palamcottah either in country carts or on bullocks, and who now find all return to their homes cut off. The whole town of Tinnevely was three feet under water, and about two hundred houses were either blown down or washed away. Mr. Pennington, the sub-collector, who has just returned from England, was out all day doing all he could for the people, and Dr. Thomson and Captain Trotman must have spent hours in the water. All communication was, and

still is, shut off between this and Madras. The Tuticorin road is open again, but the telegraph wires are injured and cannot be used between this and Cochin, as well as between us and Tuticorin and Madras. At the Military lines many fine trees were blown down; all gardens ruined and laid waste—many houses injured in divers ways. Scarcely any boundary walls remain standing. The band-stand is a thing of the past, and many of the Sepoy lines have been destroyed. At one time it was feared that the new buildings at the jail were going, but thanks to the timely exertions of Dr. Thompson and Captain Trotman nothing happened there. The flood subsided as rapidly as it had risen, and by the afternoon every one thought all danger was over. However just as night fell the river rose again as rapidly as before, owing to the bursting of a large tank, and a few more hours of deluge and apprehension succeeded. By daybreak on Thursday the waters had again gone down, and all was sunshine, but uprooted trees, ruined houses, gardens without a vestige of cultivation remaining. Deep cracks on the roads and fences broken down bore witness to the fearful rush of the water and the force of the wind. It is a singular fact that no deaths have been reported as yet, though it is scarcely credible that none have occurred. All public work is stopped. The Court has been closed for days, as no one will attend it. The cutcherries are also deserted from the same cause. It will take years to repair the damage done in a few hours, but the greatest misfortune will be the loss of the splendid bridge which for twenty-five years has been the boast of the district.—*Madras Times* Correspondent, Nov. 26.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE GOVERNOR.**—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Napier intend leaving Madras for Calcutta on the 4th Dec., and not on the 18th, as previously intimated.

**MILITARY.**—The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Isis* has been taken up by the Government of India to convey the 1st Battalion 19th Foot from Madras to Calcutta in time to take part in the reception of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.—The *Port St. George Gazette* contains the appointment of Lieut.-Col. P. B. Roe, H.M.'s 60th Rifles, as adjutant-general, vice Colonel Robertson deceased.—We (*Bangalore Spectator*) hear that Brigadier-General W. Fenwick, C.B., will succeed to the command of the Mysore Division in room of General F. P. Haines, whose period of command will expire in January, 1870. If this appointment is effected, we do not know a more efficient officer who could be selected as a worthy successor.

**LORD NAPIER'S LECTURE.**—Lord Napier delivered a lecture on Thursday evening in the Evangelistic-hall on "the Fine Arts in India." There was a very crowded attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and of the native audience their name was "legion." Many persons were obliged to go away, owing to want of room. His Lordship opened by saying that he would treat of the four Arts, Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, and Music. He confined his lecture for the evening to Architecture, upon which he dwelt at considerable length, reserving the consideration of the sister arts for future occasions. In his Lordship's opinion Madras offered a complete epitome of everything that was bad in Architecture. The lecture was an able and exhaustive one, and the audience must have endorsed the opinion of the chairman, Sir Colley Scotland, on it; he felt certain that all present would join him in expressing their grateful acknowledgments to Lord Napier for the able, interesting, instructive, and eloquent discourse which had been delivered. Lord Napier, by lecturing in the hall, had conferred a favour and an honour on the Christian Literary Society, and all present must have deemed it a privilege to have heard the lecture. There were many, no doubt, who, from want of room in the hall, had been deprived of this privilege; but the lecture would doubtless be printed, and they would then have an opportunity of reading it. There was a great deal in the lecture from which the natives could derive much information. The thought Lord Napier had given to the subject, and the clear and forcible manner of which he had dealt with it, gave to the discourse all the qualities in a learned and able essay, a lecture such as would seldom be heard in that hall.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 29.

**FATAL EXPLOSION IN THE FORT.**—On Monday morning (22nd November), while the men of the 2-5 Brigade Royal Artillery were practising with the guns on the ramparts of the fort, a serious accident occurred, resulting in the instant death of a gunner—who had only come out of hospital the previous evening. One of the three guns in use burst on the seventh round. Number two and seven of the men on duty with the gun were close by when the explosion occurred. Number seven fired, and as number two, who was on the right side of the cannon, was advancing to prime he was knocked down by a portion of the gun and never rose again, for after a few groans he expired. The gun burst between the first and second reinforcements, and went into two pieces, the split extending to about six feet. The chase, with one of the trunnions, fell upon the gunner, smashing the portions of the body about the pelvis. The larger portion of the cannon, including the breech and a trunnion, was carried up high into the air, almost as high as the steeple of Saint

Mary's Church, and, falling about forty paces from the ramparts, sank almost wholly into the ground. People were standing not far away from where the heavy piece of metal fell. The gun which burst was used on Saturday last, nine rounds being fired out of it, and it had been rebushed only a month ago. The body of the deceased gunner was removed by Mr. Titness, an inspector of police, to the dead house of the General Hospital, where an inquest was held the same evening. The remains of the unfortunate gunner, who was only twenty-six years old, were afterwards interred in St. Patrick's Cemetery. The inquiry touching the death of Gunner George Chapman, of the Royal Artillery, was resumed on the evening of Tuesday last by the Coroner. Lieut.-Colonel Irvine was re-examined. He had examined the gun minutely and had found no appearance of a crack. The jury returned the verdict "accidental death caused by the explosion of a sixty-eight pounder gun."—*Madras Times*.

**SEASON REPORT IN COORG.**—On the 15th October the Rev. G. Richter, of Mercara, addressed the following report of the season for the third quarter of 1869 to the Secretary to the Madras Agricultural Society:—We have come to the close of as favourable a monsoon as we have enjoyed for many a long year, not, though, on account of the quantity of rain, for the total rainfall since January amounts up to date only to 104 inches 68 cents. in Mercara, but for the absence of those incessant heavy downpours and long continued high winds, so frequent in former years. The monsoon of 1869 was gentle, ample, and continuous, with but occasional sunshine, favouring every kind of cultivation and rendering monsoon life more healthy and enjoyable. \*Our coffee prospects are on the whole reassuring, though we have not yet got over the ravages of the borer, which is now again on the wing and demands the utmost attention the superintendents of estates. On the subject of the borer a friend has communicated to me an interesting little fact. In the selections from the records of Mysore he noticed in a report on the "Munzerabad Coffee Estates," written by Mr. H. Stokes some thirty years ago, the following passage:—"In a very dry season many of the coffee trees die and snap off suddenly close to the ground." Who does not recognise in this short statement the ravages of the borer even then, though perhaps not understood or further investigated at the time? The coffee is now ripening fast, but too late for the Ootacamund Exhibition; however, the planters have the satisfaction to know from the valuations of last year's crops that Coorg coffee has a fair reputation in the home market, and fetches a very good price, ranging from seventy to eighty-two shillings per cwt. for A, B, and P, the three favourite letters of the planter's alphabet. The expected crop will however only be partially a good one; those estates which were not benefited by the early showers at the blossoming season suffered a great loss, to be compensated, let us hope, after this fruitless siesta by a double out-turn next year! Some of the estates in the bamboo-district look splendid, and the estates I lately saw down the Sampaji ghat are as good as the most fastidious planter could wish. Such an evident success goes far to dispel the depression which the published affairs of the Carnatic Coffee Company have occasioned, and even that Company need not despair with a reduced field of cultivation! Greater attention being now paid to the cultivation of Cardamoms also by European planters, the information that the Coorg spice is highly valued, and that the last crop sold in the Home market at from 7s. to 8s. per pound may prove interesting. This year's crop, which will be gathered this month, is again very promising. The rich fields throughout Coorg are in a most luxuriant condition, and the Coorgs rejoice at the prospect of an unusually rich harvest.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23. Str. Burmah, Lewis, Southern Ports; str. Ethiopia, McCallum, Northern Ports.—26. Str. Punjab, Parker, Northern Ports.—27. Str. Mooltan, Beasley, Calcutta; str. Ethiopia, —, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Ethiopia.—Mr. Palie, Mr. Luxa, Mr. and Mrs. Molyneux.  
Per str. Punjab.—Brig. gen. Mein, Capt. Okerick, Capt. and Mrs. Whigham, Apothy, Tennan and family, Apothy, Maley and family.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. McCallum.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24. Helen Wallace, —, Liverpool; str. Burmah, Lewis, Calcutta.—28. Str. Mooltan, Beasley, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Burmah.—For BOMBAY.—Messrs. W. W. Arbuthnot, R. W. Chew, J. A. Way, F. A. Hadams, T. W. Claudius, W. Pettigrew, A. Cooper, R. Trewman, E. Atkins, J. Macay. For COCENADA.—Dr. and Mrs. Bouth. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. Burnald, Mr. J. Weston.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—For GALLI.—Mr. T. Blakie. For YOKOHAMA.—Lieut. T. G. Booth. For MARSHALLS.—Hon. and Mrs. J. C. Loch and two children, Mr. W. Bowden. For SUEZ.—Mr. B. Anderson.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

BARODA, Nov. 28.—I perceive my letter of 25th has miscarried, in which I had informed you of the dismissal from office of, the late Prime Minister, Bhoo Sahib. The late statement relative to the dis-



bandment of the 26th Regiment now here has caused considerable excitement among the sepoys; but they console themselves with the idea that, as the Madras Commander-in-Chief has succeeded in saving three out of the ten regiments intended to be disbanded in Madras, two consequently may escape in our presidency, viz., Jacob's Rifles and the 25th Regiment. I travelled by train a few days ago, and noticed that little or no damage was done by the late advent of the locusts to the crops between Ahmedabad and Broach; every description of crop looked very flourishing.

**BROACH, Nov. 30.**—Captain Murray, of the P. and O. service, with Mr. Sowerby, C.E., having successfully completed the buoying of the river, all now anxiously look forward to the reopening of the ferry. In addition to the buoys, which I understand have been so well laid as to be distinguishable at a great distance, a black beacon some thirty feet in height has been erected on the bank of the river, near the village of Umbeta, and is so conspicuous as to be easily seen at a distance of eight or ten miles. I believe it is in contemplation to erect two or more beacons shortly. Now that the channel has been so clearly defined, and the noble old Nerbudda made almost as easily navigable as Bombay Harbour, there is some chance of the ferry becoming more than a mere unremunerative public convenience.

**SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY, Nov. 27.**—At a time when there is news of distress from several parts of India, it is gratifying to be able to tell you that the crops in the Southern Mahratta Country have suffered neither from the scarcity of rain nor the ravages of locusts; but that, on the contrary, a better season has seldom been known. Nevertheless, prices have not fallen as might be expected, being kept up, no doubt, by the exportation of grain to less favoured provinces. Since the departure of General Domville, Colonel Brown, R.A., has been in command of the Belgaum district, but will probably shortly be relieved by General Addison from Poona. General Adams, who has just been brought on the Brigade Staff, being posted to the Poona Brigade. Owing to the number of chaplains absent on furlough and sick leave, it seems likely that one of the chaplains will be withdrawn from Belgaum. In these days of retrenchment any increase to the Ecclesiastical Establishment can hardly be hoped for, but it must have occurred to many how insufficient it is to properly supply the wants of the Presidency. At present Dharwar, Kulladghee, and Kolapore are all visited by the Belgaum chaplain, but it is hoped that a resident missionary of the Church of England may shortly be located at the latter station. It is also in contemplation to build a church at Kolapore. The services being at present held in an unconsecrated building fitted up for the purpose. The Roman Catholic community have at Kolapore, as at many other places, set us an example, and built themselves a small but neat chapel. The proposed site for the church is out of camp limits, and almost beyond a walking distance for ladies from the camp-houses, which is a pity, as the convenience of camp residents, who are considerably in the majority, should be consulted; besides there are equally good sites in camp, and it is a question whether the better plan would not be to build on the foundations of the present buildings; indeed much more than the foundations might be used; for the size and shape it is suitable enough, and funds will scarcely admit of much architectural beauty of design. You have already heard of the projected visit of H. H. the Rajah of Kolapore to England. Should it receive the sanction of Government, as there seems every reason to suppose it will, H.H. will start in March or April next, returning about October. He will be accompanied by Captain West, Assistant Political Agent.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**KHANGAUM RAILWAY.**—One of our correspondents from Berar was the other day lamenting that the Khangaum branch railway had not been made over to a contractor, a course which he thought would have produced better progress than now appears. This is an opinion which is in a way to be tested by what we shall hear of as being done departmentally under Major Mead, of the Hyderabad P.W.D. There have been drawbacks met with even in this little line, as there always are; but we think there is good ground for believing that the line will be opened in February instead of by the New Year, as at first was hoped.—*Times of India*.

**DEPARTURES FOR CALCUTTA.**—H.E. the Governor left Poonah by a special train at six o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 1st of December, for Bombay, where he embarked on board the Bombay marine steamer *Lord Elphinstone* for Beypore, en route to Calcutta, to meet his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on his arrival there on or about the 20th instant. His Excellency takes with him Captain Filgate, military secretary, and Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., private secretary.—Captains Graham and Straubenzie, aides-de-camp, and Dr. Lowry, Colonel Marriott, and Mr. Gomme, Secretaries to Government, we understand, proceed to Calcutta by rail, via Nagpoor, and will time their departure from Poonah so as to be at Calcutta in time to receive his Excellency the Governor.—*Times of India*.

**THE PERSIAN GULF.**—H.M.S. *Daphne*, Captain Douglas, had, on November 12, been lying at Henjan, in the Persian Gulf, since November 5th, awaiting the arrival of the *Nymph* and the *Hugh Rose*, gun-boats; the *Daphne* took the *Clyde* up with her. The *Nymph*,

with the *Hugh Rose*, arrived on November 13th. Colonel Pelly is on board the *Daphne*, and is very anxious to attack a pirate fort called Deman, near Katiff, on the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf, which is a nest of sea robbers. The place is a most difficult one to approach, as it is built upon a mud flat only just covered at high water, and the smallest of the ships of war could not get nearer than three miles, too great a range to do much harm to a fort. The ships are still awaiting instructions, but it is expected Deman will be destroyed, and that the force will also land and take possession of the town of Manemah, on Bahrein Island. The *Dalhousie* remains at Muscat to preserve order there.

**MILITARY.**—We hear from Khundwa, under date 29th November, that the detachments of R.A., consisting of 18 officers, 213 rank and file of 6th and 9th Brigade R.A., and 3 officers 123 men of the 95th Regiment, marched from Mhow on the morning of the 27th November under the command of Colonel Franklin, R.A.; and that her Majesty's 1st Battalion 8th King's Regiment, under the command of Colonel H. C. Woods, and accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Hobson, Assistant Quartermaster-General Mhow Division, were to march also from Mhow en route to Neemuch on Tuesday, the 30th. The detachment 1st Royals would leave Khundwa by rail for Nagpoor on the 1st December en route for Jhansi, there to join the Headquarters of the regiment on being relieved by the 8th King's at Nusseerabad.—The *Scindian* has now the pleasure to intimate, upon the authority of a private letter from Poona, that it is not likely any of the Divisional Commands of this Presidency will be abolished, and that the recent report about the Sind Command is simply a *canard*.—It is rumoured that Quartermaster Elson, 109th Regiment, who recently passed through the station en route for England, is not expected to rejoin his corps; a Paymastership in another regiment being, it is said, awaiting his acceptance.—*Sind News*.

**RAILWAY FROM HOORLEE TO CARWAR.**—The Government of India is in communication with the Secretary of State as to the agency by which the survey for the railway from Hoorlee to Carwar is to be carried on. Last spring a staff of engineers, under the superintendence of Mr. Buchanan, was sent out from England with orders to complete the survey in six months, but they arrived too late in the season to effect much in so wild a country. A detailed survey has yet to be made. Whether this is done by the gentlemen who began the work or by others now in the country, is of little consequence, provided that no needless delay is allowed to retard the preparation of complete designs for the line, which will be of the greatest benefit to the trade of the South-west, and will make Carwar in fact a port of considerable importance. At present its value is almost wholly potential. The railway will traverse a difficult country, and, except under conditions of the strictest economy, must be very expensive. To make it a financial success its first cost must be kept as low as possible, and the experience of other countries during the last few years indicates the propriety of making the line on a narrow gauge, and crossing the ghauts by the Fell system, which is used on the Mont Cenis summit railway. It would be an unjustifiable waste of money to make another first-class line over the ghauts on the broad Indian gauge when a cheaper one would carry the traffic just as well.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29. Str. Behar, Hull, Suez; Solway, Richard, Calcutta.—29. Futeh Salem, Lemon, Calcutta.—30. Str. Neera, Hanscome, Suez.—Dec. 1. Washington Irving, Johnson, Mouline; Russel Mahomed Bucus, Nacoda, Penang; Amezal, Nacoda, Mozambique; F. Salam Fleur de Goa, Nacoda, Mozambique; Nusseerul Musjid, Nacoda, Cochin.—2. London, Macfie, Rangoon.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Behar.—From Southampton.—Maj. and Mrs. Boyd, Mr. O. Selby, Mr. S. Kennedy, Mrs. Starling and four children, Mr. Stewart, Mr. T. Butler, Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. C. Griffiths and infant, Mr. H. K. Bennett, Mr. G. R. Henderson, Mr. E. Dyke, Mr. G. Bankaway, General Sir E. Russell (left at Aden), Capt. Cruikshank. From Marseilles.—Capt. Fellows, Capt. and Mrs. Keen, Maj. Webster, Miss Rotherham, Mr. E. Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. Hilsen, Mrs. Coussemaker, Mr. Kor, Dr. Peckerton, Mr. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Kellner, Mr. Denning, Mr. and Mrs. Dix, Major Wallace, Mr. Bannerman, Asst. surg. Fendon, Mr. Westmacott, Mrs. Carpendale and child, Mr. Steel, Mr. J. Elsworth, Sir Seymour Blane, Mr. G. M. Stewart, Mr. Forrester, Mrs. Hillman, Mr. H. Lewin, Mr. and Mrs. Garbett. From Suez.—Mr. C. S. Hoeg, Mr. Esquibohr, Mr. P. de Saone, Mr. and Mrs. Westlake, Gen. Sir H. Chamberlain, Capt. Clerk.

Per B. and B. S. Co.'s str. Neera.—From Aden.—Maj. gen. Forster, Mr. Horowitz, From Suez.—Rev. G. S. and Mrs. Bergen, Dr. and Mrs. Atchison, Mr. and Mrs. Duguir, Mrs. Crawford and infant, Miss Crawford, Mrs. Edington and three children, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Mr. G. Brehon, Mr. L. D. Reid, Mr. H. J. Reid, Capt. E. S. Milman, Dr. Townsend, Messrs. J. Robinson, B. Mison, D. G. Osborne, J. S. Manlach, J. Bagnell, C. d'Manga, G. Birchier, S. Breitholz.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27. Str. Sumatra, White, Aden and Suez.—29. Allum Gheer, Williams, Calcutta; Cold Stream, Ponsonby, Cochin.—30. Sir John Lawrence, Sabab, Colombo.—Dec. 3. City of Amoy, March, Colombo; Hute Messanga, Nac. la, Mozambique.—4. Mail str. Columbian, Hyde, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Murray and child, Mrs. Vibart and three children. For Suez.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. J. E. Cra- croft, Mr. Drew, Mr. J. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Harris and child, Mr. T. Child. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Marlier, Dr. and Mrs. Miller, Hon. F. B. Pearson, Mr. C. A. Dickinson, Dr. Buhler, Capt. Raiston, Major Gillespie, Mr. Adam, Mr. Mahon.

**MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.**—The movements of the K. and head quarters of the C. company, sappers and miners, to Bellary and Gooty respectively, notified in G.O.G. No. 222, dated June 22, are cancelled.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

**APJOHN, A. H.**, asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from Central Cuttack to Northern Cuttack div. No. 385, Nov. 20.

**BARLOW, G. N.**, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Monghyr, during absence on deputation of Money. Mr. Barlow will offic. in 1st grade of mags. and colls. Nov. 17.

**BARLOW—FOWLE.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to Bengal div. of the presidency of Fort William the undermentioned members of the civil service, who returned from furl. on Nov. 11:—Messrs. G. N. Barlow and F. C. Fowle. No. 5,099.

**BARNES, F.**, joined his appt. as offic. dep. controller of P.W. accounts, Punjab, on Nov. 1. No. 342.

**BARTON, E. J.**, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 24-Pergunnahs. Mr. Barton is also apptd. to exercise the powers of a coll. for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, during absence of coll. from the sudder station on his cold weather tour. Nov. 22.

**BAYLEY, S. C.**, mag. and coll. of Patna, having returned to duty on Nov. 1, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, under orders of Aug. 14, is cancelled.

**BEAUME.**—The transfer of Mr. J. Beaume, accountant, 2nd grade, from the Punjab to the office of the accountant gen., P.W. dept., directed in notification No. 289, dated Oct. 6 last, is cancelled. No. 343.

**BERKELEY, Capt. J. C.**, offic. 1st asst. agent to Gov. gen. for Central India, to offic. as dep. opium agent in Malwa, with effect from April 1 last, on which date he assumed charge of the office from Lieut. col. E. Thompson. No. 2,227, Nov. 17.

**BEYNON, Major W. H.**, political agent at Jeypore, resumed charge of the agency from Blair on Nov. 1. The unexpired portion—viz., 16 days—of the three months' furl. granted to Major Beynon, dated Aug. 6 last, is cancelled. No. 2,241.

**BLAIR, Capt. C. R.**, asst. agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajpootana, apptd. to be on special duty at Tonk, received charge of his office from Capt. J. J. Blair on Oct. 21.

**BRADEN—ONSLAW.**—Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, suptdt. of excise and stamps in Oude, and Mr. D. R. Onslow, personal asst. to the financial member of the Gov. gen.'s Council, have been permitted to return to duty on the expiration of their leave. No. 2,546, Nov. 19.

**BUCHANAN, W. J.**, head master, Zila school, Gujarat, to officiate as head master of the Zila school, Amritsar, on a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem. No. 441, Nov. 19.

**BUTTRESS, G. R.**, asst. revenue surveyor, 1st grade (late first div., Oude), to the 6th division, Lower Provs., with effect from Oct. 31. No. 17.

**CAERNARTON, P. C.**, supervisor Eastern Jumna Canal, is apptd. a member of the committee for carrying out the purposes of the Municipal Improvements North-Western Provinces Act in the town of Barote, in the Meerut district, v. Mr. P. A. Webb. No. 2,561A.

**CAMPBELL, Capt. A. H. E.**, comdg. the Hyderabad Residency Escort, to officiate as cantonment mag. of Secunderabad, in add. to his own duties, during abs., on priv. leave, of Lieut. col. Jones. No. 2,235, Nov. 19.

**CAMPION, J. M.**, asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the Dum-Dum division on Nov. 2. No. 390, Nov. 20.

**CARNELL, Major W.**, Bengal staff corps, officg. comdt. of the Erinpoorah irreg. force, to be a justice of the peace in British India. No. 242, Nov. 19.

**CHRISTIE, W. B.**, asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the Bhaugulpore to the Darjeeling div. Nov. 18.

**COLE, Capt. R. A.**, superintdt. of Coorg, to officiate as dep. superint. of the Bangalore dist. during employ. of Clarke on other duty. No. 2,232.

**COOKE, J. E.**, is apptd. 1st asst. acct. gen., Madras, continuing to officiate as dep. acct. gen., Hyderabad. Nov. 19.

**CRAIG, R.**, supervisor 1st grade, attached to the Nuddea div., is transfd. from the imperial to the local estab., and posted to the Circular and Eastern Canals div. No. 391, Nov. 19.

**CRASTER, Capt. G. A.**, R.E., exec. engr. 1st grade, Punjab, assumed charge of the office of supg. engr. 1st circle, N.W.P. (roads and buildings branch), on Oct. 21. No. 4,806, dated Allahabad, Nov. 16.

**CUMBERLEGE, N. R.**, dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, is apptd. to offic. in the 2nd grade, v. Mr. Bowen. Nov. 19.

**DONALD, W.**, examiner of claims, Madras, is apptd. to offic. temp. in 4th class of the financial dept., with effect from Oct. 14.

**DRUMMOND, J. S.**, to be mag. and coll. of Sylhet. No. 1,627R, Nov. 19.

**FINK, R. A.**, offic. controller gen. of money order offices, is confd. in that appt. Nov. 19.

**GIBSON, A.**, asst. supt. of police, is apptd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Cumberlege. Nov. 19.

**GRIFFIN, L.**, officg. dep. comr., Lahore, having reported his return to duty on Nov. 14, the unexpired portion of leave, dated on Sept. 14, is cancl.

**HAIR—JONES.**—J. Hair made over and Capt. H. H. Jones, R.E., received exec. charge of the 1st div., Agra Canal, on Nov. 9. No. 2,574i.

**HANKEY, H.**, mag. and coll., Moorsheadabad, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade. Nov. 19.

**HAWKES, R. B.**, to be an officg. asst. comr. of 3rd grade in the province of British Burmah, on prob., to fill an existing vacancy. No. 2,229, Nov. 19.

**HENVEY, F.**, officg. junior secy. to Govt., is apptd. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, with effect from Sept. 24 last, but will continue to offic. in his present appt. No. 2,423, Nov. 16.

**HEYWOOD, Lieut. J. M.**, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the Sone circle. No. 119, Nov. 17.

**HODGKINSON, G. J. S.**, asst. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of sub div. of Tajpore. Mr. Hodgkinson will offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

**HULSTEN, G. T.**, is apptd. acting mate in Punjab Govt. steam flotilla, to fill an existing vacancy. No. 261, Nov. 13.

**HUME, Capt. W. W.**, district supt. of police, Luckimpore, to offic. as a district supt. of police, 3rd grade, from date on which he rejoins his appt. on return from leave. Nov. 18.

**HUNT, T. W.**, sub engr., 3rd grade, attached to Bundelkund irrigation survey, is transfd. to Ganges supplementary canal survey. No. 2,549i, dated Allahabad, Nov. 13.

**HYNDMAN—NOYES.**—Mr. P. K. Hyndman, exec. engr., 4th grade, and Mr. D. Noyes, asst. engr., 2nd grade, at present employed in irrigation branch, are transfd. to general branch of P.W., N.W. Provs. No. 2,538i, dated Allahabad, Nov. 11.

**JENKINSON, E. G.**, is re-attached to N.W. Provs., Punjab, and Oude, on return from furlough on Nov. 8. No. 5,096.

**JOLL, H.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, attached to Burrakur div., passed in the departmental standard on Nov. 15. No. 386.

**JONES, H. L.**, officg. dist. superint. of police, Nuddea, to officiate as a dist. superint. of the 4th grade, from date of his rejoining his appt. on return from leave. Nov. 22.

**KIERNANDER, C. R.**, asst. acct. gen., British Burmah, is prom. to 4th class of financial dept. from Aug. 27.

**LAMBE, W.**, asst. mag., Cawnpore, to be a justice of the peace in the territories of the N.W.P. No. 744a, Nov. 22.

**LAMERT—PROBY.**—Rev. M. Lamert, of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, junior chaplain, and the Rev. M. C. Proby, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, minister, have been apptd. by the Lord Bishop surrogates in this diocese for granting episcopal licences of marriage. Nov.

**LINDSAY, W. T.**, B.A., head master, Zila school, Amritsar, is apptd. professor in the Govt. College, Lahore, in place of Mr. Crank. Dated Punjab, Nov. 11. No. 439.

**LOCKWOOD, E. D.**, to be mag. and coll. of Tipperah, and to officiate in 1st grade of magistrates and collectors. Nov. 19.

**LODWICK—MACKAY.**—On Oct. 14 Mr. F. Lushington, acct. gen., Madras, returned from priv. leave; Mr. R. W. Lodwick made over charge of the office of acct. gen., Madras, and received charge from Mr. J. Mackey of the office of deputy acct. gen.; and Mr. J. Mackey received charge from Mr. W. Donald of the office of 1st asst. acct. gen. No. 2,580.

**LOWIS, J. M.**, to be mag. and coll. of Noakhally, but to continue to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Gya. Nov. 19.

**LUCE, J.**, asst. superint. of Cinchona Plantations, N.W.P., assumed charge of his duties on Oct. 4. No. 1,210A, Nov. 17.

**LUGARD—WAKEFIELD.**—Capt. H. I. Lugard made over, and Capt. T. Wakefield received charge, in add. to his own duties, of the office of cantonment mag., Jubbulpore, on Nov. 2. No. 548.

**MACDONALD, Major J.**, dep. supt., 1st grade, who reported his return to India on Oct. 30 from three months' priv. leave, is apptd. to do duty in head quarter's office, Bengal, with effect from Nov. 12, being the date of his arrival in Calcutta. No. 15.

**MACNABB, J. W.**, dep. comr., 2nd class, Punjab, to be ditto, 1st class, v. Busk, vacated the appt. Nov. 16.

**MACNABB, D.**, dep. comr., Simla, is apptd. additional comr., Peshawur, and will make over current duties of his office to Mr. Woodward. Nov. 9.

**MCKEIL, D. J.**, to be mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, in 2nd grade, but to continue to offic. in 1st grade of mags. and colls. Nov. 19.

**MALE—CAFFERY.**—Mr. W. F. Male, asst. engr., 2nd grade, was relieved of charge of 5th div., Grand Trunk road, by Mr. P. Caffery, on Oct. 22, and has joined Cawnpore div., P.W. Mr. Male was attached to 5th div., Grand Trunk road, up to Oct. 27. Mr. Male, asst. engr., 2nd grade, roads and buildings branch, is transfd. to irrigation branch, N.W.P. Nov. 16.

**MAN, A. C.**, to be officg. asst. comr. of 3rd grade in British Burmah. No. 2,243, Nov. 16.

**MANGLES, A. C.**, officg. mag. and coll. of Gya, services are placed temp. at disposal of the Govt. of India, in the home dept. Nov. 17.

**MANN, F. W.**, sub engr. 1st grade, attached to 3rd presy. div., is removed from the effective list of the upper sub. estab. from Nov. 6, pending orders on his application for pension. No. 381, Nov. 16.

**MANUEL, J. S.**, clerk, 4th class, 3rd grade, attached to the 3rd div., Sirhind Canal, is permitted to resign his appt. in the P.W.D. from Nov. 1. No. 4,040E-i.

**MARRIOTT, A.**, asst. dist. supt. of police, reported his arrival at Nagpore on Nov. 9, and is posted to the Nagpore district. Mr. Marriott is apptd. to offic. as supt. of Nagpore Central Jail.

**MASSON, H.**, is apptd. to the P.W.D. as an acct., 2nd grade, on prob., and is posted to Bengal from Oct. 27. No. 345. [Nov. 16.]

**MERCER, Lieut. col.**, dep. comr., 3rd class, Punjab, to be ditto, 2nd class.

**MONEY, W. J.**, C.S.I., to be mag. and coll. of Monghyr, but to continue to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Mymensingh. Nov. 18. [No. 382.]

**NELSON, J. F.**, supervisor, 2nd grade, joined the 1st presy. div. on Oct. 30.

**NOLAN, P.**, asst. mag. and coll., Pubna, is apptd. to be a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieut. gov.'s control. Nov. 23.

**O'CONNOR, R. S.**, dist. superint. of police, Gawalparah, to officiate as a dist. superint. of 4th grade from the date of his rejoining his appt. on return from leave. Nov. 18.

**PALMER, A. V.**, to be mag. and coll. of Gya. No. 1,627r, Nov. 17.  
**PICKARD, J.**, surveyor, 2nd grade, from the fifth division, Lower Provs., to British Burmah, from Nov. 17. No. 16.  
**ROBERTSON, Lieut. D.**, apptd. an asst. comr. in Central Provs., reported his arrival on Nov. 13, and is posted to Nagpore dist. No. 547.  
**ROMAINE, W. G.**, c.b., barrister-at-law, having reported his arrival and assumed charge of the office of judge advocate gen. of India, the arrangements directed in G.G.O. No. 1,018, dated Simla, Oct. 13, will have effect from this date. No. 1,122, Nov. 19.  
**ROSS, Lieut. J. C.**, R.E., exec. engr., Futtehghurh div., Ganges Canal, resumed charge of the div. on return from leave. No. 2,555i, Nov. 15.  
**ROSS, Lieut. col. E. D. R.**, staff corps, exec. engr., Saharunpore div., P.W., was in charge of the suptg. engr.'s office from Oct. 2, the date on which Major F. W. Peile proceeded to join his new appt. as suptg. engr. on the Railway Branch, to the 29th idem, the date on which he was relieved by Capt. Craster.  
**ROSS**.—With reference to notification No. 4,450 of Oct. 27, Lieut. col. E. D. R. Ross received charge of the Saharunpore div. from Mr. C. Blair, Nov. 1. No. 4,818.  
**SCOTT, M.**, to offic. as head master in the Zilla school, Simla, in place of Mr. Buchanan, on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. No. 442, Nov. 12.  
**SCOTT, Capt. T. H.**, Bengal staff corps, is removed from police department (Punjab) from date on which he receives this order. His services are placed at disposal of the military dept. Nov. 15.  
**SIMSON, H. B.**, to offic. as addl. judge of Chittagong, during deputation of Thompson. Nov. 18.  
**SMITH, Lieut. col. F. N.**, assumed charge of the office of controller of P.W. accts., Punjab, from Lieut. col. J. J. McL. Innes, Oct. 30. No. 341.  
**SMYTH, J. W.**, registrar, chief court, Punjab, to be dep. comr., 3rd class, v. Mercer, promoted. Nov. 16.  
**TEMPLE, Lieut. J. A.**, asst. comr., Central Provs., reported his arrival at Bombay, Oct. 1. Notification No. 493, dated Oct. 21, is cancell., and it is notified that Lieut. Temple assumed charge of his duties at Nagpore, Nov. 9. No. 544.  
**THOMPSON, D. W.**, offic. insp. of schools, Multan circle, is apptd. head master of the Zillah School, Amritsar, but will continue to offic. as insp. of schools, Multan circle, on the full salary of the appt. Nov. 11.  
**THOMPSON, A. R.**, to be additional judge of Chittagong, but to continue to offic. as secy. to Govt. of Bengal, revenue and general depts. Nov. 17.  
**VONDER-HEYDE, D. E.**, accountant, 2nd grade, Port Blair, is permitted to resign his appt. in the P.W. dept. No. 339, Nov. 19.  
**WARD—ELLISON**.—Capt. H. C. E. Ward, officg. dep. comr., made over charge of Nursingpore district to Mr. T. E. Ellison, asst. comr., on Nov. 3. No. 546.  
**WHALLEY—LLOYD**.—Mr. P. Whalley, on special duty, is apptd. to be under-secy. to Govt., v. Mr. Henvey. Mr. J. H. Lloyd, B.A., will continue to offic. as under-secy. to Govt. until further orders. Nov. 19.  
**WOODWARD—STEPHEN—PRIESTLEY**.—Mr. W. P. Woodward, judge of small cause court, 3rd class, is prom. to 2nd class, v. Smyth; Mr. C. Stephen is prom. to 3rd class judge; and Mr. H. Priestley, officg. judge, small cause court, Punjab, is confirmed in that appt. Nov. 16.

## ENGINEERING APPOINTMENTS—GANGES CANAL.

**Allahabad, Nov. 20.**—No. 2,589i.—In continuation of notification No. 1,469i c, dated Oct. 19, the closure of the Ganges Canal has been extended, in consequence of unavoidable repairs, to Nov. 25.

No. 1,565i-c.—Lieut. col. H. A. Brownlow, R.E., superint. engr., 1st circle, irrigation works, N.W.P., is placed on special duty.

Subject to confirmation of the Government of India, Capt. C. C. S. Moncrieff, R.E., offic. exec. engr., Northern div., Ganges Canal, is app. to officiate as superint. engr. 1st circle.

Lieut. M. A. Alves, R.E., exec. engr., Ganges Canal, remodelling, will officiate as exec. engr., Northern div., Ganges Canal.

Nov. 22.—No. 1,567i-c.—Mr. O. Phillpott, asst. engr. 2nd grade, attached to Cawnpore div., Ganges Canal, is transf. to Rohilcund Canal div. Mr. P. H. Brown, asst. engr. 2nd grade, temporarily attached to the Eastern Jumna Canal, is transferred to the Cawnpore div., Ganges Canal.

Mr. W. Atkins, asst. engr. 3rd grade, temp. attached to Eastern Ganges Canal, is posted to the Rohilcund Canal division.

By order of the Hon. the Lieut. governor, N.W.P.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments as assistant engineers are made (Nov. 16), from the dates on which they may join their appointments:—  
 To the Punjab—Messrs. P. D. Alexander and T. J. P. Jeffery.

To Hyderabad—Mr. J. F. Birkinshaw.

To the North Western Provinces—Mr. W. Good.

The following officers of the roads and buildings branch are transferred to the railway branch, for employment in the Agra district of the Rajpootana Railway:—

Mr. C. Blair, executive engineer, 4th grade.

Lieut. T. Gracey, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade.

Mr. E. J. Moore, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

## MILITARY.

**ARMSTRONG—INGLIS**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 27 last, making the following appts., with effect from July 30, v. Major J. T. Watson, 44th N.I., proceeded on leave:—Capt. F. M. Armstrong, wing officer and officg. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdnt.; Lieut. and adjt. A. D. C. Inglis to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in addition to his other duties, no other officer being available.

**BROWNLOW**.—1st Sikh inf. regtl. order, dated Oct. 25, is confd., appg. Lieut. C. C. Brownlow to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, from 22nd idem, v. Ross, and till return of Capt. Daniell. No. 381.

**BAILEY—RAMSAY—WARD**.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the names of the underment. officers are to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the depots of their regts., published in G.O.C.C., Oct. 4:—Lieut. C. S. Bailey, 1st batt. 11th foot; Capt. N. C. Ramsay, 2nd batt. 25th foot; Lieut. H. A. H. Ward, 2nd batt. 60th foot.

**BANNERMAN—NEILL**.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction an exchange of appts. between Lieut. A. J. Bannerman, adjt. 1st regt. Central India Horse, who is about to proceed, on m.c., to England, and Lieut. A. H. S. Neil, 2nd squad. subalt. of the same corps. No. 328, Nov. 19.

**BLAKE—BISHOP—BEASLEY**.—Oude order, dated Oct. 7, posting the following officers to detachments of time-expired men, &c., from the div., and of volunteers from 102nd foot, proceeding to Nagpore, on 28th idem:—Capt. M. P. Blake, 5th lancers; Lieut. T. Bishop, 8th brig. R.A., as far as Bombay; Lt. G. T. Beasley, 102nd foot, with volunteers to Nagpore.

**CHALMER, Lieut. R.**, to be adjt., 2nd batt. 60th rifles, v. Cramer, who resigns the appt., dated Nov. 10. The proms. in 19th foot, published in G.O. of Oct. 19 are cancelled.

**CHIPPENDALL**.—Major and brevet lieut. col. E. Chippendall, c.b., 1st batt. 19th foot, Landour convalescent depot, to be comdnt., v. Dawson, whose term of command has expired, dated Nov. 4.

**CURTIS**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 15, appg. Lieut. E. H. Curtis, officg. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. also as 2nd squad. officer, 4th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, v. Freeman, staff corps, on furl.

**DURAND, Lieut. E. L.**, 96th foot, 2nd squadron subalt., 12th Bengal cav., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from Oct. 8, 1868. No. 1,134.

**ELLIS, Lieut. W. V.**, from 1st wing subalt. 19th N.I., to be 1st wing subaltern 25th N.I., v. Farwell, apptd. qrmr. to 31st N.I. Dated Nov. 9.

**EVANS**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 8, appgt. Capt. H. M. Evans, 1st wing subalt. 41st N.I., to officiate as adjt., in addition to his other duties, with effect from Sept. 22 last, v. Wemyss, there being no other officer available. [from April 14, 1868.]

**GILDEA, Capt. G. F.**, 2nd batt. 21st foot, to have the local rank of major **GOLDNEY**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 18, appgt. Ensign T. H. Goldney, 2nd wing subalt., to officiate as qrmr. 38th N.I., v. Nicolay.

**HAWTHORNE**.—Umballa brigade order confirmed, dated Oct. 18, directing all reports of the station to be made to Col. R. J. Hawthorne, late 4th European L.C., doing duty at the station, v. Cureton, Bengal staff corps.

**JONES—BROOME—HOWELL**.—Capt. N. J. Jones, wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in com. and wing officer 2nd inf., Punjab frontier force, during furlough of Boswell. Capt. A. P. Broome, general list, inf., to officiate as wing officer, v. Jones. Lieut. H. Howell, 1st wing subaltern 1st inf., to officiate as qrmr. in succession to Broome. No. 1,140, Nov. 15.

**KYLE**.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 31 last, appgt. Lieut. and Local Capt. J. Kyle to act as adjt. 2nd batt. 12th foot, v. Boyes, on leave.

**LESLIE**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 28 last, appgt. Lieut. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., to act as qrmr., v. Lieut. H. M. Rose, till the arrival of Quartermaster S. W. Tempest.

**LE QUESNE, Ensign A. C.**, 19th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to offic. as wing subalt., 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, on probation, during the period Major Weldon may offic. as 2nd in command of 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent. Nov. 19.

**LLOYD**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 14, appgt. Cornet W. C. Lloyd, 20th hussars, to be interpreter.

**LOGAN—DRUMMOND**.—Lieut. G. Logan, 1st wing subalt. 7th N.I., to be adjt., v. Drummond, perm. to exchange appt.; dated Nov. 9. Lieut. F. C. W. Drummond, adjt., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Logan, permitted to exchange appointment; dated Nov. 9.

**LUKIN, Paymaster and major F. W.**, from the 2nd dragoon guards, to be paymr., 3rd hussars, v. Rouse, who exchs.; dated Nov. 4.

**MITFORD**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 8, appgt. Capt. R. C. W. Mitford, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in command, 14th Bengal cav., as a tempy. arrangement, v. Morrison, who reverts to the position of 1st squad. subalt. and officg. 2nd squad. officer.

**NOTT**.—In anticipation of the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., the name of the underment. officer is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the depots of their regiments, published in G.O.C.C.; dated Oct. 4:—Lieut. R. McIntosh Nott, 103rd foot.

**PALMER**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 31 last, appgt. Capt. A. P. Palmer, 10th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from July 8 last, v. England, on leave.

**PATERSON**.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 21 last, appgt. Lieut. A. J. Paterson to offic. as adjt., 1st batt. 19th foot, v. Briud, nominated to another situation.

**PEEBLES**.—Local rank is assigned to the underment. officer:—Lieut. col. T. Peebles, 1st batt. 11th foot, to be col., from June 7.

**PENNINGTON, Capt. C. R.**, staff corps, late adjt. of the regt., to be 1st squad. subalt. of 13th Bengal cav., as a special case, v. Thomson, apptd. adjt. Dated Nov. 6.

**ROUSE, Paymaster and hon. capt. R. S.**, from 3rd hussars, to be paymaster 2nd drag. guards, v. Lukin, who exchanges. Dated Nov. 4.

**SEAGRIM**.—Meerut div. order confirmed, dated Oct. 13, attaching Capt. A. Seagrim, Bengal staff corps (late officg. dep. judge advocate gen. of the division) for duty to 36th N.I.

**SMITH—REYNOLDS**.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to join the senior dept. of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and to study therein from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1870:—Ens. H. F. Smith, 88th foot, and Lieut. H. C. Reynolds, 106th foot.

**STRETTILL, Lieut. A. D.**, 109th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, of 2nd Punjab inf. No. 1,136.

**WOODRUFFE—INGLIS**.—Order confirmed, dated Oct. 27, making the following appts. in 45th N.I., consequent on return of Lieut. C. L. Woodruffe from leave:—Lieut. C. L. Woodruffe, qrmr., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in add. to his other duties; and Lieut. A. D. C. Inglis, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

## PROMOTIONS, &amp;c., STUD. DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 17.—No. 1,127.—Lieut. col. H. LePoer Trench, sub asst., offc'd. as 2nd class asst. from April 4 to July 4 last, v. Lieut. col. E. S. Jackson, who was on sick leave.

Capt. J. H. T. Farquhar, offc. sub asst., to offc. as 2nd class asst., with effect from July 4 last, v. Lieut. col. H. LePoer Trench, who proceeded on sick leave, and during the absence on leave of Lieut. col. E. S. Jackson.

Capt. T. F. C. Rochfort, doing duty officer, to offc. as sub asst., from April 1 last, v. Major H. C. Smith, who has proceeded to Europe.

No. 1,128.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Fort St. George, is confirmed:—

No. 328 of Oct. 8, permitting Lieut. C. W. Campbell, gen. list, Bengal cav., adjt. Gov. gen.'s body guard, Madras, to proceed to Europe on furl. on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

No. 1,129.—The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of col. in the army, from date specified, under the operation of the despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 180, of May 25, 1835, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. F. C. Maisoy, Bengal inf.; July 15, 1869.

## REMOVAL OF BRIGADE HEAD QUARTERS.

Nov. 18.—No. 1,131.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that the brigade head quarters of the Saugor district will be removed from Saugor to Jubbulpore, with effect from the date on which it is carried out under the orders of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

From that date the command of the station of Saugor will be exercised by the senior officer.

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 1,143.—3rd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. col. J. P. W. Campbell, comdt. 1st Sikh inf., to offc. as comdt. during abs. on furl. to Eur. of Maj. T. Quin.

1st Sikh Inf.—Major H. P. Close, 2nd in comd. and wing officer 5th Goorkha regt. (the Hazara Goorkha battn.), to offc. as comdt. during the period Lieut. col. Campbell may offc. as comdt. of 3rd Punjab inf.

5th Goorkha Regt. (the Hazara Goorkha Battn.).—Capt. E. C. Codrington, wing officer, to offc. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, v. Major Close; Lieut. W. H. Unwin, qrmr., to offc. as wing officer, v. Capt. Codrington; Lieut. E. Molloy, 1st wing subalt., to offc. as qrmr., v. W. H. Unwin; Lieut. L. R. Battye, of the Bengal staff corps, to offc. as 1st wing subalt., v. Lieut. E. Molloy.

No. 1,132.—3rd Punjab Cav.—Asst. surg. R. Power, of the 3rd Sikh inf., to the med. charge, tempy., during the period Surg. R. Rouse may offc. as civil surg., Mooltan, or until further orders.

3rd Sikh Inf.—Asst. surg. A. Stephen, m.b., of the 2nd Sikh inf., to the med. charge, tempy., v. Asst. surg. R. Power.

5th Goorkha Regt. (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).—Asst. surg. A. Skeen, m.b., of the 2nd Punjab inf., to the med. charge, v. Surg. H. Thom, m.d., appd. to the 3rd Punjab inf.

2nd Punjab Inf.—Asst. surg. A. McM. Paterson, offc'tg. in med. charge, to the med. charge, v. Asst. surg. A. Skeen, m.b.

No. 1,133.—The services of Asst. surg. E. Sanders are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

## PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

No. 1,145.—The following proms. and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

## General List, Inf.

Lieut. F. W. Crohan to be capt., from Nov. 8, v. Capt. J. S. Walters, staff corps, cadre late 28th N.I., removed from the service.

Capt. T. J. C. Plowden, from June 12, v. Capt. C. W. Riggs, 101st foot, late gen. list, inf., whose services have been dispensed with.

Capt. R. H. Salkeld, from June 22, 1869, v. Capt. F. J. C. Plowden, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, from June 29, 1869, v. Capt. R. H. Salkeld, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. W. F. Tucker, from July 5, 1869, v. Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. W. Hopkinson, from July 16, 1869, v. Capt. W. F. Tucker, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) F. A. Darley, from Aug. 13, 1869, v. Capt. W. Hopkinson, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. T. H. T. Drake, from Aug. 16, 1869, v. Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) F. A. Darley, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) H. B. Hanna, from Aug. 25, 1869, v. Capt. T. H. T. Drake, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. G. D. Reid, from Oct. 2, 1869, v. Capt. (lieut. in staff corps) H. B. Hanna, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. J. N. Steel, from Oct. 16, 1869, v. Capt. G. D. Reid, whose rank has been altered.

## PROMOTIONS, &amp;c.—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by H.M.:—

2nd Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. J. Rose to be lieut. col., without purchase, v. Addison, seconded on appointment as brigadier gen. on the Bombay establishment; dated Oct. 20. Capt. and Brevet major (local lieut. col.) F. Connor to be major, without purchase, v. Rose, prom.; dated Oct. 28. Lieut. DeL. R. Anderson to be capt., without purchase, v. Connor, prom.; dated Oct. 20. Lieut. (local capt.) H. Flood to be capt., without purch., v. Anderson, who is supernum. to the establishment; dated Oct. 20. Ensign J. Ferguson to be lieut., without purchase, v. Flood, prom.; dated Oct. 20.

19th Foot.—Ens. C. G. Drury to be lieut., without purch., v. Campbell, appd. a prob. for the staff corps; dated July 28 last. Ensign J.

Butler to be lieut., without purch., v. Drury, a prob. for the staff corps; dated July 28 last. Ens. T. M. Jenkins to be lieut., without purch., v. Butler, a prob. for the staff corps; dated July 28 last. Ens. J. H. Barnard to be lieut., without purch., v. Jenkins, a prob. for the staff corps; dated July 28 last. Ens. W. A. Burnett to be lieut., without purch., v. Hornsby, appd. a prob. for the staff corps; dated Sept. 21 last.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. appt.:—

Murree Convalescent Depot.—Capt. A. W. Barron, 38th foot, to be station staff officer, v. Campbell, 79th foot, who rejoins his regt.; dated Nov. 9 last.

Consequent on the transfer of the head quarters of the Saugor district to Jubbulpore, the C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. appt.:—

Capt. G. A. Way, staff corps, late station staff officer at Jubbulpore, to be station staff officer at Saugor; dated Nov. 6.

Col. T. A. Carey, Bengal staff corps, recently returned from furl. to Europe, is posted to Jubbulpore for gen. duty, and directed to join.

In continuation of G.O.C.C. of Nov. 19, Lieut. col. W. D. Bishop, Bengal inf., recently returned from furl. to Europe, is posted to Allahabad, for gen. duty.

Official notification has been received (Nov. 18) of the undermentioned officer having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified:—

6th Foot.—Lieut. C. D'O. Bowers, 1st battalion.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

7th Foot.—Lieut. C. H. Sheffield, 1st battalion.

25th Foot.—Lieut. col. H. Pears, 1st battalion, Major G. S. Hallowes, 1st ditto, Capt. J. I. Dobson, 2nd ditto, and Lieut. A. W. Turnbull, 1st ditto.

## MEDICAL.

ALLEN, Surg. major F. F., is placed in charge of the jail at Dehra, and is invested with the powers of a mag. for the punishment of offences committed by prisoners confined within the jail under his charge, with effect from the date on which he took charge. No. 737A, Nov. 19.

ATKINSON, Surg. major R. J., is, at his own request, transfd. from the 36th to the 35th N.I., from date of arrival of the former corps at Meeran Meer. Nov. 19. [Syalkot. Nov. 1.

CURRIE, D. G. V., on return from leave, assumed civil med. charge of FERRIS, 1st class vet. surg. J., A brig. R.H.A., is directed to proceed to Lucknow and assume vet. charge of the horses of 5th lancers, v. Stanley, to Europe.

HOMAN.—The services of Surg. major S. A. Homan, in med. charge 8th N.I., late offc'tg. civil surg., Jhausie, are replaced at disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. Nov. 16.

JAMESON.—Rawul Pindee brig. order confd., dated Aug. 14 last, apptg. Asst. surg. W. H. Jameson, m.d., E battery 19th brig. R.A., to the med. charge of the brig. staff, in addition to his other duties, v. Staff assistant surgeon Blake.

MAINGAY, Asst. surg. A., m.d., supt. of the Rangoon Central Jail, offc'd. as insp. gen. of prisons in British Burmah, from April 20 to June 10 last. This cancels notification No. 1,093, dated June 30. No. 1,695.

SHEDDON, Asst. surg. A. W., in med. charge of European detachment, Nagpore, is appd. to med. charge of Nagpore Central Jail, without detriment to his military duties. Nov. 16.

TUSON.—Umballa brig. order confd., dated Oct. 20, apptg. Surg. J. E. Tuson, m.d., 12th Bengal cav., to relieve Asst. surg. W. Center, m.b., of the medical charge of the 26th N.I.

WAKEFIELD—WHITE.—Oude div. order confd., dated Sept. 17 last, making the following postings amongst the medical officers:—Staff asst. surg. W. Wakefield, m.d., attached to the R.A. div., to the 5th lancers for duty. Staff surg. W. A. White, m.d., to the med. charge of the R.A. div., v. Staff surg. major A. Smith, m.d., proceeded on duty to Calcutta.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## STATE EXPENDITURE.

Fort William, Nov. 18.—No. 2,479.—From R. H. Hollingbery, Esq., assistant secretary to the Government of India, financial department, to the Officiating Accountant-general, British Burmah.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3,840, of the 6th ult., and in reply to state that the resolution of this department, No. 3,442, of Sept. 17, 1869, refers to new expenditure sanctioned after the completion of the Budget for a year, and not to expenditure for pay or allowances due under standing rules, which must be passed as a matter of course, and charged to the grant for the department to which the pay or allowance is chargeable.

## LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Nov. 16.—No. 2,315.—From R. B. Chapman, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Officiating Accountant-general, Madras.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,161 of the 7th ult., and, in reply, to state that section XXX. of the rules of June 16, 1868, for the grant of leave of absence to covenanted civil servants, must be held to have been cancelled under the notification of the Government of India No. 2,527, dated Aug. 7 last.

2. Rule XXX. was intended to give such officers as should voluntarily elect the lower minimum of £300 furlough allowance the advantage of the higher maximum of £1,200 in future furlough. This option as to the minimum must be held to have been withdrawn when the maximum was reduced in all cases to £1,000.

Ordered.—That the foregoing letter be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies thereof be forwarded to the other departments of the Government of India, the controller general of accounts, the director general of the Post-office of India, the other accountants general, and the deputy accountants general in independent charge.



**Nov. 17.—No. 2,468.**—A case having been recently reported to this department in which a public officer in British Burmah, before applying for leave on medical certificate, proceeded to Madras to have the certificate countersigned by a medical board, the Governor general in Council is pleased to notify for general information that when a public officer in any department in British Burmah applies for leave on medical certificate, the certificate countersigned by a medical board, of which the members will be the deputy inspector general of hospitals in that province and the two next senior medical officers at Rangoon, will be sufficient authority for granting the leave permissible under the leave rules, and need not be countersigned by any higher medical authority.

2. The leave may be granted by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and reported for confirmation to the Government of India.

#### GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

**No. 1,141.**—It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

Colonel Henry James Stannus, c.b., 20th hussars. Served throughout the campaign in Afghanistan in 1812; present at the forcing of the Kyber Pass, relief of Jellalabad, and action of Mamoo Khail (medal); commanded Sir Hugh Gough's personal escort at the battle of Maharajpore, mentioned in despatch (bronze star); present with the Governor-general's body guard at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshuhur, also at Aliwal and Sohraon (medal and three clasps); present at the action of Rannugur, and again commanded Lord Gough's cavalry escort at the battles of Chillianwallah and Guzerat, severely wounded, received wound pension for life (medal and two clasps); services in Guzerat referred to in Lord Gough's despatch; has commanded the Agra brigade since March, 1867. From May 8, 1869, in room of Major gen. J. Christie, deceased. (Cornet, Dec. 31, 1840; lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1842; captain, April 16, 1850; brevet major, April 17, 1850; major, April 17, 1850; lieutenant colonel in the army, Nov. 28, 1854; lieutenant colonel regimentally, Jan. 1, 1862; colonel, Nov. 18, 1860; brigadier general, March 8, 1867.)

Col. Edward Kaye, Royal (late Bengal) Art., served in Afghanistan, 1839-40: with the army of the Sutlej, 1845-46; at battles of Moodkee and Ferozshuhur, and as brigade major at Sohraon (medal and two clasps); mentioned in Lord Gough's despatch, G.G.O., Feb. 14, 1846. With army of Punjab, 1848-49, as brigade major, at passage of Chenab, and actions at Chillianwallah and Guzerat; mentioned in Lord Gough's despatch (medal and two clasps and brevet majority); present in action at Budlee-ka-Serai and through siege and capture of Delhi, 1857, including numerous affairs; mentioned in despatch published in G.G.O., Nov. 5, 1857 (medal, clasps, and brevet lieutenant colonelcy); also in Oudh, 1858-59, under Sir Hope Grant, in concluding operations against rebels; has commanded the Mooltan brigade since Oct. 22, 1867. From July 22, 1869, in room of Major gen. J. D. Macpherson, c.b., who has succeeded to the colonel's allowance. (2nd lieutenant, Bengal art., June 12, 1835; 1st lieutenant, April 1, 1841; captain, brevet, June 12, 1850; captain, Bengal art., June 1, 1852; major, brevet, Jan. 2, 1852; lieutenant colonel, brevet, Jan. 19, 1858; lieutenant colonel, R.A., Feb. 18, 1861; colonel, brevet, April 6, 1862.)

#### TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO CHAPLAINS.

**Financial Notification, No. 1,653, dated Aug. 7, 1868.**—The Governor general in Council is pleased to promulgate the following rules regarding travelling allowances to chaplains:—

The rules will take effect from the 1st day of August, 1869.

I. Travelling allowances at the rate of 8 annas a mile per road, and 3 annas a mile per rail, will be allowed to a chaplain who has already no charge for his joining a station to which he may be appointed, either substantively or officiating, also to a chaplain on his permanent transfer from one appointment to another under the orders of Government, not at his own request. Provided that on return from furlough or any other leave, a chaplain will join his station at his own expense. If his appointment has been changed during his absence, he will draw travelling allowance for the excess distance, if any, between his old and new stations, from the Presidency, at the rates above mentioned.

II. If, while absent on privilege leave, a chaplain is required to perform duty for an absentee at a station other than his own, he will draw travelling allowance at the rate in Rule I. from his own station to that at which he is required to do duty.

III. Travelling allowance at 12 annas a mile by road and 3 annas a mile by rail will be given to a chaplain sent to officiate at other stations, or visiting out-stations, provided he proceeds further than five miles, if in receipt, at his own station, of conveyance allowance, or further than three miles, if not in receipt of that allowance. This rule is applicable to chaplains of the Church of Scotland, clergymen of the Additional Clergy Society, missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Church Missionary Society and Roman Catholic priests when visiting out-stations.

IV. If any chaplain or other person to whom Rule III. applies obtains a free passage on any railway for visiting railway stations on the line, his travelling allowance by rail will be limited to 1½ anna per mile.

V. A chaplain officiating at a station to which a conveyance allowance is attached, will draw that allowance during his stay at the station.

VI. A chaplain may exchange the mileage admissible under Rule III. for an allowance of Rs. 6 a-day for the period of absence from his principal station; but, should he do so, he will not be entitled to any conveyance allowance under Rule V.

VII. A chaplain in receipt of conveyance allowance for a station will forfeit it when absent from his station on gazetted leave, but not when visiting another station and retaining substantive charge of his own.

Copy of Letter from the Military Department, India, to the Military Department, Bombay, No. 1,401, dated Jan. 29, 1869.

"In reply to your letter, No. 5,923, dated Nov. 27 last, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, that, in the Presidency, when any necessity arises at an out-station for a Roman Catholic priest to visit the latter, to minister to the British soldier or his family in sickness, the officer commanding the station must address the officer commanding the division or station at which the priest resides, stating clearly the circumstances; when, if the latter officer considers this necessity made out, he authorises the priest's proceeding by the requisition, at the Government expense, by the issue of a division or station order to that effect.

"2. If the journey (or any portion of it) can be performed by rail, a free pass must be given the priest there and back; and, for such portion as must be travelled by dak, &c., the priest has to submit a contingent bill for the sum actually expended, vouched by a certified copy of the division or station order, and the receipt of the Dak Company or person supplying the conveyance.

"3. As in some cases the requisition may be sent by the persons requiring his services direct to the priest, the latter, if he considers it an occasion requiring his attendance, should, on receiving it, at once apply for the order to the officer commanding the station (or division, if he is on the spot,) who must use his own discretion in complying with the application or not.

"4. The dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in this Presidency have recently been called on to impress on the priests within their respective jurisdictions the necessity of strictly observing the course above laid down."

Copy of Letter from the Military Department to the Quartermaster-general, No. 942, dated July 28, 1869.

"With reference to your letter, No. 1,163c, dated March 11, 1869, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., that the provisions of Military Department Letter, No. 1,401, dated Jan. 29, 1869, apply to cases where the presence of a priest is required at an out-station for administering to a single soldier or his family, or other Government servant, in exceptional cases of sickness; whilst the provisions of the Financial Resolution of 1868, No. 1,653, dated Aug. 7, are applicable in all ordinary tours of duty; that is, when the Roman Catholic servants of Government at an out-station are of such a number as to entitle them to the ministrations of a priest, and who not being available on the spot, one is deputed from a neighbouring station under the orders of his ecclesiastical superiors, drawing the mileage rate of a travelling allowance."

**CONSULAR.**—The notification dated June 21, recognising, subject to the confirmation of her Majesty's Government, the appointment of Mr. A. F. Pater as Consular Agent for the United States of America for the port and district of Madras, is hereby cancelled by order of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council. H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. Louis Achord as Consul for Belgium at Akyab.

**OFFICERS DETAILED FOR DUTY.**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the names of the undermentioned officers are to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the depots in England, published at page 450, G.O.C.C., dated Oct. 4, 1869:—Lieut. H. S. Williams, 1st battalion 5th foot; Lieut. G. B. Stephens, 1st battalion 7th foot; Capt. W. Keough, 2nd battalion 12th foot; Lieut. F. Morgan, 2nd battalion 12th foot.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. col. J. Crofton, R.E.; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 30. Capt. R. G. Sandeman, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Dera Ghazee Khan district, Punjab; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 30. Lieut. J. Hill, R.E., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 30. Dr. G. Mc.B. Davis; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 13. Asst. surg. J. C. Shaw, of the medical department; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 30. Major J. B. Cox, Bengal staff corps, sub assistant commissary general; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 13. Apothecary W. B. Grassby, of the subordinate medical department; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 13. Apothecary J. Law, of the subordinate medical department; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 13. Lieut. H. S. Moules, general list, infantry; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 15.

**CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.**—The following civil servants obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence, under the Rules of 1868 (unless otherwise specified) in November:—The Hon. F. B. Pearson, Puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature, N.W.P., to Europe for fifteen months, with effect from Dec. 1. The Rev. B. Sharp, B.A., chaplain of Shahjehanpore, two months' privilege leave, with effect from Nov. 1. The Rev. J. FitzA. Gavin, chaplain of Roorkie, one month's privilege leave, with effect from Oct. 15. Mr. W. A. Forbes, c.b., magistrate and collector of Meerut, one month's privilege leave, with effect from Dec. 6. Mr. C. F. Hall, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, Agra, to Europe for two years, with effect from Dec. 15. Mr. W. J. Ellis, civil surgeon of Humeerpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from Dec. 15. Lieut. H. J. Lawrence, assistant commissioner, Kanara, two months' privilege, with effect from Dec. 1. The Rev. C. E. Wheeler, chaplain of Gowhaty, for four months, from Sept. 24 last. Mr. D. G. Caddy, assessor of income-tax, Burdwan, for one month, under paragraph 11 of the unconvicted service absentee rules. Mr. A. H. Wardle-Jones, special sub registrar of assurances, Jessore, for three months, from Nov. 11, under paragraph 11 of the unconvicted service absentee rules. Mr. R. Barclay, revenue surveyor, 4th grade, 5th division, Lower Provinces, for six months, from Nov. 9. Mr. H. Bowen, district superintendent of police, Bouldanah, in the Hyderabad assigned districts, has obtained six months' leave of absence on medical certificate, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

**MUNICIPAL.**—The following gentleman to be a municipal commissioner for the town of Howrah :—Mr. E. B. Godfrey.

**EDUCATION.**—The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Guwahatty, viz. :—Capt. S. T. Trevor, R.E., Messrs. R. Lea and J. Masters, and the Rev. M. B. Comfort. Nov. 18.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe, on medical certificate and leave of absence, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified, in November last :—Lieut. col. O. J. McL. Farrington, Bengal staff corps, commissioner, Lahore division, Punjab, for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Capt. F. Gellie, Bengal staff corps, wing officer, 39th (the Allypore) regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Major J. B. Cox, Bengal staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, is allowed an extension of leave to Nov. 13, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from furlough to Europe. To Europe, with preparatory leave to Bombay, Lieut. Gilliss, assistant engineer, Upper Sirhind division, from Nov. 16. Capt. Browne, officiating assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, from Nov. 16. Capt. Bloomfield, officiating dep. commissioner, Ballaghat, availed himself of two months' privilege leave, dated Sept. 28, on Nov. 8, making over charge of his duties to Mr. Russell, officiating deputy commissioner, dated Nov. 16. Lieut. H. D. Evans, A battery, A brigade, R.H.A., leave to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. F. M. Drew, 7th hussars, to Kurrahee. Capt. C. M. S. Fairbrother, 19th hussars, to Murree, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 30, in extension. Lieut. J. D. Bird, 20th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Col. C. S. Longden, 6th brigade R.A., to England, *via* Egypt, from date of embarkation. Lieut. W. P. Blandy, A battery, 18th brigade, R.A., to England, for six months from date of departure, private affairs. Ensign L. J. H. Grey, 3rd foot, to Calcutta from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31 next, to study the native languages. Major Thompson, deputy commissioner, Upper Godavery district, has preparatory leave to Bombay, thence to Europe on two years' furlough. Rev. J. Bayly, chaplain of the civil lines, Allahabad, leave for three months from July 24. Ensign D. Raymond, 14th foot, to Lucknow, from Nov. 22 to Dec. 31, private affairs. Capt. E. H. B. Sawbridge, 24th foot, to sea, for six months from Oct. 18 or date of departure. Lieut. and adjt. A. A. Godwin, 103rd foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, the leave on private affairs granted in G.O.C.C. of Sept. 24 being hereby cancelled. Capt. W. Winsor, commandant 18th N.I., to Bombay for one month from date of availing himself of the leave, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe, private affairs, under the rules of 1868. Veterinary surgeon C. Barrow, 19th hussars, to remain at Nynee Tai, from Oct. 16 to Dec. 15, in extension. Lieut. col. C. McC. Cotton, 20th hussars, to remain at Murree, from Nov. 2 to Dec. 1, on very urgent private affairs, in extension. Riding-master B. Goodburn, 21st hussars, to Calcutta. Lieut. col. W. F. B. Laurie, 20th brigade R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Second capt. B. G. Humfrey, C battery 8th brigade, to England, from Nov. 1, or date of embarkation, to Feb. 1, 1871, on urgent private affairs, doing duty with troops should his services be required. Capt. A. Stokes, 38th foot, to England, *via* Egypt, from date of embarkation. Capt. and brevet major G. C. Close, 45th foot, to England, overland. Capt. M. Hope, 92nd foot, to Durmsala, from Oct. 16 to Nov. 30. Major R. R. Gillespie, 106th foot, to remain at Kurrahee, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 14. Capt. F. Gellie, wing officer 30th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to furlough to Europe, for two years, on private affairs. Surgeon major C. K. Webb, 28th N.I., to Rawul Pindee, from date of availing himself of the same, for two months. Lieut. col. G. E. Holmes, Bengal staff corps, first assistant adjutant general, who was granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for eighteen months, dated Oct. 1, will embark at Calcutta instead of at Bombay, as previously notified. The leave granted to Capt. L. A. Powys, 59th foot, dated Oct. 13, is cancelled. The leave granted to Lieut. col. D. McNeill, R.A., dated Sept. 18, is cancelled. The leave granted to Cornet B. W. Blake, 20th hussars, dated Oct. 13, is cancelled. Capt. Boswell, 2nd regt. Punjab infantry, leave for thirty days from Nov. 20, to Bombay, preparatory to Europe. Capt. Snow, 4th Punjab infantry, ditto. Lieut. G. Swinley, Hazara Mountain battery, having returned to duty on Oct. 13, the remaining portion of leave granted him is cancelled. Lieut. Smith, 5th Punjab infantry, from Dec. 1, 1869, to April 30, 1870, to Calcutta, to study the native languages. Cornet Mackay, with 3rd Punjab cavalry, from Oct. 15, 1869, to April 15, 1870, to Calcutta, to study the native languages. Vet. surg. A. Turnbull, of the veterinary department, for twenty months (eleven months as furlough).

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. W. R., joint mag. of Ootacamund, resumed charge of office from Major E. L. Hankin on Nov. 16.  
HAWKSWORTH, J. M., asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Madura to the Godavery district, to join. Nov. 23.  
HOLLOWAY, Hon. W., judge of the high court of judicature, Madras, returned to the Presy. on Nov. 14, and entered on his duties on Nov. 15.  
MACDONALD, Lieut. J. McK., of the European veterans, to act as cantonment mag. at Palaveram during abs. of Hewetson on leave. Nov. 23.  
SEWELL, R., asst. to coll. and mag. of North Arcot, reported his return to the Presy. per steamer *Simla* on Nov. 19.  
SMITH, Capt. C. S., exec. engr. of 3rd grade, having reported his return to duty on Nov. 7, will be considered as on duty at the Presidency from that date.  
THOMSON, Capt. H. G., asst. supt., 1st grade, to offic. as supt. of Coorg, v. Capt. Cole. No. 2,232, Nov. 19.  
WINTERBOTHAM—MACKENZIE.—Messrs. H. M. Winterbotham and G. T. Mackenzie are admitted as members of the Madras C.S. from Nov. 19, the date of their arrival at Madras per steamer *Simla*.

### MILITARY.

AUSTIN, Capt. F., 30th N.I., 2nd wing subalt., is appd. to offic. as qrmr., from Oct. 30, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Sandes, on leave.  
BROUGHTON—BYRON—TUCK—O'GORMAN.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has approved of the underment. officers of 10th foot being posted on their recent prom. to the batts. of their regt. specified opposite their names :—Capt. J. S. Broughton, to 1st batt.; Capt. J. Byron, to 2nd batt.; Lieut. C. E. A. Tuck, to 2nd batt.; Lieut. N. P. O'Gorman, to 2nd batt.  
CAMPBELL, Lieut. (brev. capt.) E. A., att. 11th N.I., is appd. 2nd wing subalt. 11th N.I., with effect from Dec. 20.  
CLEPHANE—PLAYFAIR—COTTON—SCOTT.—The foll. removals and appts. are ordered :—Major A. R. Clephane, from wing officer 34th N.I., to wing officer 30th N.I.; Major G. W. Playfair, from wing officer 30th N.I., to wing officer 34th L.I.; Lieut. T. J. Cotton, from att. 10th N.I., to offic. adjt. 14th N.I.; to join on arrival; Col. F. H. Scott, from gen. duty at Madras to gen. duty at Bangalore.  
DAVIES, Lieut. C. A., 18th hussars, is appd. acting interpreter to the regt., v. Lieut. Andrews, who vacates. Nov.  
DEROBEK, Lieut. C. L. C., 3rd battn. 60th rifles, is re-appd. A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov., with effect from Nov. 20.  
DYER.—The foll. order is confd. :—Major Dyer, officg. brig. major, centre div., to act as A.D.C. to Major gen. Sir R. Smyth, K.C.B., without prejudice to his other duties, with retrospective effect from Sept. 20, v. Lieut. A. Clark-Kennedy, resigned.  
FRESE, Col. W. H., Madras inf., is appd. President of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition. Nov.  
GODFREY, Lieut. G., attached 41st N.I., is appd. 2nd wing subalt. 41st N.I. Nov. 11.  
GOING, F. W., D brig. R.H.A., having arrived from England by troopship *Junna*, will join, for duty with royal art., Mysore div., Bangalore. Nov.  
GORDON, Capt. J. H., officg. 1st wing subalt., 23rd L.I., is appd. 2nd wing subalt., 23rd L.I., with effect from Dec. 12, v. Searle.  
GREATOREX.—The prom. of Conductor (now ensign) J. Greatorex, of the commissariat dept., to the rank of dep. asst. comsy., notified in G.O.G. No. 155, dated May 4, is antedated to Sept. 16, 1868. This officer was prom. for services in Abyssinia, and not simply in connection with that expedition, as previously stated.  
HANKIN—STUART.—The following postings are ordered :—Major E. L. Hankin, staff corps, attached to the convalescent depot, Wellington; Capt. H. T. Stuart, staff corps, 1st wing subalt., 22nd N.I., to do gen. duty at Trichinopoly under orders of the officer comdg. southern dist., with effect from Dec. 12.  
HOOPER, Lieut. W. W. (Europe), attached 4th L.C., is appd. 2nd squad. subalt. 4th L.C., to join on arrival. Nov.  
HORSLEY—COX.—Capt. F. Horsley having completed 20 years' service, to be major, and Lieut. H. W. H. Cox having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. of Madras staff corps from Nov. 20.  
MACINTIRE, Lieut. A. H., 2nd wing subalt., 11th N.I., is appd. 2nd wing subalt., 25th N.I., with effect from Dec. 20, but to continue to offic. in 34th N.I.  
MAUNSELL, Lieut. E. H., 16th lancers : H.R.H. the Field Marshal Comdg. in Chief having approved of this officer's remaining with the service troops, so much of the G.O.C.C. of Aug. 12 as refers to that officer is cancelled.  
MONRO, Lieut. D., adjt., 22nd N.I., is perm. to retain his appt. on prom. to capt., as a special case. Nov.  
OAKES, Capt. A. R., 2nd wing subalt., 25th N.I., is appd. 1st wing subalt., 25th N.I., with effect from Dec. 20.  
PARISH, Lieut. col. H. W., 45th foot, is appd. a member of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition. Nov. 11.  
PHELPS, Lieut. A. D., 2nd wing subalt., 41st N.I., is app. 1st wing subalt., 41st N.I. Nov. 11.  
PLUNKETT—RAWLE.—H.R.H. the C. in C. has been pleased to sanction an exchange of batteries between the following officers :—Lieut. G. Plunkett, C baty. 9th brig. R.A., Lieut. H. I. Rawle, G baty. 14th brig. R.A. Nov. 22.  
ROE, Col. P. B., 3rd bat. 60th rifles, to be adjt. gen., subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt., v. Col. Robertson, dec. No. 334, Nov. 23.  
STEPHENS, Capt. G. N. (Europe), 1st wing subalt., 41st N.I., is appd. 1st wing subalt., 23rd N.I. Nov.  
TRIBE.—MURPHY.—WARD.—The following postings are ordered :—Actg. dep. insp. gen. E. S. Tribe, on late prom., to offic. in the Nagpore force during the abs. of Dr. Rennick on leave; to join forthwith. Nov. 17.  
Asst. surg. M. E. Murphy, M.D., on late arrival, to dep. insp. gen.'s dep., Pegu div. Nov. 17. Capt. J. Ward, is perm. as a special case to retain his appt. as adjt. 24th N.I. Nov. 17.

### MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

Nov. 23.—No. 386.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions :—  
Mr. S. M. Johnson to be ensign in No. 6 company.  
Ensign J. Steven, No. 2 company, and Ensign S. Bates, No. 1 company, to be lieutenants, to fill existing vacancies.

### MEDICAL.

BERNE, Vet. surg. F. C., 20th brig. R.A., having arrived from England by troop ship *Junna*, will join for duty with R.A., Hyderabad subsidiary force at Secunderabad. Nov. 11.  
HYDE—WADE.—The following removals are ordered :—Asst. surg. R. Hyde, 2nd batt. 10th foot, from Secunderabad to Wellington, with details, when moving to that station. Nov. 11. Asst. surg. F. W. Wade, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, from Wellington to Bellary, at public expense, when relieved by Asst. surg. Hyde, services available for charge of details if required. Nov. 11.

BOALTH, Asst. surg. W. H., is posted to dep. ins. gen's dept., northern dist., to join. Nov. 11.  
 WRIGHT, Asst. surg. W. E., acting zillah surg. of Guntoor, to act as supt. of the gaol at that station, with effect from Nov. 22.

#### ADMITTED TO THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as assistant surgeons on the Madras establishment, in conformity with their appointment [Madras G.O.G. No. 345, Oct. 19] by the Home Government, with effect from Nov. 7, the date of their arrival at Madras:—Messrs. M. E. Murphy, M.D., W. Price, M.D., S. M. Tyrrell, and J. Backhouse.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The following officers have passed examinations (November):—Lieut. Godfrey, 41st N.I., has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani languages. Ensign Banks, 24th foot, has passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani languages.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Capt. C. J. Smith, executive engr., 3rd grade; arrived at Madras, Nov. 7. Lieut. C. L. C. DeRobeck, H.M.'s 3rd battalion 60th rifles, aide-de-camp to the Right Hon. the Governor; arrived at Madras, Nov. 19.

**CIVIL FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Assistant surgeon J. M. Miller, M.D., zillah surgeon of Guntoor, preparatory leave from Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, to Madras, for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe. Capt. C. C. Hewetson, cantonment magistrate of Palaveram, privilege leave for one month. Mr. A. C. Lawford, executive engineer of the second grade, one year's furlough to Europe, with preparatory leave for one month from date of quitting the Trichinopoly district. Mr. J. Small, assistant master, Normal School, Cannanore, from May 18 to Dec. 31. Lieut. E. A. Bruce, sub assistant commissary general, privilege leave for sixty days from date of departure. Mr. Vaughan, acting sub assistant, to Dec. 31, in extension of leave granted under date Oct. 8.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Major W. A. Deey, staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 14th regt. N.I., on furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay; Major S. New, staff corps, doing general duty in the Northern districts, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay; and Lieut. A. R. Edgcome, royal (Madras) engineers, executive engineer, 4th grade, Kistnah district, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. F. Roberts, 5th brigade R.A., will, under instructions from the Horse Guards, proceed to England by next troopship from Bombay, to join the Staff College (November). Riding-master G. I. Wilkinson, 20th brigade R.A., is granted leave of absence from Oct. 3 last to April next, in extension. Lieut. G. B. Allen, 20th brigade R.A., is granted leave of absence to Bombay. Lieut. O. H. Smith, 3rd battalion 60th rifles, is granted leave of absence to Ramandroog. Major Burnell, 16th lancers, is granted leave of absence from Oct. 4 last to April 5 next.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

BELLAIRS, H. S. K., M.A., head master Belgaum Sirdars' High School, has been apptd. to act as professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College while Mr. Hugglings is acting as principal. Dec. 1.  
 BIRDWOOD, Capt. G. F., to act as 2nd asst. dist. superintendent of police in the Khandeish dist. Dec. 1.  
 CODRINGTON, Lieut. G. H. F., actg. dist. superint. of police, Kulladghee, has passed an examination in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed in Govt. notification of Aug. 12, 1863. Nov. 23.  
 DANIELL, Capt. H. S., to act as dist. superint. of police in the Nassick district. Dec. 1.  
 DRUMMOND, Lieut. G. R. B., to act as 1st asst. dist. superint. of police in the Khandeish district. Dec. 1.  
 DUFF, J. A. G., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Canara, v. Jervoise; Nov. 24. Mr. Duff is invested with powers of a mag. in Canara district.  
 FAULKNER, Mr. A., is apptd. to act as dep. comr. of customs, salt and opium, Southern div., during Mr. A. Taylor's absence on leave. Dec. 1.  
 FORBES, Mr. H. D. E., superny. dep. coll., Hyderabad, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag., 2nd class, in the Hyderabad dist. Nov. 24.  
 FORMAN, Mr. W. S., acting 3rd asst. coll. of Rutnagherry, is invested with the powers of a mag. of that dist. Nov. 20.  
 GREEN, Mr. J. P., to act as remembrancer of legal affairs, v. Mr. Scoble.  
 HOGG, Mr. C. M., 1st asst. coll. of Tanna, is allowed 1 mo. subsidiary leave previous to his departure to England on furlough. Dec. 1.  
 INGLE, Mr. W. A., sub registrar of Kurrachee, to act as dep. branch registrar gen. in Sind, dur. Moore's abs. on duty in that dist. Nov. 30.  
 JERVOISE, Mr. A. A. C., to act as extra 1st asst. to the coll. of Kaira for the Punch Mahals, during Mr. Probert's absence on leave. Nov. 20. He is also apptd. to act as agent for H.E. the Governor in the Punch Mahals, during the absence of Mr. Probert on leave. Dec. 1.  
 KENDALL, Col. W., R.E., received charge of the office of the suptng. engr., southern div., from Capt. R. S. Sellon, R.E., on Nov. 16.  
 OENHAM, Mr. R. G., M.A., having returned from Europe, resumed charge of his duties as Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College on Nov. 1.  
 PORTMAN, Lieut. A. B., to act as district supt. of police in the Ahmednuggur dist., in succ. to Capt. Daniell. Nov. 20.  
 REID, Mr. L., to act as comr. of customs, salt, and opium, during the absence of the Hon. A. F. Bellasis. Nov. 20.

SCOBLE, Mr. A. R., to act as advocate gen. during the absence of the Hon. Mr. White on leave. Nov. 20.  
 WATT.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Watt with all the powers of a district judge within the part of the Poona dist. forming the Collectorate of Sholapoor. Dec.  
 WISE, Lieut. F. J., to act as dist. supt. of police in the Canara district, v. Capt. McGillivray. Dec.

### MILITARY.

ADAMS.—With ref. to G.G.O. No. 789, Brig. gen. Adams will comd. the Belgaum dist. No. 1,100, Nov. 23.  
 BOYD, Col. D., comdg. 11th regt. N.I., to be comdt., Asseerghur. No. 1,111.  
 BROWNE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 23, directing Lieut. Browne to perform the duties of qrmr. in add. to his own.  
 BROWNE.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 1, appg. Lieut. Browne, wing subaltern, to officiate as adjt. 12th N.I., v. Lieut. Scott, on m.c.  
 CHAPMAN, Major I. F., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 3rd N.I., v. Strutt, to Europe. No. 1,096. [Nov. 19.  
 CORNEWALL, Major F. T., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer. No. 1,087.  
 ELDER, Major J. J., staff corps, wing officer of 6th regt. N.I., will continue to offic. as 2nd in comd. until further orders. No. 1,090.  
 HEATH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 11, directing Lieut. and Adjt. Heath to perform the duties of qrmr. 26th N.I., in add. to his own, v. Hay, on m.c.  
 HEWETT, Lieut. col. F. S., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in comd. of 10th N.I., as a tempy. measure, v. Major Pierce to Europe. No. 1,116.  
 LOCH.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 760, of Aug. 25, Lieut. W. Loch, 101th foot, will proceed and rejoin his preby. appt. in the Sind horse. No. 1,108.  
 LYNCH.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 758 of Nov. 15, Brig. gen. Lynch, K.L.S., is posted to the Deesa brig. No. 1,070.  
 MARSH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 23, directing Major Marsh, officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd., in add. to his own duties, v. Major Hutcheon on m.c.  
 MELLIS, Ens. H., 2nd wing subalt. 2nd gr. regt. N.I., will return to the 4th regt. N.I. (rifles) as 2nd wing subalt. on prob. No. 1,079.  
 PIRIE.—The services of Lieut. col. W. Pirie, staff corps, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. No. 816. [Abou sanitarium, v. Nason.  
 POPE, Lieut. and local capt. R. A., 49th foot, to be staff officer of Mount PRICE, Lieut. col. G. U., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Sattara. No. 1,078.  
 RICE.—ELDER.—REAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 2, apptg. Major Rice to offic. as comdt., Major Elder as 2nd in command, and Lieut. Reay as wing officer of 6th N.I., in addition to his own duties, from Oct. 4 to 30 inclusive, in succession to Col. Richards, m.c.  
 SAWYER.—MARTYN.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 765 of Nov. 17, the following postings are ordered:—Lieut. G. W. Sawyer, 1st batt. 8th foot, to 21st regt. N.I., or marine battalion, as 2nd wing subaltern, on probation. Ensign F. Martyn, 1st batt. 8th foot, to 2nd gr. regt. N.I., as 2nd wing subaltern, on probation. No. 1,080.  
 SHOWERS.—Mhow division order confirmed, dated Nov. 17, directing Ensign Showers, 95th foot, to perform the duties of staff officer at Indore, in addition to his own, v. Yates, on m.c. No. 1,074.  
 SHEPPARD.—BOYD.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Nov. 23, directing Major Sheppard, 2nd in com. 2nd N.I., to officiate as comdt., and Capt. Boyd, offic. wing officer, as 2nd in com., in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col. MacLeod, on m.c. No. 1,104.

### ADJUSTMENTS OF RANK—CADRES.

No. 805.—The following adjustments of rank and promotion are made in substitution of the promotion made in G.G.O. No. 760, Nov. 17, which is hereby cancelled:—

Cadro 18th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) W. Blakoney to have the position of capt. from July 6, 1868, v. Ross, removed. Capt. F. W. Jones, staff corps, to have the position of capt. from March 1 last, v. Jacob, prom., in succession to Anderson, prom. and removed. Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) O. V. Tanner to have the position of capt. from Aug. 2 last, v. Ashburner, prom., in succession to Jacob, prom. and removed.

### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—6TH BRIGADE R.A.

Adjt. gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Poona, Nov. 25.—No. 1,093.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under the sanction of Government, the 4th batty. 6th brig. and 6th batty. 6th brig. R.A. now at Kirkee will be moved to Bombay temporarily on the 30th inst., for the purpose of undergoing their annual practice at that station.

No. 1,115.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 1,092, of Nov. 25, it is hereby notified that, under instructions from army head qrs., Simla, the detachments of R.H.A. and R.A. for brigades in the Bengal Presidency, expected to arrive at Bombay from England on Nov. 18, will, on arrival, be sent via Nagpore and Jubbulpore to Allahabad.

**CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.**—Mr. C. M. Hogg, 1st assistant collector of Tanna, for two years, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868, from the date of sailing of the second mail steamer in March next. Mr. J. S. E. Manley, cotton inspector for Sattara, Sholapoor, Ahmednuggur, and Poona, has been allowed privilege leave for forty-five days.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence under the Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified (in November):—Lieut. col. W. D. Dickson. Lieut. col. J. A. S. Faulkner. Lieut. col. G. S. Macbean, Bengal staff corps, asst. comy. gen., to Europe for two years. Capt. A. H. Dawson, 25th brig. R.A., from date of embarkation, to England, overland. Asst. surg. G. W. Barroll, 1st batt. 11th foot, to proceed to England by the Overland Route. These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards. Lieut. W. P. Blandy, 15th brigade R.A., for thirty days, from date of

departure, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Capt. F. W. Jones, attached to 26th N.I., for thirty days, from date of departure, to proceed to Domus. Col. W. E. MacLeod, 2nd grenadier guards, from Nov. 22 to Dec. 21, to remain at Mahabuleshwar. Col. C. S. Longden, 6th brigade R.A., from date of embarkation, to England, *via* Egypt. Capt. F. Drew, 7th hussars, to England, by the overland route. Capt. and brevet major A. Sievwright, 8th brigade R.A., from date of embarkation, to England, overland. These officers will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adj. gen., Horse Guards. Capt. Drew is available for duty with troops. Lieut. G. E. Harris, sub assistant commissary gen., from Nov. 21 to Nov. 29, in extension, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Lieut. C. B. Horsburgh, general list, Bengal cav., to Europe for twenty months. Capt. F. H. Segrave, staff corps, superintendent of police, Panch Mahal districts, to Europe for fifteen months. Lieut. R. M. Chambers, adjt. 5th regt. N.I., to Europe for twenty months. Major J. F. Berthon, staff corps, superintendent cattle farm, Alligaum, to Europe for six months. Lieut. J. Huddleston, Madras staff corps, to Europe for two years. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, with permission to proceed via the Cape:—Capt. S. F. McGillivray, staff corps, superintendent of police, Canara district, to Europe for two years. Lieut. H. Doveton, royal (Bombay) engineers, assistant consulting engineer for railways, to Europe for two years. Lieut. S. M. Hay, staff corps, quartermaster 26th regt. N.I., to Europe for 18 months. Capt. R. S. Armstrong, Madras staff corps, assistant commissioner, Punjab, to Europe for 18 months. Surg. J. Bain, M.D., is permitted to proceed to sea and the Cape of Good Hope, with leave of absence for two years, under the regulations of 1796. Lieut. col. J. E. Cracroft, Bengal staff corps, for two years, to proceed by the overland route. The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 709, dated Oct. 14, to Lieut. W. B. Seton, staff corps, is cancelled, and he is allowed three months' leave in India. Major J. H. S. Fierce, staff corps, second in command 24th regt. N.I., to Europe for six months, on private affairs. Col. S. Thacker, staff corps, commanding 21st regiment N.I., or marine battalion, to Europe for two years, from Feb. 19 next, on private affairs. Capt. W. A. Gillespie, staff corps, to Europe for two years, to proceed by the overland route. Lieut. col. J. E. Westropp, cantonment magistrate at Ahmedabad, privilege leave for six weeks from Nov. 20, in lieu of the preparatory leave for thirty days granted to him in division orders, N.D.A. of Nov. 19.

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—Mr. James Robertson, 3rd officer of the *Amberwitch*, to be 2nd officer of that vessel (as a temporary measure) from August 16 last, *v.* Martin, promoted. Mr. John Green is appointed acting sub conductor in the marine storekeeper's department from Oct. 23, *v.* Jacka, resigned.

**COMMISSARIAT.**—The following acting promotions in the commissariat department are made, to have effect from July 24:—Sub conductor R. Cameron to act as conductor, and Sergt. W. Kirkpatrick to act as sub conductor, in succession to Acting conductor P. Leonard, proceeded to Europe, and during such time as Dep. asst. commissary W. Wild may be employed in the transport train office.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

BOYD—At the Free Church Manse, Marine Lines, Nov. 27, wife of the Rev. D. C. Boyd, son.  
BROWNE—Nov. 21, wife of J. R. Browne, M.D., son.  
BURT—At Loodiana, Nov. 20, wife of C. H. Burt, Delhi Railway, son.  
CHARLES—At Calcutta, Nov. 23, wife of T. E. Charles, M.D., daughter.  
EVANS—Dec. 1, wife of P. H. De Lisle Evans, P.W.D., son, still-born.  
FISCHER—Nov. 21, wife of F. Fischer, daughter.  
FITZGERALD—At Barrackpore, Nov. 27, wife of A. Fitzgerald, B.A., F.R.C.S., &c., Surg. H.M.'s 9th Regt. N.I., son.  
GAHAGAN—At Mazagon, Nov. 23, wife of George Gahagan, daughter.  
GRIMLEY—At Calcutta, Nov. 23, wife of W. H. Grimley, C.S., daughter.  
GROVES—At Coonoor, Nov. 26, wife of E. K. Groves, daughter.  
HAMMOND—At Lucknow, Nov. 14, Mrs. R. Hammond, daughter.  
HARTNELL—At Calcutta, Nov. 24, wife of M. Hartnell, son.  
HENDERSON—At Oomrawuttee, Nov. 29, wife of W. L. Henderson, Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, son.  
HEWETT—At Burrow's Lane, Dec. 3, wife of C. J. Hewett, son.  
HUTCHESON—At the Mission House, Mysore, Nov. 20, wife of Rev. J. Hutcheson, M.A., son.  
JOHNSON—At Hazareebagh, Nov. 20, wife of Sub-Conductor W. Johnson, Army Commissariat Department, daughter.  
JOHNSTONE—At Shahpore, Nov. 18, wife of Capt. J. W. H. Johnstone, Offg. Dep. Comr., daughter. [7th Q. O. Hussars, daughter.  
KENDALL—At Sealkote, Nov. 17, wife of H. Kendall, M.D., Surg. maj., King—At Bangalore, Nov. 24, wife of W. King, son.  
LAMBERT—At Bankipore, Nov. 25, wife of J. Lambert, daughter.  
MACDOUGALL—At Ootacamund, Nov. 17, wife of Capt. J. Macdougall, Acting Cantonment Magistrate of Bellary, son.  
MAYER—At Calcutta, Nov. 20, wife of G. H. Mayer, Customs Preventive Service, daughter. [G.I.P. Railway, daughter.  
MCGILSHAN—At Mussawad, Nov. 18, wife of J. McGilshan, Assist. Engr., McDonald—At Byculia, Nov. 30, wife of J. McDonald, Head Master, Bombay Scottish Educational Society's School, son.  
MUNRO—At Dera Ismail Khan, Nov. 17, wife of Maj. A. A. Munro, Dep. Comr., daughter. [sionary, daughter.  
NEELE—At Calcutta, Nov. 22, wife of the Rev. A. P. Neele, Church Missionary.  
PARKER—At Mazagon, Nov. 16, wife of C. Parker, son.  
PARKER—At Mussoorie, Nov. 14, wife of W. H. Parker, exec. engr., P.W.D., son.  
PETERS—At Calcutta, Nov. 15, wife of J. Peters, daughter.

PRATT—At Ghazepore, Nov. 14, wife of H. J. F. Pratt, son.  
PIERCE—At Moradabad, Nov. 25, wife of Major T. Pierce, Bengal Staff Corps, daughter.  
RAYNER—At Calcutta, Nov. 23, wife of F. T. Rayner, son.  
RICE—At Dera Ismail Khan, Nov. 18, wife of Capt. H. C. P. Rice, 1st Sikh Infantry, daughter.  
RICHMOND—At Bellary, Nov. 1, wife of Serg. R. R. Richmond, cantonment overseer, D.P.W., daughter. [daughter.  
ROBERTSON—At Cottonville, Dharwar, Nov. 25, wife of A. Robertson, ROBINSON—At Goosery, Nov. 24, wife of S. H. Robinson, son.  
ROBINSON—At Hissar, Nov. 16, Mrs. N. D. Robinson, daughter.  
RYAN—At Bandora, Dec. 2, wife of P. Ryan, Assistant Secretary to Government, daughter.  
SHARMAN—At Colaba, Dec. 1, wife of R. Sharman, daughter.  
SOUTHWIG—At Kurrachee, Oct. 31, Mrs. Southwig, son. [son.  
TWEEDIE—At Calcutta, Nov. 21, wife of C. Tweedie, of Porchattie, Jessore, VANDERGUHT—At Jubbulpore, Nov. 18, wife of Capt. T. E. Vanderguht, son.  
WATKINS—At Calcutta, Nov. 23, wife of J. C. S. Watkins, son.  
WILDE—At Ootacamund, Nov. 24, wife of Col. Sir A. Wilde, daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BEDFORD—GARDINER.—At All Saints' Church, Nagpore, Nov. 27, Capt. J. H. Bedford, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, to Eliza, daughter of Capt. J. Gardiner, late of H.M.'s 5th Dragoon Guards.  
CHADBURN—FARNWORTH.—At St. James's Church, Calcutta, Nov. 20, C. F. Chadburn to Isabella, daughter of the late J. M. Farnworth, late lieut. 44th B.N.I.  
COOKE—GORDON.—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Nov. 27, E. S. Cooke, lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Dr. G. Gordon, of Birnie, Elgin, N.B.  
DYER—MCARTHUR.—At St. George's Church, Agra, Nov. 15, Colour and Paymaster serg. H. Dyer, 77th regt., to Catherine, daughter of the late G. McArthur.  
FRYE—CADDY.—At St. Stephen's, Kidderpore, Nov. 23, C. F. Frye to Maria, daughter of the late Major D. T. Caddy.  
HOBDAY—NICOLL.—At St. Andrew's Church, Fyzabad, Nov. 22, T. F. Hobday, Bengal Staff Corps, son of Lieut. col. Hobday, Retired List, Bengal Army, to Louisa, daughter of Col. H. Nicoll, Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding Fyzabad.  
MASSY—ARNOLD.—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Nov. 29, Major W. G. D. Massy, 5th lancers, asst. adj. gen., to Elizabeth J., widow of the late G. Arnold, and daughter of Major gen. Sir T. Seaton, K.C.B., of Ackworth House, Suffolk.  
NEWMAN—BROOKE.—At Ajmere, Nov. 18, J. H. Newman, M.D., in med. charge, Jodhpore agency, to Alice M., daughter of Col. J. C. Brooke, office political agent, Jodhpore.  
RICE—LARRULETA.—At Rampoorah Factory, Nov. 22, F. T. Rice, of Goamalty Factory, to F. L. R., daughter of Mrs. Larruleta, of Junypore.  
SLATER—CLOUGH.—At St. Stephen's, Bandora, Nov. 30, J. Slater, P. and O. S. N. Co., Bombay, to Jane C., daughter of the late F. Clough.  
SMITH—OGG.—At St. Andrew's Scotch Kirk, Nov. 20, Mr. William Smith, engr. P. and O. Co.'s Service, to Martha, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Ogg, Govt. Dock Yard, Calcutta.  
WEST—MCCKEY.—At St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Dec. 1, George H. H. West, son of the late Lieut. G. W. West, late 21st Bombay N.I., to Sarah, daughter of Mr. T. A. McConkey.

### DEATHS.

BAPTIST—At Cavel, Bombay, Nov. 30, Jermena, widow of the late Mr. Laurence Baptist.  
BIGNOLD—At Bogra, Nov. 20, Robt. L., son of T. F. Bignold, C.S., aged 5.  
CLARK—At Naramungunge, Nov. 19, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. H. W. Clark, aged 52. [H.M.'s Customs, aged 3.  
CLARKSON—At Routuck, Nov. 23, George C. H., son of John G. Clarkson, COOKE—At Peshawur, Nov. 10, Ada, daughter of Bandmaster R. A. Cooke, 104th Bengal fus., aged 1 year.  
FINLAYSON—At Calcutta, Nov. 24, Mrs. Harriette A. Finlayson, aged 28.  
GALE—At Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Nov. 29, John, son of G. Gale, Newark, and assistant to Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co., Bombay, aged 25.  
HALL—At Madras, Nov. 22, Georgianna, wife of apothecary S. Hall.  
HARVEY—At Cachar, Sept. 12, John, son of Capt. Harvey, R.N., Culdaif, Londonderry.  
JACOBS—At Agra, Nov. 23, Jessie M., wife of J. Jacobs.  
KELLY—At Gwalior, Nov. 16, Ellen F., wife of W. H. Kelly, attached to the Maharajah's dispensary.  
KING—At Bangalore, Nov. 25, Alfred, son of W. King.  
MACPHERSON—On board the S.S. *Behar*, on the voyage from Suez to Bombay, Nov. 28, S. MacPherson, officer in charge of H.M.'s mails.  
MCKAY—At Nowshera, Nov. 22, Eliza H. McKay, servant in the family of Col. E. H. Maxwell, 85th regiment and Connaught rangers.  
MOORE—At Calcutta, Nov. 6, John, son of the late H. N. Moore, of Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 32.  
MORAN—At Moorshepore Factory, Pubna, J. F. Moran, formerly of Santiago, Chili, aged 70. [aged 3.  
NEALE—At Arrah, Nov. 23, Isabella, daughter of the late J. L. Neale, PACZENSKY—At Strivilleputtur, Nov. 14, E. McN., son of T. A. Paczensky, aged 6 months and 24 days. [aged 17.  
PASSANAH—At Agra, Nov. 22, Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. G. Passanah, PETERS—At the Colaba Sanitarium, Bombay, W. Peters, aged 40.  
ROBERTSON—At Hazareebagh, Nov. 7, Mury, wife of V. S. Robertson, Bengal police, and daughter of the late Major gen. W. J. B. Knyvett.  
STRAFFORD—At Kurrachee, Nov. 17, C. Strafford.  
SNELL—At Madras, Nov. 31, E. H. Snell, barrister-at-law, aged 28.



## Home.

### SIND RAILWAY.

The twenty-seventh half-yearly general meeting was held on Dec. 22, at the London Tavern. Mr. W. P. Andrew, who was in the chair, referred to the change of policy on the part of the Indian Government in regard to the Indian railways, and contended that the company had a moral claim to the concession for the Indus Valley line from Mooltan to Kotjee, which they had surveyed, and which they could construct cheaper, or certainly as cheap, as the Government or any other agency. He cared not whether it was carried on the one side of the river or the other, but they ought to be allowed to make that necessary link, which was absolutely essential to their prosperity. The rapid and satisfactory manner in which they had constructed the 300 miles of the Delhi Railway, which, with the exception of part of the bridge over the Sutlej, would be open for traffic in March next, proved that if the work was entrusted to their hands it would be done cheaply, quickly, and efficiently. They would be called together in January or February to hear the contract for amalgamating the several undertakings of the company together, when they would see that all their rights and privileges had been preserved. The working expenses of the Sind and Punjab lines had been reduced, and he had no doubt that in the course of a few months the traffic both on the Punjab and Delhi lines would be satisfactory. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which has been published. Mr. Williams seconded the motion, and some discussion followed, the principal points dwelt upon being the proposal of the Government to carry out the deficient link in the railway themselves; against which Mr. King urged the directors to use every effort; while Serjeant Tozer held that the Government were right in getting the work done as cheaply as they could, looking at the existing state of Indian finances, and especially in regard to a political line like the Indus Valley, which no one imagined would pay commercially. Other shareholders complained of the high rate of the working and managerial expenses. The chairman briefly replied, explaining some exceptional charges by which the working expenses were swollen, and that the directors' fees remained the same as they were previous to the extension of capital for constructing the Delhi Railway. The report was adopted unanimously. A resolution approving of the steps taken by the directors in endeavouring to obtain the concession for the wanting link was moved by Mr. McDonald, and also carried unanimously.

### A MEDAL FOR THE SUTLEJ AND KHOTE KHANGRA CAMPAIGNS.

The following letter has been addressed to a contemporary:—

"SIR,—All officers who served on the Punjab frontier from 1849 to 1863, including those employed in the reduction of certain recusant villages, &c.; also all officers who even landed in Abyssinia, the Crimea, China, and (we presume) New Zealand, are, whether they were actually under fire or not, now rewarded with medals and clasps. On behalf of those who served under fire both in the Sutlej war, and also in the subsequent Hill Campaign of 1846, ending with the reduction of the Punjab, and of the fortress of Khote Khangra, after a two months' siege or blockade, and who, owing to the rigid restrictions then in force, are still undecorated, we venture to submit the following claims for comparison:—

"MEDALS AND CLASPS (FROM 1849).—1. Reduction to obedience of recusant villages in Eusofzye in 1848 (*Official Gazette*). 2. Destruction of groups of villages at Nova Dund in 1850. 3. Divers other services against recusant villages from 1849 to 1863, under command of divers colonels of regiments. 4. Landing in Abyssinia, China, the Crimea, and (we presume) New Zealand. Many of the above medals are now being prepared for issue, and we claim participation.

"NO MEDALS OR CLASPS (FROM 1846).—1. Service in the Sutlej war under Lord Gough, viz., during the operations subsequent to the battle of Ferozshair, and up to the termination of the campaign, including the defence, under fire, of the fords of the Sutlej, and the passage there in presence of the enemy drawn up to oppose us at daylight (many of us had also witnessed Subraon from our posts). March on Lahore and capture thereof. 2. Subsequent hot weather campaign against the Punjab frontier fortress of Khote Khangra, and capture thereof, with guns, garrison, and stores, under fire, and after a two months' siege or blockade. The above finally resulted in the annexation of the Jullundu and of the Punjab, and may be fairly contrasted with the results of the campaigns for which medals are now granted.

"We, who were thus engaged in the annexation of a great kingdom and the reduction of a strong fortress, submit that we also have claims to a decoration as a memorial to our families that we have served our country during a memorable period of its history. We write on behalf of about a hundred old officers of artillery and infantry (there being no rank and file to reward), and we are perhaps the only members of her Majesty's service who are still unde-

corated after service, often under fire, in no less than two important campaigns in a tropical climate.—We are, &c.,

"OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY WHO  
SERVED IN THE ABOVE WARS."

## Miscellaneous.

DR. JOHN MUIR, the founder of the Sanscrit Chair in the University of Edinburgh, has increased his original endowment of the chair by an addition of £1,000.

THE JERUSALEM COFFEE-HOUSE.—The friends of Mr. Alexander Miller, who has been connected with the Jerusalem Coffee-house for the last forty-eight years, have presented him with a cheque for over 1,000 guineas, in recognition of the uniformly courteous and obliging disposition he has manifested towards themselves and the subscribers to that institution connected with Eastern shipping.

BOXER CARTRIDGES.—Four complete machines for the manufacture of Boxer's cartridges for breech-loading rifles have been prepared and packed in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the use of the Ordnance Departments at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. The packages are being shipped at the Arsenal as fast as facilities will allow, for conveyance to their destination, and on their arrival the machinery will be put together and cartridges made in India in sufficient quantities to meet the regular demand, thus saving the expense of the cost of their carriage from England.

LORD NAPIER AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 22, Lord Napier of Magdala visited Birmingham and received a flattering reception. He was met at the Great Western Railway Station by the mayor, members of the corporation, and volunteer officers. He was the guest of Lieutenant-Colonel Ratcliff, at Widmington, Edgbaston. In the evening Lord Napier was entertained at dinner at the Great Western Hotel, and at eight o'clock the distribution of prizes to the prize marksmen in the Birmingham Battalion of Rifle Volunteers took place in the Town-hall, Lord Napier handing the prizes to the successful candidates.

GENERAL SIR DAVID CAPON, K.C.B., Colonel of the 106th Regiment (Bombay Light Infantry), whose death has been announced, was born in Bombay, and educated in England, after which he entered the military service of the East India Company in 1809. He served in the expedition against Palampore in 1813, in the Konkan in 1817. He commanded the troops at Aden in 1839, when the place was on two occasions attacked by large bodies of Arabs, and commanded the 1st brigade of the Bombay column army of the Punjab at the siege of Mooltan, in 1848-9, and in the attack on the town; also at the battle of Goojerat, and pursuit of the Sikh army.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—The half yearly meeting of this company was held on Dec. 22, at the City Terminus Hotel; Mr. W. Dent in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the difficulties with which the company had to contend, owing to the lines as originally laid out having been changed to suit public requirements. The line now open from Lucknow to Cawnpore would not be very remunerative until their whole system was developed, and to attain this object the works of the lines were being vigorously proceeded with. Mr. Reid scolded the resolution, which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The report of the directors of this company states that steady progress was being made in completing the light unfinished works on the main line. The representations made by the board to the contractors in respect to the chord line had led to their taking energetic measures in view to the early completion of the works. The only incomplete works of any importance on the Jubbulpore line were those at the Jubbulpore Station. The board, acting in complete harmony with the directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, were determined to limit the expenditure on the arrangements at this station to the smallest amount possible consistent with a due regard to the convenience of the public, and the interchange of traffic between the two systems.

NEW STEAMERS FOR THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company have concluded a contract with Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, for the construction of two screw steamers of 3,400 tons and 600-horse power nominal, the engines to be upon what is known as the compound or high and low pressure principle. Messrs. Caird and Co. have already nearly completed one steamer of the same tonnage and character for the service of this company, while similar vessels, the *Deccan* and *Hindustan*, built by Messrs. Denny and Co., of Dumbarton, and Messrs. Day, of Southampton, have recently been despatched to India. These additions to the company's fleet represent 17,000 tons and 3,000 nominal horse power.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—We are informed by circular that the board of this company have passed a resolution in accordance with the opinion expressed at the general meeting of the shareholders, held on the 18th November, to the effect that the sum of £10,000 shall be forthwith set apart as a special fund to meet guarantee claims as they may arise, and that this sum shall be annually increased till it reaches the amount of £50,000. This resolution, when carried out, will, it is added, place the holders of the General Guarantee Policies of the society in the same position

of security as that now occupied by the several departments of the Government, in whose favour a special fund amounting to £32,000 already exists, and to which fund the holders of the General Guaranteed Policies have also a reversionary claim.

**MILITARY**—The reductions of the British Army in India will probably consist of one regiment of cavalry to be disbanded, one troop to be reduced in each of the remaining ten cavalry regiments; two battalions of infantry to be reduced and sent home without reliefs; two companies in each of the remaining fifty battalions to be reduced. No change is contemplated with regard to the Artillery. —*Broad Arrow*—In consequence of the reduction of the Imperial forces in India, no cavalry regiment will be sent to that portion of the British Empire in 1870. The 7th Hussars will be brought home, but will not be replaced, the 10th Hussars possibly going out in 1871-72.—Nothing is yet settled with regard to the colonelcy of the 106th Foot, vacant by the death of General Sir David Capon, K.C.C., but it will most probably be filled by the transfer of Lieutenant-General Barlow from the 3rd West India Regiment, which corps, as we stated a few weeks since, will disappear from the Army List in April, 1870.

**BRITISH INDIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—The chairman of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company has transmitted for publication the annexed letter from the company's engineers, announcing the completion of their cable, to be laid from Suez to Bombay:—"7, Pope's Head-alley, Dec. 13.—Sir,—We beg to report that the manufacture of your cable, 3,600 nautical miles in length, was completed at Greenwich on Saturday last, Dec. 11, and we herewith forward you our final daily return of cable manufactured. The manufacture of the outer covering of this cable was commenced at Greenwich on the 23rd of June last; it has, therefore, been exactly five months and eighteen days in course of manufacture, equal to 147 working days, which gives an average speed of manufacture of 24½ nautical miles per diem. This is probably the greatest average speed of manufacture ever before obtained for such a long and important cable, and it is gratifying to us to be able to state that its electrical condition throughout the entire manufacture has been practically perfect, and we feel that, so far as its mechanical condition is concerned, the cable is well suited for the depth of water and position it is intended for.—Yours faithfully, CLARK and FORDE.—Mr. John Pender, Chairman British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, 80, Palmerston-buildings."

**THE SUPERSESSION OF COLONELS.**—The report of the Committee on the Supersession of Colonels question is at length in type. We believe it recommends that the following course should be adopted with reference to future promotions:—"That each colonel on the British Establishment, when promoted to the rank of major-general, should be restored to his relative place, and take his position on the generals' list of the two armies, according to his seniority as colonel; and that the same course should be adopted by means of antedates in the case of the present general officers, whose commissions as colonels bear date on and after the 28th November, 1854; the antedates in no case to carry back pay, or to give a claim to any brevet promotion in the lower ranks. On the question of antedating the commissions, so as to affect the relative position of the present major-generals, we hear that the committee were divided in opinion. The majority contended that no sufficient case of injustice or hardship had been made out to warrant the adoption of any retrospective measure. As regards the service in India, it is said that the committee recommend that the system of the local or so-called "Fane" brevets should be again introduced and made applicable prospectively to both armies in that country; so that whenever any colonel of either army shall become a major-general—except for distinguished service—all colonels in India senior to him would be promoted to the local rank of major-general, so as to preserve their previous seniority. With regard to the main and very difficult question of remedying the case of the great mass of colonels of the British Army, who have been passed over by their juniors in that rank in the Indian Service, the committee are, we believe, opposed to the proposition that all these officers should be at once promoted to be major-generals, without receiving the unattached pay, and be allowed to hold appointments open to them now as colonels. Two of the committee, we believe, dissent from the voice of the majority, that all remedies should be only of a prospective character, and have recommended that such remedies should be applied retrospectively. We understand these dissentients consider that the measures proposed to be carried out will, after all, prove a very inadequate remedy for the injury of which the British colonels have such good cause to complain.—*Broad Arrow*."

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

MUSPRATT—The wife of Frederick Muspratt, Esq., of a daughter, at 21, Westmoreland-place, Bayswater, Dec. 21.

O'REILLY—The wife of W. O'Reilly, Esq., Bengal Uncovenanted Civil Service, of a daughter, at 10, Loughborough-place, Brixton, Dec. 20.  
WILLIAMS—The wife of Major A. F. Williams, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Helstone, Cornwall, Dec. 20.

### MARRIAGES.

FRASER—LEA.—Donald Simon, eldest son of the late John Fraser, Esq., Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., to Florence, second daughter of the late J. Farr Lea, Esq., at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, by the Rev. J. P. Gell, Vicar, Dec. 11.  
GREER—REMFREY.—Alexander Greer, Esq., to Emblyn H., daughter of the late J. Remfrey, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, at the Caledonian-road Wesleyan Chapel, Dec. 16.

### DEATHS.

ANDREW—John C. Andrew, Esq., of Calicut and Beypoor, Malabar Coast, India, at Mayfield-place, Glasgow, Dec. 20.  
DEFFOUNTAIN—Ann E., daughter of the late Charles Deffountain, of the late H.E.I. Company, St. Helena Artillery, at 36, Ashburnham-road, Greenwich, aged 54, Dec. 20.  
MACKENZIE—Amelia Isabella Margery, eldest daughter of Lieut. col. John Robert Mackenzie, H.M.'s 105th Light Infantry, at Inverness, N.B., aged 17, Dec. 6.  
MEARES—Lieut. col. W. P. Meares, 42nd Bengal N.I., at Clifton, Dec. 20.  
NAIRNE—George E., son of Alexander K. Nairne, Bombay Civil Service, at Rodwell-house, Weymouth, aged 18 months, Dec. 21.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19. John o'Gaunt, Calcutta; Achilles, Calcutta; Marion, Calcutta; Susan Pardee, Ceylon; Tonasserim, Calcutta.—20. Scotland, Moulmain; Yanikale, Mauritius; Saffordshire, Calcutta; Richard Cobden, Bombay; British Sovereign, Calcutta; Waterlily, Bangkok; Cestrian, Calcutta.—21. Anglia, Madras; St. Magnus, Ceylon; Childwall Abbey, Calcutta.—23. Dorothy, Tuticorin.—25. Hannah, Mauritius; Mary, Mauritius; Wave Queen, Madras; Emily, Akyab; Ganges, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20. Str. Sakana, Yokohama; Queen of Ceylon, Cochin; Amicus, Kurrachee; Jessie Isabel, Madras; Nagpore, Calcutta; Alcester, Rangoon; Sisters, Galle; Sarah Watson, Beypoor.—20. Flavo, Bombay; str. Cleator, Calcutta, via Suez Canal; City of Nankin, Calcutta.—21. Marion, Rangoon; Joseph Haydn, Singapore; Kingsbridge, Calcutta.—22. Mauritius, Bombay; Loyala, Manila.—23. Edith Moore, Calcutta; Rowena, Aden.—25. City of Pekin, Calcutta; Isabella, Kurrachee.—27. Lizzie, Singapore; Bengal, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.  
Per str. Pera, Dec. 25.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Lowe, Dr. Burgoyne. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. J. G. Campbell, Mr. A. D. Carlisle, Miss Jaxton, Mr. A. B. Purcell, Mrs. Campbell and infant, Mrs. E. Chardon and child, Mr. D. T. Dyer, Mr. C. Lewis. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Davison, Mr. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Champion, Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. E. Garbutt, Mr. T. Gibson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. J. C. Pender. For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss and Master Roberts. For MALTA.—Mr. Green, three sons and two daughters.  
Per str. Ripon, Jan. 2.—From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. H. M. Reeves, Mrs. E. Morris, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Shoolbred, Mrs. Robb, Mr. J. L. Woodroffe, Mr. Duley, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Mrs. F. Hore, Capt. Fisher, Col. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. Skipworth, Mr. John Mackinnon, Capt. C. J. Maclean. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Dickie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Place and infant, Mr. J. F. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow, Mr. Waite, Mrs. McPherson and infant. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Vanderzee and infant. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Shipster, Mrs. A. M. Gilbert and two daughters. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. Brown, Rev. Mr. C. and Mrs. Carter and two children, Mr. J. F. Callaghan. For HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Noble, Mr. C. W. Orne. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. R. Robertson. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. W. Guild.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ramsay, Mr. F. A. Beville, Mrs. Cant, Mr. F. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Rayne, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Miss Garrett, Mr. Newton, Capt. and Mrs. O. Bourdillon, and Asst. surg. Maconochie.  
MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Carpenter, Mr. W. M. Coghlan, Mrs. C. Molony, Mrs. E. Smith, Vet. surg. Beattie, Mrs. G. G. and Miss Maitland, Col. Mrs., and Miss Stewart, Mr. S. H. Taylor, Mr. Packe, Major J. Miles, Col. Olpherts, Capt. R. Osborn, and Mr. Hayes.  
MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.—Mr. E. Hayes.  
MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. H. Martin, and Mrs. and Misses Martin (two).  
SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEN.—Mrs. H. F. Emily.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Capt. and Mrs. Allfrey and four children.

JANUARY 8.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Miss Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Cosserat, Mrs. Thwaytes and two daughters, Mrs. Pittar and two children, and Mrs. H. Kenny.  
MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. F. Long and child, Miss Prideaux, and Mr. Smith.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Mayne and infant, Col. W. C. Russell, Misses Russell (two), Miss Dimond, Major Morris, and Mr. W. Griffith.  
MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Dr. J. M. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Champion, and Mr. F. M'Crea.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Major O. Morgan, Mr. W. Hooper, Mr. Keon, Mr. H. Brown, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Young, Mr. F. Parsons, and Lieut. Newington.  
MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. C. M. Meilor, Col. E. C. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Capt. and Mrs. Hoskins, Capt. Westley, Mr. Keswick, Mr. Shireff, Dr. and Mrs. C. Johnson, and Mr. J. Parker.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. G. A. Talbot, and Mr. and Mrs. Folkard.  
MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.—Mr. Elliott.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Remé.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. A. Stewart.

JANUARY 15.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Miss Beveridge, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Graham.  
MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Colville, Major Græme, Dr. S. Smith, Mr. R. A. Lyall, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Storr, Mrs. Bruce, Rev. Mr. Reed, and Mr. J. D. Sim.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Holdsworth.

JANUARY 22.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Col. Temple.  
MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Stephen and infant, Mr. Cunningham, Miss Clinch, Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, Mr. Nash, Mr. Jervis, and Mr. Farnstone.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Major and Mrs. A. Bruce and child, Mrs. R. Mackenzie, Mrs. and Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Mackenzie, and Dr. Baillie.  
MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. G. Smith, and Major M. Andrew.  
SUZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Hooper, and Mr. and Mrs. Western.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Miss Robinson, and Mr. England.  
MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.—Mrs. Russell.  
MARSEILLES TO PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Evans.  
MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Knight, and Miss Grylle.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Holdsworth.  
MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray.

## Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 2, 16, and 30, November and 20, and December 4 and 18.  
Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 8 and 22, November 5 and 19, and December 3, 17, and 31.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz., 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 8s. 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 9d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninencepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of December the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings, September 30th, October 2nd, November 25th, and December 23rd, and by Supplementary Mails on the morning following.

Supplementary Mails will also be made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday morning, via France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by Italian packet to Alexandria, but should they not reach the latter place in time, the departure of the regular Mails for Suez will not be delayed. The postage of letters will be at the rate of 1s. 4d. for each half-ounce, and of newspapers 4d. for each four ounces.

**ALOE FIBRE.**—In recent communications to Government on Aloe Fibre, Dr. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Dharwar Jail, gives the following information on its capabilities and the probability of its remunerative cultivation:—"Major Walker, in his report on aloe fibre, states 'that Dr. Mackenzie has only as yet made mats for verandahs from the fibre;' it is but just to myself to state, that in 1866, as shown by the jail accounts, 50 rupees worth of ropes was made for the use of the iron wells, but that as the demand for matting was far more constant, we adhered to that form of manufacture. As the ropes could not well be calculated as to amount of square feet if made in matting, nor the length or thickness of each set entered in the books, I excluded them in my previous calculations. Matting was made and sold not only for verandahs, but for dining-rooms, bed-rooms, offices, &c., for various houses here, as well as Belgaum, Carwar, &c. Amongst the specimens I had the honour of forwarding to you on the 23rd was one piece thinner and finer than sail cloth, and doubtless by using younger leaves finer still could be made. I know from evidence all round Dharwar, and from the reports of those who know the districts well, that aloe thrives as readily in rocky, dry, poor soil as in one damper and richer; and I fancy that a greater quantity of fibre and of a tougher sort can be extracted from those grown in the former to that in the latter. Although, as shown by Dr. Gray, the aloe is tougher than either jute, hemp, or coir, it will yet be a question of time to determine whether it will not decay sooner than those, if constantly kept damp, and whether after drying it will be again as fit for immersion in water as the others: much will, I should say, depend on the thorough extraction of its juices by fitting machinery. If, as a mercantile speculation, ground has to be bought up, wells sunk, systematic irrigation maintained, and a staff of servants entertained, I would have grave doubts of its success; not but that large quantities of good fibre could be turned out, but as the leaves take some time in coming to maturity, and all on each plant cannot be cut every year, and the plantation would without the aid of machinery very soon be bare, would necessitate constant removals to a distance, or the carriage of the plant, which would be as expensive; but if boundaries, hedges, roadsides, railway embankments, &c., are utilised, no purchase is made of ground or tax paid, while it would be materially to the interests of individuals, railway companies, &c., to keep up a hedge both efficient as such, and remunerative by selling the spare leaves to a company started for the purpose of aloe manufacture. As to the wearing power of the matting, I may add that the mats in daily use by the prisoners since 1866, and the matting covering my verandahs and rooms, laid down in the same year, is still as good apparently as

ever, shows no signs of decay or wearing out, and bears to be frequently taken up for the purposes of dusting and shaking." Resolution—"The thanks of Government should be communicated to Dr. Mackenzie for his very interesting communications. The Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society has recently been requested to prepare five cwt. of the aloe fibre, and the cost of its production can be compared with the figures given by Dr. Mackenzie, which are based upon the results of convict labour. On the receipt of the fibre from Dr. Gray, these papers, with the accompanying specimens and the previous correspondence on the subject, should be forwarded to the Secretary of State."

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	96½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...		
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...		96½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...		In sterling taking 91½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...		91½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...		Co's Rs. 91½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...		1,000 as 100½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...		equiva- 101½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		100½
5 per Cent. of 1858-59 ...		105½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		110½

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Singapore ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11 9-16d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...				5s. 0½d.	
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...				4s. 11½d.	
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...				4s. 11½d.	

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ...		214
	India 5 per cent. ...		112
	India 4 per cent. ...		100½
	India Enfac'd Paper, 4 per cent. ...		92
	India 5 per cent. Enfac'd Paper, 1872 ...		106
	India Stock, Enfac'd Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...		110 to 111
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...		
	" " " 1859 ...		
	" " " 1863 ...		
	" " " 1864 ...		
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...		
	India Debentures, 1873 ...		104
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...		100
	India 5 per cent. for account ...		
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...		104½
	India 4 per cent., 1868 ...		100½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...		104½
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...		20s. to 25s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ...		25s. pm.
	<b>RAILWAYS.</b>		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108½
Stock	East Indian ...	100	113
20	Ditto L Extension ...	all	
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 110
20	Ditto (new) ...	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto ...	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	107½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	108 to 109
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	102 to 104
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	107 to 108
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	3 to 3 pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
20	Ditto ...	2	3 to 1 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
	<b>BANKS.</b>		
10	Agra (Limited) B ...	10	5
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	17 to 17½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	32 to 33
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	87
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	41 to 43
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	6½
5	New ...	4	½ dis. to 1 pm.
10	British Indian Extension ...	3	½ dis. to 1 pm.
10	Brit. Ind. Submarine Telegraph (Lim.) 1st iss. ...	all	13½ to 14
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	4 to 3 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	7	5 to 4 dis.
25	Indo-European Telegraph (Limited) ...	all	23 to 24
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	106 to 107
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6	3-18 to 5-16
10	North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	6½	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B ...	all	9 to 8 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	46 to 48
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	3 to 2 dis. x.d.

## Advertisements.

### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, S.W., 10th December, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEN APPOINTMENTS as ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held at CHELSEA HOSPITAL, on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1870.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination of Candidates, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India-office, Westminster, S.W.

T. T. PEARS, Major general,  
Military Secretary.

**PURSUANT to a DECREE of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY**, made in a Cause **McNULTY against WALL**, the Creditors of **JOSEPH THOMAS LA PRESLE**, late of Murree, in the East Indies, a Surgeon in her Majesty's 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, who died on the 25th day of September, 1864, are on or before the 3rd day of JANUARY, 1870, to send by post prepaid to **JOHN LOCKHART SYMS**, of No. 7, Furnival's-inn, in the County of Middlesex, Solicitor of the defendant, George Wall, the Administrator of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses, and descriptions; the full particulars of their Claims; a statement of their Accounts and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir **RICHARD MALINS**, at his Chambers, situated 3, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, in the said County of Middlesex, on the 8th day of January, 1870, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the Claims.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1869.

H. PRITCHARD, Chief Clerk.  
**EMMETTS, WATSON, and EMMET**, 14, Bloomsbury-square, Middlesex, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

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The following Resolutions were carried unanimously:—  
1. That this meeting receive and adopt the report and accounts of the directors.

2. That this meeting having referred to the correspondence annexed to the report on the subject of the agency to be employed in the construction of the Indus Valley Railway, desires to record its approval of the course adopted by the directors for the protection of the Company's interests, and to express the hope that the reasonable and just expectations of the shareholders in regard to the grant of a concession for the missing portion of the Company's system will ultimately be recognised by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

3. That the cordial thanks of this meeting are tendered to W. P. Andrew, Esquire, for his able and courteous conduct in the chair this day.

W. P. ANDREW, Chairman.

S. H. R. PARRY, Acting Secretary.

Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London, Dec. 22, 1869.

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